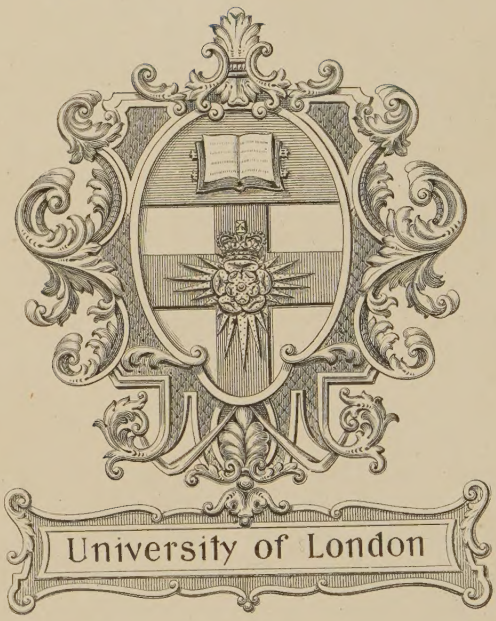
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON LIBRARY

THIS BOOK IS NOT
TO BE PHOTOCOPIED

PARL. PAPERS
FOR REFERENCE ONLY.



REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS. 1854/55.

Vol. XV.

[1993] Report of the Commissioner appointed to inquire into the operation of that Act, and into the state of the population in the mining districts, 1855.

[1881] Reports of the Inspectors of Factories ... for the half year ending 31 October 1854.

[1947] Reports of the Inspectors of Factories... for the half year ending 30 April 1855.

Vol. XVI.

[1908] Third annual report of the Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in Ireland...

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2026

https://archive.org/details/reportofcommissi1516vari

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER

APPOINTED

Under the Provisions of the Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 99,

TO INQUIRE INTO THE OPERATION OF THAT ACT, AND INTO THE STATE OF THE POPULATION

IN

THE MINING DISTRICTS,

1855.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

1993

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER

APPOINTED

Under the Provisions of the Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 94,

TO INQUIRE INTO THE OPERATION OF THAT ACT, AND
INTO THE STATE OF THE POPULATION

IN

THE MINING DISTRICTS,

1854.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1854.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Prosecutions under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 99 - - - - - - -	5
Proposed Measure for the Education of Boys between the Ages of ten and and fourteen, working in Collieries, and Iron and Coal Mines - -	7
Iron and Coal Masters' Associations for giving Prizes in Schools under Inspection - - - - - - - - -	10
General Remarks - - - - - - - - -	17

REPORT

ON

MINING DISTRICTS.

To the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

105, Pall Mall,
July 1855.

Sir,

My time having been occupied with the inquiry, under a Commission from Her Majesty, as to whether it would be advisable to extend the provisions of the Factory Acts to the bleaching works, &c. of the United Kingdom, I have been unable to give much of my attention during the past year to my duties under the Act of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 99, relating to the mining population.

I have, however, to report, that I have had occasion, under the sanction of the late Secretary of State for the Home Department, Viscount Palmerston, to employ the usual professional assistance, in order, if possible, to check the employment of females in the collieries of certain parts of South Wales, the recurrence of which practice, in portions of those districts, has been frequent and obstinate. Statements to that effect having reached me from magistrates and from other unexceptionable sources, complaining not only of the demoralizing effect of such employment, but of the tendency which it has, if unchecked, to lead to its resumption by other employers who have caused it to be discontinued in their works, the usual legal means have been adopted to put an end to it; and although no evidence was obtained sufficient to justify prosecutions, the inquiries, by awakening the fear of those who violated the law, have had for the time the desired

result. In cases of this kind, however, where the females themselves are so degraded as to work in men's clothes for the purpose of avoiding discovery, the employers are the only persons who can interfere with any permanent effect. They or their agents cannot fail to be aware that the law is violated in the collieries over which they have the control; and until they see that they would best discharge their duties to the people in their employ by insisting upon the cessation of a practice which cannot but tend to keep them in a state of degradation, the effect of legal prosecutions can be but temporary.

The violation of the law, in the employment of boys under ten years of age under ground, is, I have reason to believe, from reports that have been forwarded to me in the course of the past year, becoming much more general; and on this subject I can only repeat the opinion I have expressed in former Reports, that a different course is required for attaining the objects of the law from that now in operation.

The localities where boys under age are employed to the greatest extent are South Wales, Staffordshire, and Yorkshire. The following communication, which I have recently received in answer to inquiries respecting one locality, is characteristic of the whole:—"The practice of employing boys under age at "—— —— is so general, that the manager of the ——— col- "liery would not promise to give it up, because the other "managers were allowing it." This statement relates to a district where not long ago considerable expense was incurred, on two occasions, in prosecutions which were unsuccessful. Neither the exposure, nor the payment of the fines, had any but a very temporary effect on the persons who fell under the sentence of the law, or on those around them who were equally engaged in violating it whenever they thought they could do so with impunity.

I have felt it my duty to represent, on previous occasions, that any machinery, such as that of the Factory Acts, for attempting to give better effect to the provisions of this Act, would be inapplicable, in consequence of the totally different circumstances under which it would have to be put in force. I have also urged that the condition of the mining population, and especially of the young among them, was still such, both in a mental, moral, and social point of view, as to make every effort for their improvement as much an object of national importance now as it was in 1843, when the present Act passed. The frequent and generally unreasonable strikes among the colliers; the habit, almost universal among them, of working less the higher their wages are; the common

sacrifice of their children's best interests to procure themselves more means of self-indulgence; the difficulty experienced, in nearly all the mining districts, of finding men raised in any degree above gross ignorance, and capable of the lowest employments of trust, where any of the ordinary elements of education are required; are facts as patent in the state of the colliery population now as they were then, and equally productive of a large annual amount of national loss, as they are a standing discredit to our civilization. And I have accordingly endeavoured to enforce the necessity of some measure, having as its direct object to ensure the implanting in the minds of the young among this large section of our population some slight amount, at least, of common education, and the bringing them, at least for a portion of their earlier years, under some moral influences, likely to impart a better direction to their minds and characters.

With these views, I had the honour of laying before a Committee of the House of Commons last year the conclusion I had come to, after an experience of fifteen years in investigating the condition of those districts, and much confidential communication with nearly all the principal persons engaged in them in the employment of mining labour. Those conclusions had been previously submitted to a meeting of the principal agents and managers from the different districts assembled in London, and were received with general approval. They were, at the same time and place, described to several very intelligent working men, who were sent to attend that meeting as delegates from the operatives. No material objections were made by them, either at the time or after consultation with their constituencies in their several neighbourhoods. Their wishes, on behalf of themselves and a large portion of those whom they represented, especially the colliers of Northumberland and Durham, pointed rather to a more enlarged measure than that which I thought would suit the circumstances of the coal districts in general. I was permitted by the Secretary of State, your predecessor, to embody my suggestions in the form of a draft bill, the proposed provisions of which were examined with some minuteness by the Committee above referred to, that on Mining Accidents. The evidence I gave upon the subject is embodied chiefly in my answers to the questions from No. 1238 to 1346 of that Committee's Second Report (19th May 1854), and in a letter which I subsequently addressed to the Committee (dated 27th May 1854), stating the substance of another interview which the delegates from Lancashire and Cheshire, from Durham and Northumberland, and from Scotland, had sought with me, to communicate

the result of their conferences with those whom they represented.*

In their Fourth Report, (26th June 1854,) the Committee

* That communication was so remarkable, as expressing the feelings and wishes with regard to education of the large body of working colliers and miners in three of the principal districts of mining labour in the kingdom, that I make no scruple to repeat it in this place, in the expectation that it requires only to be brought to the knowledge of the better class of operatives of the other mining districts, to produce in them a concurrence in views so enlightened, and so likely to be productive of important benefits to themselves and their children.

There were present, Mr. David Swallow and Mr. Allen Tetlow, delegates from Lancashire and Cheshire; Mr. Martin Jude and Mr. Edmund Gray, delegates from Durham and Northumberland, and Mr. Thomas Philip, delegate from Scotland.

They stated to me as follows:—"After communication with the men in our respective districts, we find they are unanimous on this point, namely, that they are all willing that a certain sum, say not exceeding 2*d.* per week, should be stopped out of their wages for school purposes, provided that the men are fairly represented on the committee which manages the particular school to which their contributions are applied."

Mr. Martin Jude stated, "that the colliers of Northumberland and Durham would prefer a system by which the boys working under ground betwen the ages of 10 and 14 should only work half of each day, and go to school the other half, according to the system of relays in operation under the Factory Act."

Mr. Thomas Philip, from Scotland, stated that this is also the opinion of the colliers of Scotland.

Mr. Allen Tetlow expressed the opinion of the colliers of Lancashire and Cheshire to be, "that they have no objection to the provision requiring boys between 10 and 14 to go to school for 150 hours every six months, but they desired that it should be so arranged as to oblige them to extend the time regularly over that period, by going to school three days a week for two hours each day, or as many more hours as they please, but only two hours to count towards the 150. They think that so much ought to be compulsory, because so many parents, from false indulgence, are indifferent to the education of their children."

Mr. Edmund Gray, from Durham, "although thinking it highly desirable that such a plan of distributing the schooling equally over the whole time should be general, is nevertheless aware that in many instances where boys live at some distance from the pits, and from other circumstances, they would not be able to attend school with the regularity above mentioned, but might at other times, by regulations as to hours of work between the men and their masters, or by a partial system of relays, as would be practicable in Northumberland and Durham."

I stated that I felt confident that these resolutions and sentiments of theirs would be taken to be a convincing and most gratifying proof of the progress of intelligence among the most enlightened of the working population in those districts, and of the growth of that mutual confidence between the men and their masters, which was so desirable for all parties. I was persuaded that the desire expressed by the colliers of Northumberland and Durham and of Scotland for so large an amount of compulsory attendance at school, for their sons between the ages of 10 and 14, would have an excellent effect as an example, although the circumstances of other large mining districts would not permit of such a measure being applied to them by law. The measure proposed was the only one applicable to the latter districts; but there would be nothing to prevent arrangements being made in the former, between the employers and their men, for a system of relays, wherever practicable, by which the boys between the ages mentioned would be enabled to give a greater amount of time to education than was included in the proposed measure. They agreed with me that an important point had been gained by ascertaining and recording these facts and opinions; and that nothing now remained but to trust to the wisdom of the Legislature to decide upon the plan which, upon the whole, would be most suitable to the circumstances and the wants of the entire mining population referred to.

state (page 9) that I "detailed a plan taken from the Print-works Act, for compelling the attendance of boys between 10 and 14 at schools for 150 hours in every six months. This plan was approved of by the meeting of the masters in London, and, after some hesitation, acquiesced in by the delegates of the workmen."

The Committee, however, abstain from recommending this plan for the adoption of Parliament on three grounds; first, that the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools for the district round Preston, in Lancashire, expressed in a communication addressed to Mr. Horner, the Inspector of Factories, and embodied in his Report of the 30th April 1853, an opinion that "if even the boys between 10 and 13 [14] years of age who work in coal mines should be required to attend school," the half-time system, and not the print-work system, should be the one to be applied to them. But the Committee in quoting this opinion, could not have been aware that subsequently to the time when he gave it, I had personally communicated with Mr. Kennedy upon the subject, and, I believe, satisfied him that however preferable the half-time system might in itself be, it was one which would create so great an interference with mining labour in all the great coal and iron districts of the kingdom, that any attempt to introduce it would meet with most strenuous, and, in my opinion, most just opposition. My reasons for having formed this opinion are given at length in my two last annual Reports, and in the course of my evidence before that Committee.

The second objection stated by the Committee is, that "some of the witnesses, and some of the petitions referred to them, express an opinion that children ought not to be permitted to work in coal mines until they have attained their twelfth year; because their hours of work are so long as to render it difficult to secure their attendance at school after they quit the mine." Strong as would be the objections in nearly all the mining districts against applying the half-time system to the boys working in the collieries, &c., the objections to their exclusion from working below ground until they were twelve years of age would, I am satisfied, be still greater and more decided, from its direct effect in adding immediately to an evil and to a source of inconvenience already greatly felt in almost all the centres of mining industry, namely, the limited supply of those who are being brought up to the occupation of colliers and miners. I have had occasion in several of my Reports to call attention to this fact, and to show how strong is the tendency among parents to bring up their boys to the different

branches of labour above ground, in preference to taking or sending them down the pits; a tendency which would be greatly increased if the age at which boys were to be allowed to go down the pits were raised from its present limit (10) to twelve. In the comparatively few localities where the competition for boys' labour in employments above ground is not great, such an exclusion, for the purposes of ensuring them a better education, might be very easily effected by the regulations of each individual employer; but it would be highly inexpedient to attempt to force it by legislation upon all the mining districts.

The Committee state finally upon this subject, that "many objections were made with regard to the practicability of carrying either of these plans into effect." I beg very respectfully to suggest that difficulties of one kind, which may exist in some localities, may be balanced by facilities of another, which the local circumstances may afford. If in some places, in consequence of the long hours of work, it may be difficult to secure the attendance of the boys between 10 and 14 at the evening school "after they quit the mine," the greater the reason why some facilities should be made by the employers, to enable such boys to receive at the day-school the moderate amount of instruction and training contemplated to be enforced by Act of Parliament; even if, as I believe would be generally the case, the requisite time could not easily be found on Mondays, or other days when work might be slack, or altogether for a time uninterrupted. "Objections" of some kind must always be anticipated against any measure of this description, which must impose some trouble on all employers, which must be distasteful to those who, from the active interest they have shown in the education of those in their own immediate employ, do not require any impulse or restriction proceeding from legislation, and which cannot be expected to be acceptable to those who show but little regard for the moral welfare or intellectual improvement of those around them. I may be permitted, however, to say that such objections may be held not to have escaped the notice of "the meeting of the masters in London," or of the delegates of the workmen; and that any proposal, especially one dealing with the delicate question of education which has recommended itself to two such bodies, would appear to be not undeserving some further consideration.

I am happy to report a continued success of the Prize Schemes for the encouragement of education, which, by the exertions of the Rev. J. P. Norris, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools for Staffordshire, &c., have sprung from the one

originated, under my suggestions, by the iron and coal masters of South Staffordshire in 1851.

There are now five in operation, supported by all the persons of leading influence in each district; viz., the South Staffordshire East of Dudley, the South Staffordshire West of Dudley, the North Staffordshire, that of the London and North-western Railway Company for their schools at Crewe, and that of the Weaver Navigation Company in Cheshire. To these Mr. Norris has succeeded in adding a sixth, for the mining portion of Shropshire, of which the Earl Granville is president, and for which subscriptions are promised to the amount of 120*l.* a year, from all the principal persons in that district. I have also been in communication with the Hon. and Rev. John Grey, rector of Houghton-le-Spring, and the Rev. D. J. Stewart, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools for Northumberland and Durham, &c., who have succeeded in forming a similar association, of which the Earl of Durham is president, for those two counties. The vice-presidents are the Duke of Cleveland, K.G., the Earl Grey, the Earl of Carlisle, Viscount Barrington, Lord Ravensworth, Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P., and H. G. Liddell, Esq., M.P. The committee is composed of J. L. Bell, Esq., mayor of Newcastle, Nicholas Wood, Esq., Hetton Hall, H. T. Morton, Esq., Biddick House, the vicar of Newcastle, the Hon. and Rev. John Grey, Houghton-le-Spring, the Rev. H. Maxwell, Heddon-on-the-Wall, J. Hartley, Esq., Bishop Wearmouth, T. E. Fowler, Esq., Newcastle, C. Lamb, Esq., Leomard Dene, Newcastle, R. W. Swinburne, Esq., Cleaden, South Shields, C. Trotter, Esq., Stockton, C. L. Wood, Esq., Black Boy, Bishop Auckland, R. W. Hodgson, mayor of Gateshead, W. Henderson, Esq., Durham. The above names afford a guarantee for the establishment of the association, and the subscriptions already promised amount to about 100*l.* a year.

In Staffordshire alone the candidates examined for the prizes of the year 1854-5, amounted to 619; of whom 365 were boys, and 214 girls.

The immediate object which I had in view in proposing the original scheme in 1851, was to offer inducements which might cause the children attending school in those districts, especially the children of the mining population, to remain longer at school, until they had received the rudiments of a sound education, instead of leaving school, as has been the general habit, at so early an age as to make the little they learn almost entirely useless to them hereafter. Many other beneficial results, which I pointed out, would be sure to follow, both to themselves, their parents, and their employers.

Some of the testimonies quoted by Mr. Norris in his Report upon those Prize Schemes for 1854–5, may be legitimately given in this place, for the satisfaction and encouragement of those who are about to apply the same principles in their own neighbourhoods.

At p. 17 of his Report (Minutes of the Committee of Privy Council on Education for 1854–5,) Mr. Norris states, regarding the working of the scheme in North Staffordshire :—

"These prizes were distributed on the 24th of October by " the Earl of Harrowby, in the School of Design, Lord Granville " being unavoidably absent."

"That the prize-scheme is doing much good cannot be " doubted. It has inspirited the teachers, interested the parents, " and greatly stimulated the children."

"The following are extracts from letters which I have received. Their testimony was unsolicited on my part :—

" . . . . . 'I have already felt most sensibly in " our school the decided impetus which the scheme has given " to a prolonged continuance at school.'"

"'I think the prize-scheme a very good one—one which will " be of incalculable service to our schools, for it will be a " means of keeping children at school for a longer period. " . . . . The good it will be to the children themselves " who stay at school until they are able to get a prize or a " succession of prizes, both intellectual and physical, I conceive " will be very great. . . . . Children who are older " when they begin to work are better able to bear the heat " and confinement of the factory.'"

"'I have every proof of the value of the scheme. My " superior class has increased, the parents have a high sense of " the importance of the boys' work—more respect is paid to " myself, there is greater regularity in attendance, the lower " classes in the school are stimulated to greater efforts, the " parents are more self-denying in order that their children " may be kept longer at school. . . . . My superior class " this day numbers 43 present, which I attribute in no small " degree to the introduction of, and the well working out of, " the prize-scheme—an invaluable boon to a working master. " . . . . I beg respectfully to bear my humble testi- " mony to the fact, that there has not been introduced into " my school during the twenty-eight years I have held the " situation anything so well calculated to remove the great " and universal evil of boys leaving school so early.'"

With regard to South Staffordshire, east of Dudley (the original Association), Mr. Norris states (p. 20):—

"The prizes were distributed by the Earl of Dartmouth, on

" Wednesday the 7th of March. The very large increase in " the number of candidates, and the marked improvement " upon last year in the work done, were most satisfactory " proofs that the prize-scheme is retaining at school, and " stimulating to exertion, a large class of young people."

And being desirous to ascertain from the teachers how the scheme had worked during the past year, Mr. Norris requested them, by circular, to state how the money distributed in prizes had been employed; what the children had been since doing; and further (by way of anecdote, or otherwise), any general effects of the prize-scheme which might have come to their notice. The answers were eminently satisfactory. Some of those given in the last inquiry will be read with much interest.

EXTRACTS:

Darlaston, St. George's.—" The prize-scheme has certainly " exercised a most healthy influence on this school. It has no " doubt had a good effect in checking that vagrant habit of " running from school to school. . . . . The changes are " now chiefly among the little ones. . . . . I believe " that all, except —— ————, are anxious to stay to try " again next year: and that their parents intend, D.V., they " shall do so."

West Bromwich, St. James'.—" I cannot express to you " the value our girls and their parents set upon these Bibles."

Wolverhampton, St. Paul's.—" The Iron Masters' prizes " have cemented a unity of feeling in my old scholars. . . . . " ———— seldom allows a day to pass without paying us " a visit, and during the past year has been first and foremost " in assisting me in the evenings with the boys who have " just competed for prizes. . . . . It pleased me much " to see several of my old candidates for Iron and Coal " Masters' prizes at Hill Top on the 7th inst. at the distri- " bution. They seemed to take as lively an interest as though " they themselves were concerned in it, Since drawing has " formed a part of the examination, four of my lads have " availed themselves of Mr. Chittenden's instruction at the " School of Design. They attend in the evening twice " a week, and from their master I learn that they are making " good progsess. . . . . All the boys who have ever " presented themselves as candidates for prizes from this " school are now and have been regular attendants at Sunday " school. Most of them also attend our young men's im- " provement class. . . . . The average age of my first class,

" twenty-four in number, is now twelve years, while before " the institution of this valuable scheme it was only $10\frac{3}{4}$."

Wednesbury, St. Bartholomew's.—" A fact worthy of notice " is that all the successful boys in my school this year have " been (with one exception) very regular in attendance; and " that all the disappointed boys were very irregular, and " deserved to be unsuccessful. I see too that their parents " feel it. . . . . Wherever a prize goes it gives satis- " faction, and silences murmurs; and where they are disap- " pointed, it often sets inquiry on foot as to the cause of the " failure. They may throw the blame on the master or on " themselves."

Wednesbury, St. John's.—" A boy formerly in my school, " after receiving a money prize, left with his father for " America. He writes to me very often, but rarely does so " without some allusion to the prizes, wanting to know who " won them, &c."

Wolverhampton, St. George's.—" It has been the means of " keeping six of my best boys at school at least twelve months " longer; and it has caused not only them (the prize boys), " but also the younger boys, to be very much more indus- " trious."

Equally encouraging are the accounts given by masters of schools comprised in the West of Dudley prize-scheme.

Extracts from Letters.

Dudley, St. Thomas'.—" In my school it has certainly been " the means of giving many boys two or three years more " education than they would have had but for the scheme. " . . . . Out of the thirteen boys presented by me for " examination, I know that many have been kept regularly " at school throughout the year, either to gain a prize, or to " add to those already gained. The boys themselves care not " how hard they work; home study is their delight, so as to " be prepared for the day of trial."

Kingswinford.—" I can answer, on the whole, with satis- " faction, your inquiry as to the apparent effects of this prize- " scheme on one school. The general influence has *undoubt- " edly been good*, and greater than I anticipated. The more " hopeful among the scholars are kept with us longer than " otherwise might be the case. It cannot be expected that " the bigger boys of a less promising kind should remain at " school for the distant prospect of a prize, when the rate of " wages for lads is so high."

Dudley, St. John's.—" The prize-scheme has had an exceed-

" ing good effect upon our schools. The number of pupils has " materially increased, and the parents are desirous that their " children should remain long enough to be candidates. More- " over the children work much harder, and even those who are " not yet candidates, take a most lively interest in the success " of those who are."

Amblecote.—" We feel that a great impulse is given both to " parents and children by the examination."

I wish it could be added that the children of colliers and miners, for whose especial benefit the iron and coal masters of these districts, together with most of the gentlemen of leading position in them, set on foot these modes of giving encouragement to education, had been among the most prominent in taking advantage of them. Unfortunately the fact is the direct contrary of this. Mr. Norris gives a table, showing that the children of colliers and miners amount to only six per cent. of those who presented themselves for examination under these prize schemes.

On this subject I cannot do better than invite the most serious attention to Mr. Norris's remarks, at p. 25 of his Report :—

" When one thinks of that group of 572 Staffordshire chil- " dren, all bearing certificates of good character, many of them " honourably mentioned for their attainments, not a few the " proprietors of a growing fund in the savings bank ; and this " too at an age when such an impulse may, under God's bless- " ing, be the means of giving a right direction to their whole " after-lives, one cannot but regard them with hope, and count " the four or five hundred pounds a small price for the year " or two years' additional schooling which has borne so much " good fruit.

" But to these feelings of satisfaction there is one drawback. " South Staffordshire is a mining district. This is an iron " and coal masters' prize-scheme. Those four or five hundred " pounds are a trifling fraction of an immense amount of " wealth extracted from the earth, and minted at the forge, by " the sinews of the collier and the ironworker. The child of " the miner and the child of the forgeman, therefore, have the " first claim upon this fund. It was for *their* sakes chiefly " that it was subscribed. It was to sow in *them* a seed of " good, which might in after-life bear the fruit of more sobriety, " more thrift, more self-control than has hitherto characterized " their class, that the prize-scheme was established. *These* " were the children whom the iron and coal masters wished " to see bringing their certificates of two, or three, or four

" years' schooling, and carrying away their 3*l.* or their 4*l.* to
" the savings bank.

" Alas, where are they? How many of them were among
" those bright and hopeful faces that we saw before us last
" month?

" If we ask the teachers they will tell us where these chil-
" dren are. They left our schools long ago; they came and
" went at six, or seven, or eight years old; at seven or eight
" years old one little fellow went to be a "lifter" at the rolling
" mill, another to straighten bars, another, who had a little
" more strength, to raise the furnace doors. At ten years old
" or under—for the law is continually evaded—they go down
" into the pits to mind the points, or drive the skip, or take
" away the slack. These lads are earning already from 4*s.* to
" 6*s.* a week.

" Some few, it is true, have been retained at school to com-
" pete for prizes; and one, I rejoice to say, has shown what
" the son of a collier may do if allowed fair play by his
" parents; his name is Bellenden; he gained the highest
" marks for mathematics at the late examination at Dudley."

* * *

" I must, therefore, conclude this report by repeating the
" same conviction which I have so often expressed before, that
" nothing short of legislative interference can redress the
" educational balance of these mining districts. At present
" the divergence between the employers and the employed is
" increasing every year. Every year's delay brings us nearer
" to a crisis.

" And when, last month, I traversed the district between
" Wolverhampton and Bilston, and marked the angry looks
" and muttered threats of the men that were gathering in
" knots at every meeting of the roads, it was with a feeling
" almost akin to bitterness that I thought how all this, and
" many other deeper evils of which this "strike" was but the
" symptom, might have been lessened or prevented, if the
" Legislature had done some few years ago what it must and
" will do when the case is desperate."

Mr. Norris, at page 17 of his Report, refers to the principle of the education clauses of the Factory Act, as that which should be applied to the mining districts. I have before expressed my reasons for the opinion that the amount of interference with boys' labour which this would involve would be more than would be expedient under the circumstances of the mining districts. And I have reason to believe, from a recent communication with Mr. Norris, that he would be prepared

to anticipate very useful results from the application to those districts of the principle of the Printworks Act, with modifications which might not be regarded as likely to give rise to any material inconvenience in the prosecution of the great branches of industry concerned.*

With regard to the condition of the colliery population, on the surface, and the ways and means of improving it, on which I am required to report, I am enabled to say, from the communications frequently addressed to me, soliciting information or advice founded on various statements in my Reports relative to that branch of the subject, that every year adds to the number of instances in which serious efforts are made in that direction. To quote the words of one of the most experienced of the underground Inspectors of Mines appointed under the recent Act (13 & 14 Vict. c. 6.) Mr. Herbert Mackworth, "considering all the circumstances of the life of the miner, his arduous struggle for life, his early death, his privation of the lessons of natural and of surface life, he seems in a peculiar degree entitled to the sympathies and philanthropic exertions of his employer." But although, according to Mr. Mackworth's observation, this feeling is becoming more awakened, he laments to think how small is the number of employers who give this subject "more than a passing care." Having recently visited, on an official mission, the principal coalfields in France and Belgium, Mr. Mackworth was struck with the far greater attention paid to those matters by employers of mining labour on the continent; and as his remarks coincide with those which I made upon this same subject, after personal inquiries of a similar nature in 1848, it may conduce to the further diffusion of the same benevolent and enlightened spirit in this country, if I add the observations of Mr. Mackworth in this place. That gentleman states, in a a paper read by him before the Society of Arts, and published in the Journal of that Society (6th April 1855):—"In these "respects, however, as well as in most others which relate "to the well-being of the miner, I cannot but cite as examples "of excellence the works of Anzin, Grand Hornu, Mariemont, "and others, in the coalfield stretching from Valenciennes to

* Mr. Norris's Special Report on the Prize-schemes (Chester, Salop, and Staffordshire,) for 1854–5, has been reprinted for separate and gratuitous distribution, by order of their Lordships the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

The previous reports have been reprinted in a pamphlet form, by Messrs. Groombridge (Paternoster Row), price 6*d.*, by the suggestion of the Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford (Dr. Dawes), and with a preface by Mr. Norris, addressed to the Dean, explanatory of the principle on which these prizes are founded. The Dean of Hereford recommends their application to groups of schools in the rural districts. Two associations for this purpose are now under consideration.

" Aix-la-Chapelle ; and I hope that proprietors of mines in " this country may be tempted to go and see, with their " own eyes, how much is done by every mining proprietor, " and the largest mining companies, of their own free-will. " Some particulars are given in the Report of Mr. Tremen- " heere (1848).

" Mines in this neigbbourhood are remarked at a distance " by enormous buildings, which enclose the machinery and " the top of the pit, and the persons at work on the surface. " In it are rooms for dressing, and undressing, washing, drying " clothes, as well as the necessary offices. There can be no " question of the influence which those habits of cleanliness, " and a change of clothes to walk home in have on the health " of the miner.

" As long back as 1826, the Anzin Company erected bath- " ing halls for the miners, supplied with waste hot water from " the pumping engines. The system is one which could be " adopted at a small outlay at every mine where a pumping " engine is in use, and convert to a philanthropic and remu- " nerative use, heat which is now run to waste. Mr. Lanyon " says, " A well-constructed changing house, containing a " warm bath, should be deemed indispensable at every mine." " Lady Bassett's philanthropic exertions in Cornwall in effect- " ing these objects deserve especial mention.

" At several mines on the Continent I found barracks fitted " up for those men who came from a distance, and who only " returned home once a week ; thereby avoiding the risk of " cold from the chill which ensues after leaving a deep unven- " tilated mine on a cold day.

" Another regulation, very common at continental mines, " is the providing an accident room, in which are kept the " most necessary remedies for sudden cases of illness or " accidents, and simple couches, stretchers, or apparatus, for " producing artificial respiration. The list of apparatus and " remedies necessary can be easily supplied by the surgeon " connected with the works, who should be required to visit " this room at least once a week. It is intended that when- " ever a casualty occurs he should be immediately sent for, " but that in the meantime the managers of the work should " apply, as far as their printed directions extend, the pre- " liminary measures for alleviating or restoring the sufferers. " I have no doubt that many lives might be saved after " explosions of fire-damp in England, if such a system were " pursued. Fractures are often rendered more serious from " the distance the men have to be carried, the want of a proper " stretcher, and the ignorance of those removing the patient. " A model on the table, one of several which I have been

" preparing for the Pathological Exhibition of the Society, " represents a mattrass, or thick coverlid, of water-proof " material, mounted on a plank or light frame, which may be " kept in the bottom of the mine. The patient being placed " in an easy posture, and tied in with straw or hay as packing, " if any is at hand, is brought out without having to alter " his position; and he may be raised up the shaft in a ver- " tical position, the limb remaining in the best position for " subsequent surgical operations. Vandenbroeck states that " after the battle of Waterloo a large number of the wounded " presented themselves with well executed arterial compres- " sions, to which they owed their lives. They assured him " that in each of their companies some of their fellow-soldiers " had learned this easy operation.

" Very much may be done in this and similar directions " which will suggest themselves to the medical attendant at " each colliery; and as they are very generally paid 1*d.* or " 2*d.* a week by each man, there seems no difficulty, beyond " that of inducing some one to set the example, why a practice " so general and highly spoken of by colliery practitioners on " the Continent should not become general in this country."

Although no mining village that I have yet seen in this country equals, in attention to an external effect of comfort and elegance, one or two of those adverted to by Mr. Mackworth, one in Scotland has this year been nearly completed, by the Dowager Lady Ruthven, for the colliers on her estate of Winton, East Lothian, which will, when finished, make a near approach to them. To produce a pleasing architectural effect, a very small amount of extra cost has been necessary; the application of the principles of good taste to simple matters has been all that was required. The houses are well arranged for comfort and decency; the gardens will be ample; and the space in front of the houses will be so laid out as to contribute to recreation as well as to be agreeable to the eye. The schools will be on a handsome and liberal scale. I found, on questioning lately many of the colliers in this village, many remnants in their minds of a long-existing state of prejudice and ignorance, on subjects of the first importance to their health and well-being. It is a gratifying, and probably not unfounded anticipation, that the generation which will grow up under these better influences will learn with astonishment what had been the ideas and the practice of the present race in the particulars alluded to.

Mr. Mackworth confirms what I have had occasion to draw attention to above, in connexion with the question of education, namely, the difficulty that is felt in many districts in

keeping up a supply of colliers and miners adequate to the increasing demand :—

"Already, with the large portion of the population de-
" voted to mining, the rapidity with which they die out, the
" increase of demand for minerals, and the difficulty of finding
" workmen, the question is beginning to press,—from whence
" are the labourers to come? A migrating tide of colliers in
" pursuit of higher wages is flowing from west to east in the
" coalfields of South Wales. The accumulation of colliery
" population to certain centres increases the difficulty of finding
" recruits"

Not only, therefore, do these facts suggest to the employers the expediency of doing all that may be in their power to increase their supply by measures calculated to make those around them satisfied with their lot, but it affords a warning against any needless amount of legislative pressure in regard to the labour of their children, which might tend to divert them to other occupations.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. Seymour Tremenheere.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES

TO

HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE

HALF YEAR ENDING 31st OCTOBER 1854.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

REPORTS

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT PALMERSTON,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

	Page.
Report by L. Horner, Esq., for the half-year ending 31st October 1854	3
Report by T. Jones Howell, Esq. ditto ditto	17
Report by Sir John Kincaid ditto ditto	52
Report by Alexander Redgrave, Esq. ditto ditto	61
Joint Report of Inspectors	75

REPORT of LEONARD HORNER, Esq., Inspector of Factories, for the Half Year ended the 31st of October, 1854.

Factory Inspectors' Office,

MY LORD, *26th Jan.* 1855.

DURING this half year I inspected factories and print-works in the following places in my district: — Carlisle, Dalston, Warwick Bridge, Cummersdale, Lancaster, Caton, Halton, Gallgate, Scorton, Dolphin-holme, Bolton, Halliwell, Egerton, Chorley, Whittle-le-Woods, White Coppice, Tyldesley, Ashton-under-Lyne, Dukinfield, Staleybridge, Droylsden, Oldham, Waterhead, Horwich, Adlington, Micklehurst, Mossley, Burnley, Padiham, Bury, Ramsbottom, Saddleworth, Harpurhey, Collyhurst, and Manchester.

With the exception of Mr. Patrick, who has been unfit for duty, by severe illness, during a considerable part of the half-year, the sub-inspectors have been regularly engaged in their usual duties.

I have little to report of a special nature. The law has been found to be fairly observed, with the usual proportion of instances of neglect of the minor obligations, together with some cases of such disobedience of the chief enactments as to make prosecutions necessary; the particulars of which will be found, as usual, in the Appendix.

I received information, that, notwithstanding there is a sub-inspector resident in Ashton-under-Lyne, several mills in that town were in the practice of exceeding the legal hours of work; and one firm, Messrs. Thomas Neild & Son, were especially mentioned as flagrant offenders in this respect. I directed Mr. Graham, the sub-inspector in the Manchester district, and Mr. Patrick in the Rochdale district, to proceed some evening to Ashton, and to take such measures as would be most likely to detect Messrs. Neild & Son, if they were guilty of the offence with which they were charged. They took effective measures, and found the charge true; and, according to all appearances, the over-working had been for some time habitual. Informations were laid against them, they were convicted, and were fined 56*l.*; a sum very probably far short of their gains by illegal working. Their detection and conviction had however the best effect, for I was assured, on a late visit to that town, that the evil complained of had ceased immediately after that prosecution.

Accidents.

The following is a summary of the accidents reported to me by the certifying surgeons :—

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death - - -	3	1	3	–	1	1	7	2	9
Amputation of right hand or arm	4	2	1	2	1	–	6	4	10
Amputation of part of right hand	20	17	19	16	7	3	46	36	82
Amputation of left hand or arm	4	2	2	–	–	–	6	2	8
Amputation of part of left hand	14	16	11	8	6	2	31	26	57
Amputation of any part of leg or foot - - - -	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk - - -	17	6	13	6	5	1	35	13	48
Fracture of hand or foot -	23	19	10	27	8	4	41	50	91
Injuries to head and face -	11	7	5	12	15	1	31	20	51
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above - -	137	112	145	138	50	21	332	271	603
Total -	235	182	209	209	93	33	537	424	961

Causes of the death of the above nine persons.

Ann Harrison, aged 8, by an unguarded upright shaft. See Prosecution of Horrocks, Jackson, and Co., by Mr. Ewings.

James Townsend, „ 10, crushed by a mule.

A boy, „ 12, by an unguarded upright shaft.

Edward Clegg, „ 13, working between fixed and traversing part of a self-acting mule.

Harriet Brown „ 17, by an unguarded upright shaft. See Prosecution of Wm. Hunt by Mr. Patrick.

Bernard Duigenan „ 18, struck by a drum.

Julia Morris „ 22, by an upright shaft, the fencing having given way.

AndrewHardman „ 24, carried under a water-wheel.

Madan Clayton „ 31, head struck by a drum.

TABLE No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	7	7	–	–	1	–	8	7	15
Amputation of part of right hand	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	3	1	4	–	2	–	9	1	10
Injuries to head and face	2	–	1	1	–	–	3	1	4
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	6	–	1	–	–	1	7	1	8
Total	19	8	6	1	3	1	28	10	38
Total number of accidents reported	254	190	215	210	96	34	565	434	999

Causes of the death of the above fifteen persons.

Ten adults by the bursting of a boiler.

William Corless, aged 11, by a fall through a hole in the floor.

Thomas Green, „ 31, by a fall from a ladder.

Henry Hurst, „ 32, by 14 cwt. of iron falling on him.

William Mann, „ 45, by an iron roller falling on him.

James Winterbottom, „ 56, by a fall from a height of 60 feet.

Very little attention has been paid to the recommendations of your Lordship of different modes whereby danger from horizontal shafts revolving at a height of more than seven feet from the floor might be prevented, which were communicated to all occupiers of factories by the circular letter of the 15th March last, of which a copy was given in the Appendix to the last joint report of the inspectors, and which I have also annexed to this report, as it may be convenient to have it at hand, with reference to a case I am about to mention. In some instances they have in one form or another been adopted, particularly the strap-hooks or hangers, by which the lapping of straps round the shaft, a frequent cause of fatal accidents, is completely prevented. Nowhere have I seen this more effectually accomplished than in the large cotton mill of Messrs. Dugdale, Brothers, near Burnley. I have seen many shafts *less* than seven feet from the floor, which within the last few months have been securely fenced by being surrounded with a case, sometimes of iron and frequently of wood. Mr. Sub-inspector Jones, in his report of a recent visit to one of the factories of Messrs. Ormrod and Hardcastle, the most extensive of the cotton spinners and manufacturers in Bolton, says

"the whole of the horizontal shafting is now securely fenced with strong *wooden* casing." If shafts *less* than seven feet from the floor can thus be securely fenced by iron or wood casings, those *more* than seven feet can surely also be guarded. These facts show very clearly that the statements made to your Lordship by the deputation of mill occupiers last March, that it is nearly impossible to case horizontal shafts at all, and that if it were done with wood the danger of setting the mill on fire would be extreme, are not entitled to any weight. It is strange that these gentlemen should have forgotten that a very large proportion of the vertical shafts in mills have for years been cased with wood, and it would be difficult to prove that there is more risk of the case of a horizontal shaft catching fire than that of a vertical one.

Two fatal accidents from horizontal shafts, left without any description of guard to prevent the strap from falling upon the shaft, or coiling round it, that is, lapping, as the familiar term is, have recently occurred; and, although they happened after the 31st of October, I think it material that the occurrences themselves, the proceedings taken in consequence, and the results, should be made known without delay.

On the 10th of November I received a report from Mr. Rowntree, certifying surgeon, at Oldham, that on the 3d of that month Henry Glenny, aged 22, employed in the factory of Messrs. Folson and Collins, of Oldham, while engaged in his ordinary work had been killed. I forthwith directed Mr. Sub-inspector Graham to go to the factory, and investigate the cause of the man's death. It arose from his foot getting entangled in a strap of the machine at which he was working; and, the strap having lapped round the horizontal shaft that drives the machine, the man was dragged up, his skull was fractured, and he died immediately. Mr. Graham further reported that there were no guide-hooks or other contrivance to prevent the strap falling on the shaft, and lapping; if there had been, the accident could not have happened.

An information was laid by Mr. Graham against Messrs. Folson and Collins, under sections 21., 73., and 60. of 7 Vict. c. 15., for having neglected to fence securely the said horizontal shaft, as required by law. The complaint was heard at Oldham petty sessions on the 30th ult., by the Rev. T. S. Mills (chairman), and Messrs. Platt, Worthington, Wright, and Barlow. Mr. Graham reported to me that when the hearing was concluded the magistrates retired, and that when they came into court the Chairman announced that the case was dismissed, without giving any reason for the decision.

That the shaft had not been fenced was proved, and thus an enactment which is as clear and imperative as any other in the Act was set aside. Messrs. Worthington, Wright, and Barlow are owners and occupiers of large cotton factories in Oldham. In their factories, as well as in a large majority of the factories in my district, there are numerous horizontal shafts, at various heights from the floor, that are not securely fenced, and in which none of the recommendations of your Lordship, that might be adopted to prevent straps falling upon and lapping round horizontal shafts, (as communicated to them in the circular letter of the inspectors of 15th March last, see Appendix,) have been carried into effect, so that a fatal accident, similar to that on which they adjudicated, may happen in their own mills any day.

On the 23d of December, James Ashworth, aged 29, employed by Messrs. Wild and Son, of Heywood, immediately after commencing his ordinary occupation in the morning, was caught by a strap and dragged up to a horizontal shaft, totally unfenced, revolving at a height between 10 and 11 feet from the floor, and making from 70 to 80 revolutions in a minute: the certifying surgeon's report states, "that the shaft dashed his head and limbs against the ceiling until the engine could be stopped, and the whole of the skull and brain were gone, leaving only the face." I directed Messrs. Wild and Son to be prosecuted. The information was laid by Mr. Patrick, who visited the factory the day the man was killed, and it was heard at Bury, on the 15th instant, by Mr. John Grundy, occupier of a factory there, and Mr. Thomas Wrigley, paper maker; and Mr. Patrick has reported to me, that "the case was gone into very fully; and, after being absent for an hour with their three clerks, the magistrates returned into court, when Mr. Grundy said that after much consideration they had come to the conclusion that the Act constrained them to convict, but they should do so in the lowest penalty," that is Ten Pounds. Thus, in little more than six weeks, two men, in the prime of life, have lost their lives in my district from unfenced horizontal shafts, by the neglect of the owners of the factories to obey a clear enactment of the law formed expressly for the purpose of preventing such fearful accidents, and by not adopting a simple and inexpensive precaution, not exceeding a few shillings, viz., the application of strap-hooks, which in both instances would have been effective. In the proceedings against the owners of the factories, the magistrates, in the one case, setting the law aside, dismissed the complaint; in the other they held ten pounds to be a sufficient vindication of the law, when a man's life was lost.

Mr. Sub-inspector Patrick recently reported to me, that on going to the factory of Messrs. J. and J. J. Mellor, in Heywood, near Bury, to ascertain whether a horizontal shaft, revolving at a height of 6 feet 3½ inches from the floor, which he had required several weeks before to be securely fenced had been done, he found it without any guard as before; that he took Mr. Mellor to a neighbouring factory to show him a similar horizontal shaft that had been securely fenced; but that Mr. Mellor, notwithstanding, said, that they were determined to resist and try the question, and that they and others had come to the conclusion not to fence the shafting unless compelled. I immediately gave directions to Mr. Patrick to lay an information against Messrs. Mellor for not securely fencing the above-named shaft.

Certifying Surgeons.

I have appointed Mr. Henry Halkyard to be a certifying surgeon at Oldham, in the room of Mr. Enoch Dunkerly, deceased; and I annulled the appointment of Dr. Robert Thomas Markland, of Blackburn, made last November, on account of gross neglect of duty. I have not appointed another in his room, as Mr. Skaife, who has been certifying surgeon since 1834, has now made arrangements in his private practice which will enable him to attend regularly at all the mills in that town. Where the duty can be well performed by one surgeon, it is preferable to having two, as it prevents that clashing of opinion which sometimes occurs.

Schools.

The following grants from the Penalties Fund in my district, to schools attended by children employed in factories, have been made during this half-year:—

	£
To the Church School of Grimshaw Park, near Blackburn	10
To the School attached to the Mechanics' Institution at Newchurch, in Rossendale	10
To the School attached to St. George's Church, in Bolton	20
To the Church School at Shaw, near Oldham	5
To the Church School at Harwood, near Bolton	5
To the Church School at Ainsworth, near Bolton	5
	£55

State of Trade.

In my last half-yearly report, I stated that a depression in trade had then existed for ten months; and no general revival has since taken place. On the contrary, many

branches which were then pretty active, are now partaking of the prevailing dulness; and several cotton factories, particularly in the weaving trade, are working short time, and some of them have entirely ceased. Notwithstanding all this, 66 new mills have been set to work in the half-year; and there is at this time a larger amount of horses power employed in the various branches of the cotton trade, than has been the case at any former period. The joint report of the inspectors at the 31st of October 1853, showed that the increase during the year ending on that day, after deducting the unoccupied factories, had been 4,666 horses power. In my reports for the years ending the 31st of October 1851 and 1852, I gave the increase in my own district in each of those years, but I have no means of knowing what was the increase in the rest of the United Kingdom; and, therefore, I cannot estimate the total increase, but with such figures as I possess the account stands thus:—

Increase in my district in 1851	-	3,541
Ditto „ ditto 1852	- - -	2,572
Ditto in the United Kingdom in 1853	- - -	4,666
		10,779
Increase in my district in the year ending the 31st Oct. 1854, as the following statement shows - - - - - -		2,888
		13,667

and to this is to be added the increase in other parts of the United Kingdom, as will be shown in the joint report of the inspectors on the present occasion.

TABLE of NEW FACTORIES, of Additions to Factories, and of Factories that have become unoccupied, in this District, between the 1st of May and the 31st of October 1854.

I. FACTORIES, or parts of Factories, working on the 1st November 1854, but not at work on the 30th April 1854, being new buildings erected for factories, or old buildings newly adapted for factories, or factories having been unoccupied set to work between those dates, but not including the mere removal of a firm from one building to another.

II. ADDITIONS TO FACTORIES existing prior to 1st May 1854, made between 1st May 1854 and 31st October 1854, *when additional power was required*, and stating the amount of such additional power.

III. FACTORIES, and parts of Factories, that have become unoccupied since the 1st May 1854, indicating the manufacture in which each was engaged, and the amount of horse power each employed.

Manufacture.	I. New Mills.			II. Additions.			III. Unoccupied, to be deducted.		
	Factories.	Horse Power.		Factories.	Horse Power.		Factories.	Horse Power.	
		Steam.	Water.		Steam.	Water.		Steam.	Water.
Cotton spinning only -	19	529	38	3	90	–	7	108	19
Ditto spinning and weaving - -	6	244	4	6	150	–	2	50	–
Ditto weaving only -	40	505	10	3	65	–	7	70	–
Ditto doubling - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–
Total Cotton - -	66	1279	52	12	305	–	17	230	19
Wool and Worsted spinning only, and spinning and weaving	3	8	3	–	–	–	3	72	6
Flax, ditto, ditto - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Silk, ditto - - -	3	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Small wares - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	–
Total Miscellaneous	6	60	3	–	–	–	5	79	6
Total Cotton, as above	66	1279	52	12	305	–	17	230	19
Ditto, in last report -	50	1299	3	12	345	–	17	134	12
Ditto, between 1st Nov. 1853 and 31st Oct. 1854 - -	116	2578	55	24	650	–	34	364	31

How far the long existing depression is owing to production exceeding demand, whether more cotton has been spun or woven than the various home and foreign markets now existing can take off at remunerating prices, in a tranquil state of political affairs, is a question very difficult of solution. If there be such over productions, a long continuance of unremunerating prices must be expected, for the owners of mills in which large capitals have been sunk in buildings and machinery, will continue to work for very small profits before they will stop.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your very obedient servant,
LEONARD HORNER.

The Right Hon.
Viscount Palmerston,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix.

List of Prosecutions in Mr. Horner's District during the Six Months ended the 31st October 1854.

Date.	Persons summoned.	Magistrates who heard the Cases.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1854.			*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Graham.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 30	Thomas Nield and Son -	John Metcalfe, Jas. Dean, and Wm. Sunderland, Esqs.	Employing 28 young persons after 6 o'clock p.m.	56 0 0	21 0 0	Each of these cases was defended.
"	" "	" "	Employing three young persons after 6 o'clock p.m. —same day as the above.	0 0 0	0 18 0	These cases were dismissed—one owing to some informality in the summons, and the other from a mistake in the name.
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Ewings.			
June 14	Horrocks Jacson and Co., Preston,	Thomas Monk and Robert Lawe, Esqs.	Neglecting to securely fence a horizontal shaft -	5 0 0	0 16 6	
" 28	John Gomer, Blackburn, operative.	Dr. Martland and Dr. Forrest.	Employing a child during meal times - - - -	– –	0 7 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 28	Pilkington Bros. and Co., Blackburn.	J. B. Bowden and J. Thwaites, Esqs.	Employing five children before noon and after 1 o'clock on the same day.	5 0 0	5 7 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 28	" "	" "	Employing two children as above - - - -	– –		
" 29	John Walmsley, Accrington	James Worsley and James Simpson, Esqs.	Working 13 young persons after 6 o'clock p.m. -	13 0 0	9 11 6	
Sept. 21	Howarth, Walsh, and Ainsworth, Over Darwen.	Richard Eccles and Thos. Potter, Esqs.	Not reporting an accident to the certifying surgeon.	2 0 0	1 7 0	
Oct. 3	John M'Cullam, Preston -	The Mayor and Peter Catterall, Esq.	Forging a certificate of birth - - - - -	6 weeks' imprisonment	2 2 0	
" 17	James Wallworth and Co., Chorley.	Townley Parker, Bright Crosse, Esqs., and other magistrates.	Working six children before noon and after 1 o'clock on the same day.	6 0 0	6 2 0	

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Persons summoned.	Magistrates who heard the Cases.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1854. Oct. 17	Richard Baxendale, operative, Chorley.	Townley Parker, Bright Crosse, Esqs., and other magistrates.	Working one child as above - - - - - -	- -	0 14 0	Dismissed. The child in giving evidence denied his former statements.
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Patrick.			
July 6	Howarth and Moorhouse Lodge Mill, Middleton.	The Rev. T. S. Mills, N. Worthington, and E. A. Wright, Esqs., Oldham.	Employing six women and young persons at 4 o'clock in the morning.	18 0 0	5 12 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	2 0 0		
,,	Hampson Hardman, operative spinner, and parent.	,, ,,	Not causing his child to attend school - - -	- -	0 6 6	Convicted in the costs only.
,, 20	James Lord, Millgate, Shawforth.	J. Whitaker, R. Munn, D. Whitehead, and J. Howarth, Esqs., Bacup.	Employing four children without certificates of school attendance.	4 0 0	3 5 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing a child before noon and after 1 o'clock of the same day.	1 0 0		
,, 28	Consterdine and Kershaw, Brookfield Mill, Littleborough.	Wm. Bartlemore and A. H. Royds, Esqs., Rochdale,	Employing two young persons without first registering their names.	4 0 0	2 14 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing two young persons without having obtained medical certificates.	4 0 0		
,,	George Ashworth, Hill House Mill, near Rochdale.	,, ,,	Employing a child without having registered the name.	- -	0 6 6	This case was not proceeded in on the payment of costs, as it appeared the name had been entered in another book.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing the same child without certificate of school attendance.	2 0 0	1 6 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing the same child before noon and after 1 o'clock of the same day.	3 0 0		

Aug. 3	William Hunt, Tonge Silk Mill, Middleton.	Rev. T. S. Mills and N. Worthington, Esqs., Oldham.	Neglecting to fence an upright shaft, whereby a young person, Harriet Brown, was killed.	20 0 0	0 13 6		
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Davies.				
May 4	James Milnes, Oldham -	T. S. Mills, Clerk, N. Worthington and E. Wright, Esqs.	Employing two young persons without entering name in register.	2 0 0	1 9 0		
"	" "	" "	Employing two young persons more than seven days without obtaining surgeons' certificates.	2 0 0			
June 14	Pickston and Mayall, Hurst, Ashton.	Abraham Buckley, James Lord, John Chadwick, and Thomas Harrison, Esqs.	Neglecting to lime-wash for more than fourteen months.	3 0 0	0 13 0		
Aug. 9	Schofield and Broadbent, Delph.	J. H. Whitehead and J. Robinson, Esqs.	Employing four females after 6 o'clock, p.m. - -	7 0 0	3 2 6		
"	George Broadbent, Delph	" "	Employing a " child before noon " and after 1 o'clock on the same day.	2 0 0	0 15 0		
"	" "	" "	Not obtaining certificate of school attendance -	– –	0 7 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.	
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Jones.				
July 3	Seed and Seddon, Brightmet, near Bolton.	Peter Martin and Charles Darbishire, Esqs.	Employing 36 women and young persons before 6 o'clock, a.m.	30 0 0	14 0 0	Six cases withdrawn on payment of costs.	
" 28	Noah Baker, Kersley, Bolton.	Robert Heywood and Peter Martin, Esqs.	Employing four children before noon and after 1 o'clock of the same day.	4 0 0	3 2 0		
Aug. 3	Thomas Cross and Son, Bolton.	Robert Andrews, Esq. -	Employing four young persons without surgical certificate.	8 0 0	2 2 0		
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without having registered the name and date of first employment.	2 0 0	0 10 6		
"	" "	" "	Employing a child before noon and after 1 o'clock of the same day.	1 0 0	0 10 6		
Oct. 16	John Brindle, operative, Atherton, Manchester.	J. P. Greene and A. Silvester, Esqs.	Allowing a young person to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting mule.	1 0 0	1 0 0		
"	Thomas Clegg and Co., Tydesley.	" "	Employing four children without having registered the names and dates of first employment.	4 0 0	2 16 0	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.	
"	" "	" "	Employing four children without surgical certificates.	4 0 0	2 16 0	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.	

Appendix.

Further Notice respecting the securely fencing of Horizontal Shafts above seven feet from the floor.

Factory Inspectors' Office,
London, 15th March 1854.

The Inspectors of Factories have been in communication with Viscount Palmerston with reference to their circular of the 31st January last.

The reasons why the inspectors so long delayed to point out to the occupiers of factories that all horizontal shafts, whatever may be their height from the floor, are required by law to be securely fenced, are set forth in that circular. Their reasons for declining to retain the responsibility of suspending the operation of the law any longer are, that above forty persons employed in factories annually lose their lives or suffer mutilation from unfenced shafts, which the law requires to be securely fenced; and since the date of the last report of the inspectors, 31st October, 1853, six deaths and thirteen mutilations have occurred from the same cause. The inspectors, therefore, deemed it necessary to relieve themselves from a responsibility which does not belong to them, and no longer by their omission to debar injured persons from asserting their claim to the compensation specially provided for by s. 24 of 7 Vict. c. 15.

Lord Palmerston has informed the inspectors that strong representations have been made to his Lordship by a numerous deputation of mill-owners and master-manufacturers, that the most dangerous parts of a factory are the shafts at a less height than seven feet from the floor, and that those shafts are always securely fenced by fixed casing; that to case all horizontal shafts in mills would occasion a very great expense, and that as horizontal shafts are generally near the ceiling, or at all events, at some height above the heads of the workpeople, little danger is to be apprehended from those shafts to any persons who use proper prudence and care; and the deputation expressed on their own part, and on the part of their constituents, a most anxious desire to protect the lives and limbs of their workpeople.

Lord Palmerston is inclined to think, from the representations thus made to him, that the security required by the Factory Act might, in regard to horizontal shafts at a greater height from the floor than seven feet, be attained by various means, and his Lordship has directed that, inasmuch as the circular of the 31st January last has been construed to require the universal adoption of a permanent fixed casing, that circular should be for the present suspended, and need not be acted upon.

It is to be observed that the Act of Parliament does not prescribe any particular mode by which shafts or dangerous

machinery shall be securely fenced. Many plans have been suggested by different gentlemen for securely fencing high-placed horizontal shafts; but, while it is left to the choice of every mill occupier to attain the object of the Legislature by such contrivances as shall be best adapted to the circumstances of his particular case, Lord Palmerston has directed that your attention should be called to the following suggestions for preventing accidents from shafts.

It is well known that the greater number of serious accidents of this kind have been caused by the lapping of straps upon revolving shafts; and it has been stated to Lord Palmerston that such accidents have in some mills been prevented by the adoption of rectangular hooks fastened to the ceiling and hanging downwards, on each side of each drum, with their horizontal branches running under the side edges of the drum, or by the placing of a beam or strong rod parallel to the shaft and over it; so that whenever a strap slips off a drum it is caught by the hook, or by the beam or rod, instead of falling on the revolving shaft.

Serious accidents have also been caused by the clothes of one of the workpeople being caught by the shaft while such person was engaged in replacing a strap on a drum; and with a view to prevent accidents from such causes, Lord Palmerston recommends that none but male adults should perform any operation which brings them near to a shaft, and that they should always be clothed n some dress that fits close to the body, without any loose parts or ends which could catch in any part of the machinery.

Again, other serious accidents have happened to persons employed in oiling and cleaning revolving shafts, and in lime-washing while shafts have been in motion; and Lord Palmerston would recommend that the oiling and cleaning of shafts should be performed by male adults, who alone are now by law allowed to perform these operations; and that they should do it before or after the hours of work, or during the meal hours of the young persons and women, while the machinery is standing still; and that the lime-washing and preparation for it should be done on those week days when the factory is not at work.

The best proof that the adoption of these or any other suggestions is a sufficient compliance with the requirements of the law in this respect will, of course, be the absence of accidents hereafter in those factories in which these precautions shall have been adopted; at the same time the inspectors are instructed to remind the occupiers of factories that if an accident shall occur in any factory in which no attempt shall have been made, within a reasonable time, to introduce any contrivance by which this accident might have been prevented, they will be required to lay the case before the Secretary of State, under the provisions of s. 24 of 7 Vict. c. 15, for his decision whether an action for damages shall be instituted on behalf of the injured persons; but no abstinence from legal proceedings on the part of the inspectors will free the occupier of a factory from his legal liability to an action at the suit of the injured person himself, or in case of death at the suit of his relatives.

The inspectors are further to point out distinctly that the different contrivances which have been proposed apply only to horizontal shafts above seven feet from the floor.

LEONARD HORNER,
T. JONES HOWELL,
J. KINCAID,
ALEXANDER REDGRAVE.

To the Occupiers of Factories in the District of MR. HORNER.

Factory Inspectors' Office,
22d March 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I LOSE no time in communicating to you the above for your information.

I am, &c.
LEONARD HORNER.

TWENTIETH Half-yearly REPORT under the Act amending the Law relating to Labour in Factories (7 Vict. c. 15.) By T. J. HOWELL, Esq.

Factory Inspectors' Office,

MY LORD, *30th December* 1854.

THE Return of prosecutions annexed to this Report will show the number and nature of the infractions of the law which have been discovered and prosecuted during the past half year. With these exceptions which, considering the enormous extent of my district, are not very numerous, I have to report that the law is generally observed.

The return of new factories, and of additions to existing factories, shows that the factory system is steadily on the increase, and that the application of machinery is gradually extending to every manufacturing process; the hand-loom is being everywhere superseded, and mechanical skill has brought the steam engine to act upon the complicated apparatus of the carpet weaveras well as upon the jacquard loom of the silk manufacturer, and upon the staple fabrics of Ulster.

In my Report of the 31st October 1853, I remarked that, "several instances have occurred in which parties of pauper "children have been sent by the boards of guardians of "different poor law unions, to work in factories as parish "apprentices and otherwise." This practice continues to prevail to a considerable extent; apprentices are taken as young as eleven years old, and the term of apprenticeship is *seven years;* but in truth, as we learn from the highest authority on the subject, factory labour is an employment which requires but very small skill and *very little training.* "The factory operatives should keep in wholesome remem- "brance the fact, that theirs is really a low species of skilled "labour, and that there is none which is more easily "acquired, or, of its quality, more amply remunerated, or "which, by *a short training* of the least expert, can be more "quickly as well as abundantly supplied."* "The master's "machinery really plays a far more important part in the "business of production than the labour and skill of the "operative, which *six months' education can teach,* and a "common labourer can learn."†

Upon this subject of hiring and apprenticing children and young persons from workhouses, the Poor Law Commis-

* "The Master Spinners and Manufacturers Defence Fund. Report of the Committee appointed for the receipt and apportionment of this Fund to the Central Association of Master Spinners and Manufacturers. Manchester, 1854." P. 17.

† Ibid, p. 19.

sioners for Ireland some time ago issued an admonitory circular to boards of guardians, which is equally judicious and humane, and the excellent suggestions of which cannot be too extensively made known, and acted upon as well in the manufacturing districts as elsewhere. I therefore transcribe it:

"The Commissioners for administering the Laws for relief of the poor in Ireland, have observed on the minutes of the proceedings of the guardians of unions, which have been recently laid before them, minutes having reference to a circular letter of the parent board of Irish manufacture and industry, communicating the desire of Messrs. Reynolds and Morgan, of Belfast, to be supplied with from 300 to 500 boys to be apprenticed to them as weavers, and proposing that the boys who may be sent from any union to Belfast for this purpose, should be maintained there by the guardians during the month of trial, and that the guardians should defray the expense of conveyance of these boys to the place of destination, and also the expense of conducting back such of the boys as may on trial be found incompetent.

"The Commissioners desire me, under these circumstances, to point out that the proposal to send boys to Belfast at the union expense, and to provide one month's maintenance for them while employed on trial at Belfast, and to convey back again such of them as are found incompetent, cannot be accepted and carried out by a board of guardians without an infringement of the 52d section of the Irish Poor Relief Act; which enacts that no money raised under the authority of that Act, shall be expended for any purpose not expressly provided for therein; and I am further to state that any expense incurred for the purposes above mentioned and charged in the union accounts will be liable to disallowance by the auditor.

"I am at the same time to observe, in reference to this proposal, that no security is offered for providing that domestic protection of the boys proposed to be bound as apprentices, which is usually provided in individual cases of apprenticeship, and which would be so necessary to young persons of either sex in a large town like Belfast; and this omission forms, in the opinion of the Commissioners, a serious objection to the guardians availing themselves of the proposal, if the terms should be in other respects modified hereafter.

"The Commissioners take this opportunity of placing before the board of guardians their views on hiring out or apprenticing boys or girls who are inmates of the workhouse.

"In the first place it is to be borne in mind, that the guardians have no legal authority to make any contract or engagement of this nature, either by themselves or by any of their officers, except under the provisions of the Merchants Seaman's Act, whereby they are expressly empowered to bind out pauper boys as apprentices to the sea service, subject to certain conditions set forth in that Act.

"No other description of instrument, whether for the hiring or apprenticing of workhouse children, ought to be executed either by the guardians or any of their officers as parties to the same; inasmuch as their execution of the instrument, whatever it may be, can give no additional validity to its contents, and can only create misconception as to the real nature of the document.

"It frequently happens that persons are desirous to hire as servants, or to take as apprentices, boys and girls who are inmates of workhouses, and such engagements, whether made before or after discharge from the workhouse, must be entered into by the children as free agents, or by their parents for them, as the case may be; the guardians of the union not being legally competent to act *in loco parentis* to orphan children, even while resident in the workhouse.

"It follows clearly from this, that after the discharge of the children from the workhouse, the guardians of the union and their officers have no legal authority to interfere with the contracting parties, whether they be master and servant, or master and apprentice, but that the relations and obligations of those parties towards each other must be regulated and enforced by the ordinary jurisdiction in such cases.

"The responsibility of the guardians, therefore, in reference to these arrangements is altogether limited to the time which is antecedent to the discharge of the children from the workhouse; and this consideration leads the Commissioners to urge on their attention the paramount importance of due precaution being used when applications are made to them for children either as servants or apprentices. Instances have been brought under the notice of the Commissioners in which the grossest ill-usage appears to have been practised towards workhouse children by parties who had been permitted by the guardians to hire them from the workhouse; and in which the children have returned to the workhouse from such service in a lamentable state of emaciation, disease, and filth. It is in the power of the guardians, so long as the children remain under their care, to decline the applications of persons who may not be known to them to be reputable parties, and likely to afford to young children taken into their service due support, moral guidance, and domestic protection.

"1. The first point, therefore, requiring the attention of the guardians is the character and social position of the person applying, and on this head the guardians will not fail to satisfy themselves of such person's eligibility before they permit him to take a child from the workhouse.

"2. The child should be of sufficient age and bodily strength to enter on service, and if an orphan, should be of competent understanding to act as a free agent either in hiring himself as a servant, or binding himself as an apprentice.

"3. The guardians should take care that the terms of the engagement, whatever they may be, are made mutually binding on the parties, and in a manner which may be capable of proof if occasion should arise, so as to provide, as far as possible, against an unnecessary or improper termination of the service, and

the consequent return of the child to the workhouse."—*Sixth Report of Irish Poor Law Commissioners*, p. 97.

The Act for the general registration of births, marriages, and deaths has now been in operation for so many years, that young persons of the age of 17 years may ascertain the day of their birth; there is therefore little difficulty in checking, by a reference to the register, the fanciful and capricious opinions in which many certifying surgeons were formerly wont to indulge, in estimating the age of a child for whom a certificate of their opinion that it was thirteen years of age, was required at their hands. They are now supplied with requisitions to the district registrar entitling the applicant, to whom they may have refused a certificate of 13, to obtain from the registrar a duly authenticated copy of the entry in the register of births, whereby the fact may be ascertained beyond a doubt; and whenever I have been appealed to by surgeons on the subject of the difficulty of forming a true opinion of the age of a child, I have desired them to refuse a certificate in every case in which, from the appearance of the child, they entertain a doubt whether it is fully 13 years old, and to tender to the applicant, in lieu of their certificate of opinion, a requisition, whereby the fact itself may be ascertained from the registry of births. And this practice has caused the law to be much better observed than it was before the Registration Act had been passed for a sufficiently long period to be available for this purpose, and when consequently the certificate of the surgeon's opinion was necessarily substituted for proof of the fact. The only exception to this is to be found in the case of Irish children, who are employed in considerable numbers in the manufacturing districts of England, and in respect of whom, for want of a system of general registration in Ireland, we are still dependent upon the clumsy substitute of the surgeon's opinion. Now that there is a general registration of births, marriages, and deaths, not only in England but also in Scotland, it is much to be regretted that the same advantage is not extended to Ireland. Of course I feel the want of such assistance to a greater extent in my Irish than in my English district; but I am not more anxious for the introduction of a system of general registration into Ireland than are the certifying surgeons themselves, and the members of the medical profession generally in Ireland, with whom I have necessarily much intercourse, and who are fully alive to the importance, in a sanitary and scientific point of view, of having, as we have in this part of the United Kingdom, the

advantage of an authentic record of the vital statistics of their country; which, besides its intrinsic worth, would by affording the means of comparison with the vital statistics of England and of Scotland, increase the value of all. Connected as I am officially with so many members of the medical profession in Ireland, I have not met with one who is not anxious for a General Registration Act for that portion of the empire.

Several very severe accidents, one of which was fatal, have occurred from revolving unfenced horizontal shafts, despite of the positive requirement of the law, that such shafts shall be securely fenced, and of the suggestions put forth by your Lordship's desire in the inspectors' circular of the 15th of March last, recommending various contrivances for avoiding these accidents. Some gentlemen affect to consider the clear unambiguous provisions of the law on this subject as a mere arbitrary capricious regulation, recently contrived by the inspectors themselves of their own mere motion, and conceived in a spirit of vexatious interference with the "rights of capital" in the conduct of private establishments; a misapprehension which is the more extraordinary and the less excusable, seeing that these gentlemen themselves continue to post in their factories, as they have done for the last ten years, a placard printed in legible characters and exposed conspicuously for the information and guidance of their work people, containing the following notifications, under the title of—

"DANGEROUS MACHINERY AND ACCIDENTS.

"EVERY FLY-WHEEL CONNECTED WITH THE STEAM-ENGINE, OR WATER-WHEEL, WHETHER IN THE ENGINE HOUSE OR NOT, AND EVERY PART OF A STEAM ENGINE AND WATER-WHEEL, AND EVERY HOIST OR TEAGLE, AND EVERY SHAFT, AND EVERY WHEEL, DRUM, OR PULLEY, BY WHICH THE MOTION OF THE FIRST MOVING POWER IS COMMUNICATED TO ANY MACHINE, MUST BE SECURELY FENCED; AND EVERY WHEEL-RACE MUST BE FENCED CLOSE TO THE EDGE; AND THE SAID PROTECTION TO EACH PART MUST NOT BE REMOVED WHILE THE PARTS REQUIRED TO BE FENCED ARE IN MOTION.—7 *Vict. c.* 15, *ss.* 21, 73.

"NO CHILD, YOUNG PERSON, OR WOMAN CAN BE ALLOWED TO CLEAN ANY MILL-GEARING WHILE IT IS IN MOTION: AND NO CHILD, YOUNG PERSON, OR WOMAN, CAN BE ALLOWED TO WORK BETWEEN THE FIXED AND TRAVERSING PART OF ANY SELF-ACTING MACHINE WHILE THE LATTER IS IN MOTION.—7 *Vict. c.* 15, *s.* 20."

"A SECRETARY OF STATE MAY EMPOWER AN INSPECTOR TO DIRECT AN ACTION TO BE BROUGHT ON BEHALF OF THE PERSON INJURED FOR THE RECOVERY OF DAMAGES.—7 *Vict. c.* 15, *s.* 24.

"THE DAMAGES ARE TO BE PAID TO THE PERSON INJURED, OR FOR HIS USE AND BENEFIT, IN SUCH MANNER AS MAY BE APPROVED OF BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—7 *Vict. c.* 15, *s.* 25."

Notwithstanding this very plainspoken announcement, which is posted on the wall of every factory in the United Kingdom, in order that he who works may read it, and notwithstanding the well-known axiom that "boys will be boys," whenever a boy sustains some frightful bodily injuries from an unfenced shaft, I observe that it is a common excuse to say that he and all other boys had been cautioned not to play with or approach the shaft—that persons of prudence and discretion would not do so; and in like manner, in cases of accidents to men or women, it is customary to say that the accident arose entirely from their own negligence, or from a wanton disobedience of orders which they had again and again received, forbidding them to do that which caused the accident. But these injunctions and cautions (even if seriously given) are treated, as it is natural to expect that they would be treated, by the boys and other factory hands, with no more respect or obedience than their employers themselves are seen to pay to the unequivocal mandate of the law which orders them to *prevent the occurrence of these accidents*, not by the mockery of unmeaning and futile cautions and admonitions, *but by securely fencing their shafts.*

But in truth a large proportion of these accidents are such as no ordinary prudence or circumspection on the part of the sufferer can guard against. An overlooker or spinning master attempting to put a strap on a drum, is caught and carried round the revolving unfenced horizontal shaft, always most seriously injured, and frequently killed on the instant. Accidents from this cause are so sudden, unexpected, and severe, that the sufferer, even if he survive, is seldom able to describe the mode in which he was caught. All that he knows in many cases is that he was caught unawares, and instantaneously deprived of consciousness by intense bodily pain. No caution or foresight on the part of the workman will save him from the perils of an unfenced shaft. Thus I have from time to time observed that, in my own district, several of the sufferers have been men in the prime of life, in the full enjoyment of all their faculties, familiar from their childhood with factory machinery, and therefore thoroughly alive to the dangers of unfenced shafting, men, too, promoted above their fellows to situations of trust and responsibility on account of their superior skill, carefulness, intelligence, attention, and steadiness, qualities in which, when an accident befals them, they are by a

strange perversity said to be deficient; but being in the act of adjusting straps on drums, they are necessarily wholly intent upon the business in hand at that unguarded moment, and are, of course, unable at the same instant to attend to their own safety by watching every part of their own persons and clothing, as well as the security of their footing on the treacherous machinery, or on the ladder, board, or other temporary support on which they may be standing to perform the operation on which they are engaged, *and which is dangerous only if the revolving shaft be unprotected.*

To the objection which is sometimes urged, that the workpeople ought to take care of themselves by foreseeing the dangers to which they may be exposed, and keeping out of harm's way, it is sufficient to answer that the law was made after very careful inquiry; that it is unambiguous and imperative; that it is made for the protection of all,—the cautious as well as the heedless,—because accidents from unfenced shafts occur from which no caution on the part of the sufferer can guard him; that persons are employed in factories from the not very discreet age of eight years, and that death or mutilation for life is a punishment too severe even for heedlessness and indiscretion. It has occasionally been objected that few accidents happen from unfenced shafts, but that the straps on the drums seize the victims and carry them up to the ceiling; and that by boxing the shaft you would contract the space between it and the ceiling, whereby death would be more certain, and more frequent. To this the answer is ready,—we know by experience that the accidents are caused by the unfenced shafts. Thus when a person is putting a strap on a drum, the shaft in some instances catches his clothes; sometimes the man findsthe end of his neckerchief caught by the shaft, and strangulation ensues; again, and this is a very frequent mode of injury, the strap slips while being put on a drum, it falls on the revolving shaft, and coils round it, seizing the victim, who is forthwith bound to the shaft and maimed or killed; or it is left dangling loose upon the shaft until it catches and kills some one who chances to come in contact with the strap; again, while a person is piecing or mending a strap, it coils round the shaft and carries up either himself or the assistant who is holding it for him, thus proving that the unfenced revolving shaft and not the strap or drum is the culprit, and that if the shaft were cased in a fixed cover none of these various kinds of accident would happen, for the strap would fall not on the rapidly revolving shaft but on its motionless cover, and be therefore harmless.

When a difficulty arises from the space between two drums being small, let them be placed close together, or one large drum substituted; when that plan is attended with inconvenience, an extra drum may be placed between the others to receive the strap when it slips off either of them, and this practical difficulty vanishes.

I have been sorry to remark, and in some few cases where I least expected it, a greater disposition to tax ingenuity for the purpose of raising unreal difficulties of this kind, than for the purpose of removing them. Of these, perhaps the most extravagant were the assumption that by *securely fencing* horizontal shafts the danger of accidents would be increased, and that by fencing these shafts there would be created a danger of fire which did not previously exist. Both these difficulties seem to have been now tacitly abandoned since their fallacy has been exposed, by the secure fencing of numerous horizontal shafts within seven feet from the floor, which has been very extensively carried out (since the circular of the 15th of March) in all parts of the country without difficulty or danger. These difficulties, with others, were prominently put forward by some eminent mill owners at a great meeting at Manchester in February last; but whose opinions on a question of this kind, being liable to be unconsciously warped by considerations of expense, are possibly therefore less impartial and trustworthy than those of subordinates, who by long experience and observation are thoroughly conversant with the dangers which exist and the practicability of removing them. On my recapitulating to the manager of one of the largest factories in my district, the formidable list of dangers, difficulties, and impossibilities which had been enumerated at this great and influential meeting of master cotton spinners and manufacturers at Manchester, he replied, "The fact is that all these shafts can and ought to be fenced; "they ought to be cased. This is a plain question, upon "which an intelligent man in a fustian jacket, who spends "all his time among the machinery in a factory, can form as "sound a judgment as the gentlemen in the counting-house "who calculate the expense. They have not got to handle "the straps; they do not put them on the drums; nor are "they liable to be caught by a strap lapping on a naked "unfenced shaft."

Mr. Henry Ashworth, with reference to the danger of fire, is reported to have stated at the Manchester meeting: "Suppose the mill owners were to go home and set to work "to case all their gearing; in many of the mills miles of "casing (wooden casing of course) would be required, and "the effect would be that within this casing a large amount

" of cotton fluke and dust would find its way (hear, hear). " This would more or less interfere with the oiling, &c., of the " machinery, and a spark communicated to the fibres inside " this casing would inevitably lead to the destruction of the " whole mill (hear, hear); the soft fibre would ignite like " gunpowder, the fire would pass from shaft to shaft, and it " would be found that the moment the fire was put out in " one place it would break forth in another and render ex- " tinction impossible. The wood casing too, when ignited, " would fall in burning fragments and set fire to every- " thing else. Even, therefore, for the safety of the property, " as well as for that of the hands employed in it, they had a " right to analyze the edict of this strange Parliament."* But treating this question soberly, and as a prosaic matter of business, I have good reason for believing that such a terrific conflagration as was thus created by the fervid imagination of the orator, will never be caused by securely fencing the horizontal shafts of a cotton mill. On receipt of the Inspector's circular of the 15th of March 1854, Robert Ashton and John Sidebotham, Esquires, magistrates for Cheshire, the trustees of the late Joseph Horsfield, desired Mr. Robert Hall, their manager, to fence all the shafts under seven feet from the floor in their cotton factory at Hyde, near Manchester. Mr. Hall, a very enlightened and well informed man, gave his best attention to the subject, not with the view of rendering a mere formal compliance with the law, but for the purpose of fencing the shafts in the most effectual, secure, and substantial manner. In that factory several hundred feet of horizontal shafting having been inclosed in hexagonal wood casing, under the supervision of Mr. Hall, a length of the casing which had been fixed more than six calendar months was, at my request, taken down while I was in the factory, in order to ascertain the fact whether any "cotton fluke or dust" had insinuated itself within the casing; and it was satisfactory to find that the inside of the casing was as free from the insidious intrusion of "cotton fluke and dust," as it was when first put up.

The same objection of the danger of fire was taken, when notice was given to secure the beaters of scutching or blowing machines by locking or otherwise securely fastening the openings by which they might be reached; but although that notice has been appealed against by referring the question to the arbitration of engineers, the notice was sustained on

* "Manchester Examiner," 22d February 1854.

† See plans of the fencing erected in this factory at the end of the joint report, *infrà*, p. 78. 9.

that appeal, and is everywhere enforced; yet no complaint has ever been made, nor has any instance come to my knowledge of the cotton igniting, although the beaters revolve in a cylinder filled with the dust and flyings of cotton at a speed infinitely greater than that of horizontal shafts which, when properly and securely cased, are not surrounded by "cotton fluke and dust."

It should not be forgotten, that when the Legislature incorporated in the Factory Act provisions for preventing the loss of life and limb from exposed factory machinery, they introduced no principle new to the law of England, but merely provided facilities for compelling persons to perform a duty towards their neighbour which the common law had already in certain cases imposed upon them. This was illustrated by a memorable action at common law, arising out of an accident caused by an unfenced shaft in my district, four years before the present Factory Act (7 Vict. c. 15.) was passed. That action drew public attention to the subject of factory accidents, and was possibly the immediate cause of the inquiries which were instituted (as described in the last joint Report of my colleagues and myself, *) into the means of preventing such accidents, which inquiries resulted in the enactments now under consideration. †

---

* Reports of Inspectors of Factories for half-year ended 30th April 1854, p. 49.

† This case was reported by me at the time of its occurrence in the following words:

"On a former occasion (Report for Quarter ended 31st March 1839), I called attention to the danger of accidents to life or limb from the machinery or apparatus of the mills not being so protected as to prevent the workpeople being maimed by coming in contact with it while in motion. An accident of this sort having occurred at the mill of Messrs. Samuel Stocks and Co., in my district, an action was commenced against them during the past quarter, by Lord Ashley, on behalf of the sufferer; of the proceedings in which action the following I believe to be a correct account:—

"*Liverpool Summer Assizes*, 1840.

"COTTERELL *v.* STOCKS.

"The nominal plaintiff in this action was Elizabeth Cotterell, a girl of 17, employed in the cotton-factory of Messrs. Samuel Stocks and Son, Heaton Mersey, the real plaintiff being Lord Ashley; and the defendant was Mr. Samuel Stocks, the girl's employer, the owner of the mill and machinery. The case excited a good deal of interest, especially as it was anticipated that it would hereafter be taken as a precedent, in reference to accidents causing personal injury, in cases where the shafting or other machinery, causing such injury, should appear to have been left uncovered or not boxed off, so as to protect the workpeople from danger.

"Mr. Cresswell and Mr. Atherton were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Alexander for the defendant.

"Mr. ATHERTON opened the pleadings. This, he said, was an action on the case, in which the plaintiff, Elizabeth Cotterell, an infant, sued by the Hon. Anthony Ashley Cooper, commonly called Lord Ashley, as her

In several cases where accidents have arisen from unfenced shafts, legal proceedings have been taken under your

---

next friend and guardian. The declaration stated that the defendant and his son, Samuel Stocks the younger, were possessed of a mill and certain machinery called a shaft, which worked in the mill, and which, when in motion, revolved with great velocity and power; that the plaintiff was in the defendant's employ in this factory; but that the defendant omitted to fence or box off the machinery, in consequence of which, the plaintiff being near the shaft, her clothes were caught by it, and she was mutilated and much injured; suffered excruciating pain; lost her wages in consequence of her inability to work; and was put to certain expenses about her nursing and attempted cure. To this declaration the defendant pleaded Not Guilty.

"Mr. Cresswell.—May it please your Lordship; Gentlemen of the Jury; I am happy to inform you that your time will not be occupied in investigating the details of this case. My learned friend and myself, after a few minutes' conversation, have arranged what shall be done between the parties; but, inasmuch as this case presents one feature not very common—namely, that a young woman, serving in a factory, sues by Lord Ashley, as her next friend and guardian—I think it right that the circumstances under which this action was instituted should be correctly understood. I dare say, Gentlemen, it is known to some of you that that noble Lord has devoted his time and his talents to the great question, which has more than once been agitated in Parliament—namely, the degree of legislative interference that ought to take place between the owners of factories and their servants. The noble Lord, turning his attention to that question, could not fail to feel, as every man who has attended at all to the subject will feel, for those unfortunate beings who by thousands are compelled to work to an extent beyond their strength, in order to obtain a scanty subsistence. He could not but feel that it was necessary that some protection should be interposed on behalf of those who were so little able to protect themselves; and to a great extent that feeling has been shared by the Legislature at large. Acts of Parliament have been passed, whereby Inspectors and Superintendents have been appointed, in order to watch over the necessities and the safety, and to act to a certain extent as the guardians, of the poor children serving in the different factories. As to the nature of the contracts that they may make with the masters, and as to the ages at which they may be put to certain descriptions of work, the Legislature has interposed, and has appointed those who are to take care at least that the regulations which have been established by the Legislature should not be violated. There is another particular in which the Legislature has not interfered; because the common law of the land, if rightly understood, would be found to give an adequate degree of protection—namely, as to the construction of the machines, in the neighbourhood of which these children are called upon to attend their daily labour. Accidents were sometimes happening of a frightful description, owing to the construction of the machinery having been such that the requisite degree of protection was not given to those who were called upon to serve in its immediate neighbourhood. This case was one of that description. An upright shaft, revolving at the speed of some 60 revolutions in a minute, was left in the defendant's mill without any casing around it; so that those who passed near, particularly females, whose dress was more in danger of being caught, were liable to accidents of the most frightful nature. The poor girl, the plaintiff in this action, was caught by her clothes, by this shaft, revolving at that speed; and, supposing that only five minutes elapsed before the engine could be stopped, and the motion of this shaft entirely cease, you will find that

Lordship's directions; one of these cases was marked by such unusual and discreditable incidents as call for especial notice.

---

she must have made some 200 or 300 revolutions, attached by her clothes to this revolving shaft. I won't describe the amount of the injuries she received, for which she can only receive pecuniary compensation; and the amount of that has been arranged between my learned friend and myself. But it was not generally understood; this defendant, for a time, was not convinced that the law bound him to make compensation to those who had sustained injuries in consequence of his machinery having been left in such a state as to expose the servants in his factory to a degree of danger that they ought not to undergo.—The plaintiff, a poor factory-girl, had no means of instituting such an action on her own behalf. She might, indeed, perhaps have prevailed upon some one to undertake the risk of bringing such a case into court, naming her father as her next friend and guardian; but Lord Ashley, hearing of this matter, amongst other things that are constantly brought under his notice in reference to factories, thought it became him, as a nobleman who professed and entertained a deep feeling on behalf of those who were engaged in such pursuits, to step forward, and place his name on the record as her next friend and guardian; so that, if it should be found that he was wrong in his opinion, and that the law did not attach any responsibility to the mill owner, Lord Ashley might be there found, ready to pay the expenses of this action. It was with that feeling that his name was placed on the record; that it might not be said that a pauper had been put forward to bring an action who could not pay the costs if the case failed. He was willing to take that risk upon himself; and if it were found that the law gave no protection to suffering individuals in the situation of this plaintiff, then it would be high time to call upon the Legislature to provide by enactment for such cases. But the defendant is now satisfied that the law does impose upon him such obligation; and I trust that others also will be fully convinced that the defendant has not yielded in this case without good advice; and that others who have machinery uncovered, or not fenced off, so as to expose other workpeople to great risk of injury, will forthwith cause it to be fenced off or altered. Gentlemen, I will forbear to trouble you further. The amount of compensation to be paid to the plaintiff has been agreed upon—poor compensation, indeed, for that injury which, from a state of health and strength, has reduced her to be a cripple for life, by some negligence; for undoubtedly it is not a wilful act on the part of the defendant, which I cannot but always consider as making a great difference in the degree of culpability. We have agreed to take a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 100*l*.

"Mr. Alexander.—May it please your Lordship; Gentlemen of the Jury; I shall take advantage of the statement of my friend to address a few observations to you; because I think it important that the character of the defendant should be likewise fairly presented to you, in order that there may be no mistake whatever as to the relative situation of the parties. He feels, Gentlemen, as my learned friend and myself both feel, very deep regret that such a misfortune should have happened; but it is perfectly clear that, so far as he is personally concerned, he could have no share in the negligence or any other circumstances to which the accident may be attributable. No doubt you are all aware of the able and praiseworthy—I might almost add the godlike—conduct of the nobleman who has interfered, during the last few years, on behalf of factory children, and I sure you all feel the importance of his interference here; but I must be permitted to say, that although the public may now be better informed as to the duties of mill owners with respect to machinery, that

In the County Tyrone, and about three miles from the town of Strabane, is a flax factory of conspicuous pretensions, and distinguished by the scriptural designation of "Sion,"—with day and Sunday schools,—musical instruments,—two libraries,—one containing 500 well selected volumes,—enjoying in fact, all the educational appliances which characterize what are commonly called "the Show Mills" in the cotton districts of England. In a department of this factory were some boys, one of whom was injured by an unfenced horizontal shaft. By your Lordship's direction, a prosecution was instituted against Mr. Herdman, the occupier of the factory, under the 60th section of the Factory Act, and the defendant was convicted at petty sessions in the mitigated penalty of ten pounds. He appealed against the conviction to the Court of Quarter Sessions at Strabane, before which the boys (with the exception of McLoughlin, the best witness before the magistrates, but who at the hearing of the appeal was not forthcoming, having in the mean time gone to America) appeared as witnesses; and although there could be little doubt of their having received tuition of some sort, yet, from the report of the proceedings, which I extract from the "Londonderry Journal," it would seem that their instruction had not been of such a

machinery was made in the year 1835, by one of the ablest firms in this county, and had gone on from that time until January last, when this accident occurred, without the least interruption in any respect. The defendant is generally at his warehouse in Manchester; and this mill is at a considerable distance from that town; and therefore it cannot be said that it arose from any personal neglect of his own. But he has been influenced in this case by motives that do honour to human nature; and I am very glad to think, that, whatever doubt there might have been—for I must say that the case would not have been gone into without very considerable evidence on both sides—this helpless child, whose age seems to be 16 years, will now be satisfactorily provided for during, perhaps, a lengthened continuance of her sufferings. I don't think that this settlement of the case will do otherwise than afford pleasure to all who are anxious that the poor and unprotected should be protected; and I am sure that the verdict will tend to raise in your estimation a gentleman who is stated to me to be one of the most independent and respectable manufacturers in this part of the county.

"Mr. Cresswell.—It would not cost above 10*s*. to enclose the machinery.

"The Prothonotary.—Gentlemen, in this case, by consent of the parties, you find for the plaintiff, damages, 100*l*.; costs 40*s*.

"While legal proceedings were still pending, I forbore, for obvious reasons, to notice this case. It is, however, desirable that the result should be as extensively known as possible, in order that mill-occupiers may be aware of the liabilities they incur by leaving dangerous machinery unguarded; and the more especially since there are in my district many instances in which the danger of accidents from unguarded machinery is greater than in the case in question."—Report by T. J. Howell for the Quarter ended 30th September, 1840, p. 7.

nature as to qualify them to become hereafter either very valuable or very respectable members of society; extorting, as their conduct and demeanour did, from the Assistant Barrister who presided, as they successively appeared to give evidence, the remark that it was a "disgusting exhibition." It will be seen that the conviction was quashed upon a technical point; in default of evidence, from such witnesses, to prove that at the time of the accident the shaft was employed to drive machinery connected with a manufacturing process.

"STRABANE QUARTER SESSIONS.—October 20.

"Herdman, Appellant; W. S. Darkin, Respondent,

"The case had been heard before the magistrates at Strabane petty sessions, on the 6th of September, when Mr. Herdman had been fined in the mitigated penalty of 10*l*., against which conviction the appeal was brought.

"Arthur Close, Esq., counsel, with G. Franks, jun., Esq., solicitor, appeared for the appellant; James M'Calla Thompson, Esq., counsel, and Arthur M'Corkell, Esq., solicitor, appeared for the respondent.

"The clerk of the Court read the conviction, after which the counsel for appellant stated the grounds of appeal, which were as follows:—First, that notice had not been given, pursuant to the statute; 2d, that no witnesses had been examined for the defence; and 3d, that the conviction was contrary to all the Acts of Parliament in that case made and provided.

"The Court inquired whether there were any objections to the appeal.

"Mr. Thompson said he had, and proceeded to argue that, as a condition preceding the right of appeal, the grounds must by the statute be specifically stated, but that here two grounds were special and one general, therefore it, being indivisible, was either bad altogether, or good so far as it complied with the Act.

"The Court ruled that the third ground of appeal was a sufficient compliance with the Act.

"Mr. Close then took a preliminary objection to the conviction; he said that it should be quashed, for it did not contain on the face of it any offence known to law. The conviction stated that, he had neglected to fence a certain horizontal shaft, which was a portion of the mill gearing in the factory of defendant, and contrary to the statute, and in consequence of which a young person, named Murray, in said factory, suffered bodily injury. That was the charge, and he (Mr. Close) denounced it as a tissue of bad English, and worse law, from the beginning to the termination of it. He would, however, apply himself to the law of the case, and he contended that it was indispensably necessary to state that the mill was in motion for a manufacturing process at the time the accident occurred. Mr. Close, in support of this view, referred to the 21st section of the 7th & 8th Vict. cap. 15, under which the prosecution was brought, and read the following clause, &c.:—'Provided that certain portions of the machinery,

' &c., shall be securely fenced, and that the protection to such ' part shall not be removed while the parts required to be fenced ' were in motion by the action of the water-wheel for any manu- ' facturing process.' From this, he submitted that it was plain that when no manufacturing process was going on, the fencing might be removed, or, in other words, that at that time no fencing need be used. Such being the case, the owner of the factory should not be held to answer for the penal clause. He said, farther, that this was the law as settled by all authorities, from the days of Hawkins in his Pleas of the Crown. Mr. Close then referred to cap. 25, sec. 113 of this author, to show that a conviction on a penal statute ought expressly to show that a defendant is not within any of its provisions. He next referred to several other authorities, after which he proceeded to contend that the conviction should be set aside for the want of form. This was an objection not of form but of substance. It was clear that the 21st section contains a proviso for the removal of the fencing when no manufacturing process was going on. Counsel then contended that the conviction should be quashed, unless the authorities he had cited were overruled.

" Mr. Thompson stated, in reply to the observations of Mr. Close regarding the wording of the summons, that the summons had been drawn by an unprofessional gentleman, who had taken an equitable view of the case rather than viewed it through the spectacles of a *Nisi Prius* lawyer, still, although he had not drawn it, he held it to be good. What Mr. Close alleged—' its being in motion for a manufacturing process,' was either an essential ingredient of the offence or it was not. Granting it to be such, he argued that, by sec. 69 it was unnecessary to define the processes—whether preparing, manufacturing, finishing, or incident thereto—the proof of it being an excepted case lying upon the party claiming the benefit thereof. But it was not essential, but merely explanatory of the motive power. First, because the words manufacturing machinery, and machinery in motion for manufacture were convertible terms. In support of this view of the case, Mr. Thompson read ten or twelve sections of the Factory Act. Secondly, that in sec. 73, the words ' appertaining to the manufacturing process and incident thereto,' which occurred in the definition of mill-gearing, were equivalent to the words ' for the manufacturing process,' and could be nothing but descriptive. Thirdly, he said it would be proved in evidence that the machine was never fenced, therefore the fencing could not be ' removed.' And fourthly, ' that the parts required to be fenced,' relied on by Mr. Close, referred to hoist or teagle, or wheel-race, which were clearly not manufacturing processes, and therefore the objection was untenable.

" The Court reserved its decision on this point till next morning.

" Mr. Close then secondly objected that notice had not been served requiring the shaft in question to be fenced.

" Mr. Thompson replied that shafts were to be fenced, noticed or otherwise. The Court ruled in favour of Mr. Thompson.

"Mr. Close then again objected that the word "mill-gearing" did not occur in the penal section. The objection was overruled. The next objection was that by sec. 42, a statement in writing of an intention to prefer a complaint had not been given. The court decided that this referred to a different section. The last objection was, that machinery meant what was self-moved, but mill-gearing was not a machine but communicated motion to a machine, and that witnesses would show that this agreed with the language of the factory.

"The arguments on these objections lasted several hours, after which the Assistant-Barrister requested to reserve his decision till next sessions.

"Mr. Thompson said he would consent, but the machine was still unguarded, and other accidents might occur.

"His Worship then said that he would dispose of the case next morning."

"SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20.

"The hearing was resumed at two o'clock, when the Court said that the proof of the excepted case lay on the appellant, therefore he would go into the merits.

"Mr. Thompson then opened the case, by referring to the benevolent intentions of the Legislature in passing the Factory Act, and detailed, at some length, the circumstances brought to light by Lord Shaftesbury in connexion with factories, and which induced Parliament to interpose its protection on behalf of those helpless children who could not protect themselves. There was, however, one particular instance in which the Government did not at first interfere, because it was thought the common law would have afforded a remedy, viz., protecting those machines in proximity to which work people were employed. Counsel here cited cases prior to the passing of the Factory Act, in which the occupier was proved to have neglected his duty, and damages were recovered, a master being made liable for compensation to those employed by him for the injuries sustained through his default. After a time, however, it was found that frightful accidents occurred rather through the playfulness and inexperience of the children than from any wilful culpability on the part of the employer, and that in this case the common law did not afford an adequate remedy. The Legislature, therefore, passed an enactment which would repair the defect, by affording the parties protection even from the consequences of their own natural heedlessness. A committee considered the defects of the bill, and after the examination of some hundred witnesses, consisting of mill owners, managers, and practical mechanics—

"Mr. Close here objected. Mr. Thompson was going into a matter of record; this had nothing to do with the case.

"Mr. Thompson submitted that he had a right to make the statement; for, in interpreting the Statute they had a right to ascertain the necessity that led to it, and the mischief against which it was intended to provide. His learned friend would have

an opportunity hereafter of replying, and he saw no reason why he should be thus interrupted.

"His Worship said he could not interfere, as the latitude of counsel was great. What he had to do there was to construe the Act and to decide on the terms used.

"Mr. Thompson—One and all of those eminent engineers were men of practical experience, and well versed in the requirements of factory apparatus; and they testified that to fence mill-gearing would be found practicable, and effectual. The committee recommended that certain specified parts of the machinery, including mill-gearing, should, under all circumstances, be carefully protected; and that the inspector should be armed with a discretionary power where they perceived dangerous machinery unenumerated in the statute, to order it likewise to be securely fenced.

"Mr. Close - This is too bad, we argued this point yesterday.

"Mr. Thompson—Yes, but my learned friend has to-day tried to explain it away. However, suffice it to say, that the object of certain clauses of the Act was to guard against the possibility of juvenile operatives being exposed to peril of being hurt, by coming in contact with unprotected machinery, and that, even in case of their carelessness. Boys and girls who have not yet had the spirit of play spun out of them, will run about and gambol, and inadvertently place their hands on revolving shafts; and, to lessen these calamities, and to provide against the consequences of inexperience, this Act was carried into law. Surgeons are appointed to examine into the cause of every accident, and to report to the inspector thereon. An abstract of the Act is hung up, and notices have been addressed to the mill owners from time to time, warning them of the consequences of delaying to comply with the requirements of the statutes. In this case the appellant had not been taken by surprise; for in January and March, circulars were sent to intimate that, if before the 1st of June no protection against accident should be introduced, legal proceedings would be taken. The counsel then described the offence, which will appear in evidence. He then proceeded to state that in some cases it might be dangerous to tell the truth against the employer. A manager can easily discharge factory operatives, and, in this case, seven of the family are in the defendant's employment. There was often a variance observable between the original voluntary statements of the work people, and the accounts which they subsequently gave before the magistrates. The boys had sworn that they were idle with the cognizance of the manager, and that they had set the mill in motion for their own amusement. Now, it was singular that each of the five boys voluntarily told the doctor, and afterwards the inspector, the same story, and that the overlooker had acknowledged the truth of their statement. He would ask was it an act of frequent indulgence to allow boys to amuse themselves in a factory where time was so valuable and paid for? Neither was it conceivable that those five boys were of so inquiring and philosophic a turn of mind as to be enamoured of mill-gearing, and to set in motion, for their own amusement, wheels, drums, and pully at which, 'with fingers weary and worn' they were toiling

from morning till night. How absurd then was the defence set up, and the objections by which it was sustained; for, had the shaft been securely fenced, as the Act required, the accident could not have occurred. To elucidate the charge, it would be necessary to show other offences, and it would be proved that the boys in discharge of their duty ascended the ladder repeatedly, which was left there for the purpose of bringing them within arm range to adjust the straps and oil the journals. This had been termed by his learned friend a minor accident; but, it should be remembered that to a boy in the position of Murray, the loss of a hand or fingers, which might disable him for life, was of serious consequence, and might deprive him of the means of earning his livelihood for life. Mr. Thompson then referred to the horror with which we learn of the sufferings of the soldier when fighting for his country, and said these were accidents which were unavoidable. He then continued to state that he had hoped the gentleman who owned the mill, being a man of affluence, would have expressed his regret for the casualty, and have had the shaft at once safely fenced. This, however, was not the case, for the manager, at the conclusion of the trial before the magistrates, had declared that it should never be fenced, and to that hour it was utterly unprotected. In conclusion he trusted that he should satisfy the Court that the conviction should be sustained, and the appellant follow the example of other mill owners, who had obeyed the laws.

" Dr. Leney was first examined by Mr. Thompson, and testified to the nature of the injuries; he had attended the boy for six or seven weeks, who had much bodily suffering; the tip of one of his fingers was gone, but the other was now in a great measure restored; the nails would not grow again.

" *Thomas Murray, on coming on the table, refused to give evidence until his expenses were paid, and appeared very reluctant to give evidence at all.*

" Mr. M'Corkell—Anything your worship orders I will pay.

" The witness then deposed that he was thirteen years of age; that he works at the dust machine; has to shake tow in the dust mill, but had no other work to do. The witness was asked to inform the Court *who* ordered him to watch if he felt a hot smell in the room, but it was not answered. The witness then said that Charles Murray is the overlooker in the carding-room; he gave me no directions; I was to do nothing; I was paid to remain idle.

" Court—*Are you aware that you are on your oath? I do not like the way in which this witness gives his evidence.*

" Witness (off-hand)—I did not tell the inspector the right way of it at first; it was his duty to work at the machine; got up to it by means of a ladder; went up the ladder for no purpose. The witness then gave a description of how his fingers were hurt. He said they got a string and put it on for a belt, to see it work; went up the ladder to put it on; nobody had 'allowed' him to go up.

" Cross examined by Mr. Close—The dust-mill was not going when he went into the room; does not know what a horizontal

shaft is ; never saw one ; the belt that drove the machine had been broken ; it was contrary to his directions to be there; Charles Murray had taken the string from him ; was not employed at the time ; the mill was idle.

" Re-examined by Mr. Thompson—Was brought into the room by the manager ; went to the mill at six o'clock ; accident occurred between eleven and twelve ; that was during working hours : did not know how long he stayed at night. Here Mr. Close objected.

" The Court—Mr. Thompson has a perfect right to cross-examine such a witness, who is evidently adverse.

" To Mr. Thompson—Had been up the ladder twice a day ' many's the time ;' will not swear that the dust-mill stopped one minute before the accident occurred ; John Hyndman and I went up the ladder ; we put the belt on ; put one end of the string round the drum and the other end round the pulley, which was a part of the ' shaker ;' Neil M'Loughlin and the two Hyndmans were in the room along with witness ; could not have gone home, for the machinery would be set in motion shortly after ; it was my duty to be there ; we were not allowed to be idle ; manager had seen witness there ; is in Mr. Herdman's employment at present.

" Michael M'Loughlin was the next witness called, *but it appeared he had gone to America.*

" Mr. Thompson—Why, he was our best witness when before the magistrates.

" Neil M'Closkey (aged 14), was the next witness called, *but refused to answer until his expenses were paid.* He then said, in answer to Mr. Thompson, he was the oiler, but had not to oil the shafts ; the shafts were got up to by a ladder ; has seen no boys going up unless the belt was broke.

" Mr. Thompson—Have you ever gone up that ladder yourself ?

" Does not remember.

" Court—*It is a sad thing to see these boys coming on the table and refusing to give evidence on their oath in this way.*

" Mr. Thompson—Why did you go up the ladder ?

" The Court—Answer, sir.

" Witness—I went up to look at the kind of it ; saw Joseph Hyndman up at it ; there was a string come down, and it was put on the slack pully to see it running ; on turning about saw Thomas Murray had gone up ; heard John Hyndman say to Joseph Hyndman to take off the string ; Thomas Murray said, ' I'll take it off ;' witness turned his back, and immediately after Murray appeared as if his fingers had been taken off him ; the string was lapped round the shaft when the accident occurred ; went to take the lapping off the shaft ; we had often amused ourselves in that way; the machine was not at work at the time ; had no right to be in that room ; it was Murray's and one of the Hyndman's duty to be in it ; the ladder was always in that room ; told the inspector that Thomas Murray had felt the shaft warm, and Charles Murray told Hyndman to tell us to say so ; the boys went up the ladder to put on belts.

" To Mr. Close—The dust machine was idle at the time of the accident; it was not his duty to go up the shaft; when he spoke of

the shaft as being heated, he did so because Charles Murray had given word to do so ; he had seen the wee fellows putting the belt off and on for their own capers ; is still in the employment of Mr. Herdman.

" During the examination of this witness, his worship inquired, ' Why do you always assent and answer in a minute to what Mr. Close says, and refuse to answer Mr. Thompson ?'

" Joseph Hyndman, on being called, similarly refused to give evidence.

" The Court—*I will commit these boys to bridewell ; it is a disgusting exhibition.*

" The witness, on being examined as to the nature of an oath, said he did not know what would happen him if he swore falsely ; his mother is dead, his father works in the ' Sion ' mills, but he never teaches witness ; goes to no Sunday school ; nobody spoke to him about what he was to say ; had never heard of a bad place. [The Court said, you may take his evidence, but not on oath.] Had been six months in the mill ; could not tell whether he was twelve ; saw the boy getting hurt ; he put in his fingers to the string and it snapped them ; has been often up the ladder : went up to put the belt on the drum ; it was himself told him to do so ; the string was a good length ; the slack pulley belongs to the shaker, and the pulley is part of the shaker ; a string would turn the shaker but not the mill : had often amused themselves in this way ; often oiled the journals of the shaft up a long ladder.

" John Hyndman was next called, but refused to speak without his expenses.

" Court—*To put an end to this disgusting folly, take the book.*

" The witness was then sworn and deposed that he did not know the nature of an oath ; that he had been a ' wee while' at school, but that was all ; does not know what would happen him if he swore a lie ; does not know what the bad place is ; was not twelve ; does not know how long he had been in the mill.

"Court—*In my long experience, I never had boys of this age come before me to say they did not know what the nature of an oath is, and it is quite contrary to what I always heard of Mr. Herdman's mills.*

" To the Court—My father does not teach me ; never goes to school ; goes to church ; does not go to Sunday-school ; his mother is not alive.

" Mr. Close—*There is a Sunday-school attached to the factory, and there are day-schools likewise.*

" To Mr. Thompson—It was Thomas Murray's, Joseph Hyndman's, and M'Loughlin's duty to be there ; Charles Murray, the overseer, told us the ' story' to tell to the surgeon ; was often up the ladder to put the belt on the drum : William White, the master, sent us into the dust-room ; could not have put on the belt, had not the ladder been there.

" Cross examined—It is our duty to go up to the shaft ; has seen the ' wee fellows' put the belts on and off for their own capers.

" Charles Murray, *the overseer, refused to be sworn until he was paid his expenses.*

" The Court—*Take him at once to the bridewell for a month.*

"On Murray being removed doggedly, he was, however, called back and commanded to be sworn.—Is brother of the injured boy; seven of our family are workers; had told Dr. Leney that it was the boys' duty to watch for a hot smell; *told the boy to tell a lie;* the shaft could have been put out of gear; it was not connected with any other machine through the factory; if the shaft had been put out of gear the accident could not have happened; the ladder had been there for three years; there was a ladder for oiling, but it was never brought into that room; the dust-mill was in motion till the strap broke; the boys were idle, but his brother was paid his wages for that day.

"Court—One part of your defence is, that the boys were not employed at the time in question.

"Mr. Close--Yes, your Worship; and that notice was not given.

"Cross-examined--The shaft was not running for manufacturing purposes; the boys had no business to be there; cannot say how long the boys had the string on, but is positive it was not on half an hour before; *advised the boy to tell Dr. Leney a lie,* for fear the manager would chastise him; *Mr. Herdman pays a teacher for the day school, and presides himself at a Sunday-school; there is a musical society.*

"Mr. Darkin, sub-inspector of factories, was then examined—Investigated into the circumstances of the accident on the 2d and 9th of August; was conducted by the manager to where it occurred; the shaft was unprotected; it could easily have been fenced; has seen such shafts fenced in many mills; the Act requires mill gearing to be fenced; it was not his duty to point it out as necessary to be done; the shaft was still quite naked.

"Mr. Thompson then handed in the circular note which had been sent to Mr. Herdman. None of the suggestions had been carried out, nor any attempt been made to comply with the Act. The witness named several factories in which the shafts had been fenced.

"To Mr. Close—Has visited the mill three or four times; has seen the machinery; never saw it before the accident occurred; saw other shafts in the mill; some of them were fenced, but cannot say to what height—they might be six or seven feet high; it is the duty of witness to go through the whole place; never to his knowledge entered Mr. Herdman's mill before the accident; in passing through the mechanics' shop pointed out several shafts which required fencing, because they were under seven feet in height; did not point out any machinery which required fencing; is aware the 43d section says the inspector shall point out, &c.; but, in his opinion, this only refers to manufacturing machinery, not to shafts; does not believe it to be his duty to point out high shafts; has been inspector for six or seven months; was appointed in March last; is not aware that Mr. Herdman's brother is proprietor of Sion Mill; does not recollect saying after his appointment that he would be down on Mr. Herdman; never stated anything of the kind; the circular of the 31st January was handed in, regarding fencing up to the height of seven feet; is aware that the circular was subsequently suspended; the mills in Derry are

not fenced; the shafts there are as dangerous as Mr. Herdman's did not order the Derry mills to be fenced, but has told them if an accident occurred he would hold them responsible; the witness said it was not his duty to tell them how to fence shafts, as he was neither a millwright nor an engineer.

"Re-examined—Lord Palmerston had stated that shafts could be fenced in various ways, but that he would not insist upon a 'permanent fixed casing;' this had been falsely represented as 'suspending' the order; a ladder beneath the shaft was the same as a higher floor, bringing it within head range.

"Mr. Close then addressed the Court on behalf of the defendant. He stated that the case had occupied a considerable time, but not longer than its importance deserved. It was the first prosecution of the kind that had ever taken place in this country; and if it succeeded the prosecutor would seek new triumphs over the mill owners, who would be required to fence shafting which at present, owing to its height from the ground, gave to persons employed a security from danger. The full evidence of the case had now been revealed, and from that evidence it was clear that the case for the prosecution must break down. It appeared that the dust mill was idle; that the shaft was turning no machinery at all; that three or four little boys, for the purpose of amusement, had assembled in the dust-room, and having got some strings they tied them together, and by means of a ladder they endeavoured to place them on the shaft, more than eleven feet from the ground. In endeavouring to do this, the boy Murray got the tops of his two fingers bruised, and this was the sole ground of that mighty prosecution. According to the law, as laid down by the authorities, and as enunciated on that morning by the Court, to sustain the case, it was indispensably necessary, according to section 21, that it should appear that the mill was in motion for a manufacturing purpose when the accident occurred. This proposition was too plain from the cases that had been decided to admit any further disputation. The Court had heard from the lips of the witnesses for the prosecution that no manufacturing process was going on at all; that the mill was idle, and that the accident was the result of a childish folly, and not caused by any negligence of the defendant. For these reasons the conviction should be set aside, and the decision of the magistrates reversed. Counsel then proceeded at length to contend that under the 43d section of the Act, it was the duty of the inspector to have served notice that the machinery was dangerous, and that when he did not do so, he should not seek to enforce a penalty for what was thus undoubtedly occasioned by his own neglect. But it had been said that the instructions of the Government were, not to give notice that the machinery required to be guarded, but to punish the occupier of the factory when an accident took place. And this was the humanity so lauded by his learned friend! This was the solicitude which the Government exhibited for the workers in the factory! The inspectors saw that it was dangerous. and believed that accidents would occur, yet they administered no caution—no notice under the 43d section of the Act had been served, but they wait until some victim had been immolated, and then

they rush with a prosecution into court. Counsel then passed a eulogium on Mr. Herdman, who, by his perseverance and enterprise, had erected such extensive factories, in a county so remote, by giving support and employment to hundreds of the people. He also ridiculed the idea of the inspectors professing more concern for these people than their employers, who had ever treated them with kindness and humanity. He then analyzed the evidence, and showed that it failed in the most essential particulars to sustain the case for the prosecution ; but it did not supply the requisites of the statutes, which required that the manufacturing process going on should be proved.

" His Worship then gave judgment. He held in the morning that the conviction was sufficient, on the ground that proof of the exception lay with the party claiming the benefit thereof. Now, the case made by the appellant was, that the machinery was not in operation for any manufacturing purpose. He had a very difficult duty to perform, and that was to ascertain from such witnesses as had appeared before him whether what they stated was to be relied on or not ; he thought that from what they stated the machinery was not in motion for manufacturing purposes, and the case came within the exception of the Act. It was not a prosecution under the 59th section, but it was a case under section 60, and he was disposed to think the case came within the exception provided for in section 21, and therefore he would reverse the decision."

On being asked to give costs, the Assistant Barrister replied very emphatically ' CERTAINLY NOT.' Since the decision all the shafts in the factory have been fenced.

Places visited :

Mallwyd.	Hereford.	Ligoniel.
Dinasmowddy.	Ludlow.	Woolfhill.
Dolgelly.	Dublin.	Hilden.
Tal-y-Llyn.	Drogheda.	Lisburn.
Maehynlleth.	Castlewellan.	Bangor. (Co. Down.)
Llanbrynmair.	Hazlebank.	Carrickfergus.
Newtown.	Seapatrick.	Duncrue.
Llanllwchairn.	Gilford.	Woodburn.
Monghtrie.	Portadown.	Randalstown.
Welshpool.	Bessbrook.	Ballymena.
Caersws.	Mountcaulfield.	Liscolman.
Shrewsbury.	Derramore.	Londonderry.
Bristol.	Monkstown.	Strabane.
Bedworth.	Mossley.	Keady.
Coventry.	Whiteabbey.	Darkly.
Llangollen.	Whitehouse.	Limerick.
Glynn.	Ballymacarrett.	Portlaw.
	Belfast.	Kilmeaden.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
T. JONES HOWELL.

TABLE No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Causing death	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Amputation of part of right hand	1	11	9	10	2	–	12	21	33
Amputation of left hand or arm	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Amputation of part of left hand	4	5	13	12	2	1	19	18	37
Amputation of any part of leg or foot	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	3	–	7	2	–	1	10	3	13
Fracture of hand or foot	5	4	8	5	–	1	13	10	23
Injuries to head and face	4	4	11	6	1	1	16	11	27
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	48	42	69	84	5	4	122	130	252
Total	68	67	118	119	10	8	196	194	390

TABLE No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Injuries to head and face	–	–	3	1	–	–	3	1	4
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	5	–	2	1	–	–	7	1	8
Total	5	–	7	2	–	–	12	2	14
Total number of accidents reported	73	67	125	121	10	8	208	196	404

RETURN of New Factories, of Additions to Factories, and of Factories unoccupied, in the year ended 31st October 1854.

Manufacture.	I. New Mills.			II. Additions.			III. Unoccupied, to be deducted.		
	Factories.	Horse Power.		Factories.	Horse Power.		Factories.	Horse Power.	
		Steam.	Water.		Steam.	Water.		Steam.	Water.
Cotton spinning - -	2	0	–	–	–	–	1	40	–
Ditto spinning and weaving - -	3	224	50	2	100	–	2	60	35
Ditto weaving - -	3	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8	323	50	2	100	–	3	100	35
Wool spinning - -	6	26	29	1	15	–	2	–	18
Ditto spinning & weaving	1	–	15	3	40	27	–	–	–
Ditto weaving - -	3	60	–	1	30	–	–	–	–
Ditto flock - -	2	26	28	–	–	–	–	–	–
	12	112	72	5	85	27	2	–	18
Flax spinning - -	5	85	60	3	139	–	1	16	–
Do. weaving - -	4	54	30	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9	139	90	3	139	–	1	16	–
Silk throwing - -	18	138	66	–	–	–	1	4	–
Do. throwing & weaving	5	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. weaving - -	32	55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. carding, waste -	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	56	228	68	–	–	–	1	4	–
	85	802	280	10	324	27	7	120	53

Appendix.

Return of Prosecutions for Offences against the Factories Regulation Acts in the District of Thomas Jones Howell, Esq., Inspector, during the Six Months ended the 30th October 1854.

Date.	Names of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Place in which the Offence was committed.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
				In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Trimmer.			
1854. Sept. 7	Thomas Gosling, operative spinner in the employ of Henry Pearson.	Rev. C. K. Prescott, Edw. Marsland, Esq., Stockport Petty Sessions.	Stockport -	Having allowed a boy to work between the fixed and traversing part of a self-acting mule.	4 0 0	1 4 6	The boy received an injury on the head, and narrowly escaped being killed. Charles Trimmer.
				In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Hickes.			
May 15	Jos. and Thos. Jones.	William Capel and — Winterbottom, Esqs., Town Hall, Stroud.	Painswick -	Not entering the name of a child in the register.	2 0 0	0 10 0	
					2 0 0	0 10 0	
"	" "	" "	"	Employing a child more than 6½ hours in one day.	1 0 0	0 10 0	
"	" "	" "	"	Employing the above-named child before noon and after 1 o'clock of the same day.	– –	0 9 6	Dismissed. The magistrates were of opinion that only one conviction could be made under sec. 30, and having convicted the defendants for employing a child more than 6½ hours on one day, they could not convict for employing the *same* child before noon and after 1 o'clock of the *same* day.
"	" "	" "	"				

"	" "	" "	"	Employing a child more than 6½ hours in one day.	-	-	0 10 0	Dismissed. The child informed me, when I visited the factory, that she worked "*full time*," but it was proved to the satisfaction of the magistrates, that she did not commence work till 2 p.m. on the day named in the information.
June 2	Josiah Overbury - -	S. Clutterbuck, Esq., Captain Adey, and Henry Bloxsome, Clerk, Wootton-under-Edge.	Alderley -	Employing a young person after 6 p.m. -	1 0 0	0 9 0		
Sept. 9	Hood and Ward - -	Sir J. E. Chetwode, Bart., R. R. Jee, Esq., J. C. Roberts, J. B. Heming, & H. R. Harpen, Clerks, Nuneaton.	Nuneaton -	Not fencing a horizontal shaft - -	- -	0 18 6		Withdrawn, on payment of costs by defendant. The magistrates suggested that I should withdraw both these complaints on payment of costs, the defendants having "undertaken within one month to do what is necessary to securely fence the shaft (which is 14 feet 10 inches from the floor) so as to prevent further accidents." The magistrates also considered that the injured person, whose arm was broken, had been treated with liberality by the defendants.
"	" "	" "	"	Bodily injury sustained by a man in consequence of the above-named shaft not being fenced.	- -	- -		
"	Rowbottom and Son - -	R. K. Rotheram and J. S. Morris, Esqs.	Brandon -	Employing a child without the certificate of a surgeon.	2 0 0	0 17 6		

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Places in which the Offence was committed.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1854. Sept. 9	Rowbottom and Son -	R. K. Rotheram and J. S. Morris, Esqs.	Brandon -	Employing the same child before noon and after 1 o'clock of the same day.	– –	0 11 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs by defendant. WESTON HICKES.
"	" "	" "	"	Employing the same child without school voucher.	– –	0 11 0	
				In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Kent.			
Aug. 29	Phillips and Smith -	H. J. Mereweather and Rev. — Heathcoat.	Melksham -	Neglecting to fence an horizontal shaft.	– –	– –	Dismissed. The bench have considered this information, the 21st sec. of the 7 Vict., and the other sections, by which the objects of the Legislature can be ascertained; they have also inspected the shaft in question, and have read the Home Office Circular in reference to similar shafts. The bench are of opinion that, taking the general object of the Act into consideration, which is to give security to life from the danger resulting from necessary access by workpeople, especially young ones, to parts of the machinery in motion, the shaft in question is not so required to be fenced by the 21st section as to justify them in convicting the Messrs. Phillips in the penalty given by the 59th sec. The information is therefore quashed.

Oct. 9	Joseph Munden - -		Wm. Bragge, S. Cox, and — Cox, Esqs.	Slape, near Beaminster.	Employing a child without surgical certificate.	2	0			
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Employing a child without schoolmaster's certificate.	1	0	0	
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Employing a child without entering the name and date of first day of employment in register.	2	0	0	6 3 0
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Employing a child without surgical certificate.	2	0	0	
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Employing a child without schoolmaster's certificate.	1	0	0	
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Employing a child without first entering name and date of first employment in register.	2	0	0	
					In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Darkin.					S. S. KENT.
May 19 & 20	Charles Duffin and Co., flax spinners.		W. S. Tracy, Esq., Resident Magistrate, and W. M'Gee, Esq., M.D.	Belfast - -	Employing a young person before 6 o'clock a.m.	2	0	0	0 1 0	All the hands had commenced work at half-past 5 o'clock a.m., for seven months. I offered to withdraw 15 cases, but the presiding magistrate said he had recorded convictions in the whole 40, and no withdrawal could take place.
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	0	0	0 1 0

List of Prosecutions—*continued.*

Date.	Names of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Place in which the Offence was committed.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
					£. s. d.	£ s. d.	
1854. May. 19 & 20 *cont.*	Charles Duffin and Co., flax spinners.	W. S. Tracey, Esq., resident Magistrate, and W. M'Gee, Esq., M.D.	Belfast - -	Employing a young person before 6 o'clock a.m.	2 0 0	0 1 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	2 0 0	0 1 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	2 0 0	0 1 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	2 0 0	0 1 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	2 0 0	0 1 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	2 0 0	0 1 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	2 0 0	0 1 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	2 0 0	0 1 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	2 0 0	0 1 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	2 0 0	0 1 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	2 0 0	0 1 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	2 0 0	0 1 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	2 0 0	0 1 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	2 0 0	0 1 0	
June 16	John Fisher and Co., flax spinners.	W. S. Tracy, Esq., resident Magistrate, W. M'Gee, M.D., and J. Clarke, Esqrs.	,,	Employing a female before 6 o'clock a.m. -	2 0 0	0 1 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	– –	0 1 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	John and James Herdman, flax spinners.	,, ,,	,,	Employing a female to clean machinery after 2 o'clock p.m. on Saturday.	– –	– –	Dismissed. The worker swore, contrary to my testimony, that she was not at work, so the bench felt compelled to dismiss the case, but without costs.

June 20	Patrick Macaulay, flax spinner.	H. S. Mc. Clintock and T. H. Jones, Esqs., Randalstown.	Randalstown	Employing a young person after 7 o'clock p.m. when recovering lost time.	1	0	0	0	2	6		
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1	0	0	0	2	6		
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1	0	0	0	2	6		
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1	0	0	0	2	6		
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1	0	0	0	2	6		
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1	0	0	0	2	6		
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1	0	0	0	2	6		
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1	0	0	0	2	6		
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1	0	0	0	2	6		
July 1	James Wallace, jun., and Co., cotton spinners.	H. Kennedy and Rev. Richard Binney, Bangor.	Bangor - -	Employing a young person without being registered.	1	0	0	0	1	0		
"	" "	" "	"	" "	-	-	-	0	4	0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.	
"	" "	" "	"	" "	-	-	-					
"	" "	" "	"	" "	-	-	-					
"	" "	" "	"	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	1	0	0	0	1	0		
"	" "	" "	"	Neglecting to enter in the register the holidays required by law to be given.	2	0	0	0	1	0		
"	" "	" "	"	Not entering dates of lime-washing in register.	3	0	0	0	1	0		
July 11	Patrick Macaulay, flax spinner.	H. S. Mc. Clintock and T. H. Jones, Esqs., Randalstown.	Randalstown	Employing a female after 7 o'clock p.m. when recovering lost time.	1	10	0	0	2	6	This was the second prosecution for overworking within 3 months, and five of the 15 cases prosecuted on this occasion were only withdrawn at the urgent solicitation of the bench.	
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1	10	0	0	2	6		
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1	10	0	0	2	6		
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1	10	0	0	2	6		
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1	10	0	0	2	6		
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1	10	0	0	2	6		
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1	10	0	0	2	6		
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1	10	0	0	2	6		
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1	10	0	0	2	6		
"	" "	" "	"	" "	-	-	-	0	12	6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.	
"	" "	" "	"	" "	-	-	-					
"	" "	" "	"	" "	-	-	-					
"	" "	" "	"	" "	-	-	-					

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Cases, and Place of Hearing.	Place in which the Offence was committed.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1854. July 13	W. Ewart and Son, flax spinners.	F. H. Lewis (Mayor), W. S. Tracy, resident Magistrate, and James Macnamara, Esqrs.	Belfast - -	Employing a female after 6 o'clock p.m.	1 0 0	0 1 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	1 0 0	0 1 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	1 0 0	0 1 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	1 0 0	0 1 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	1 0 0	0 1 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	1 0 0	0 1 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	1 0 0	0 1 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	1 0 0	0 1 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	1 0 0	0 1 0	
,,	John Rowan and Sons.	,, ,, ,,	,,	Employing a female before 6 o'clock a.m.	- -	0 3 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	- -		
,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	- -		
July 24	Brookfield and Doagh Spinning Company.	M. Singleton, resident Magistrate, and G.T. Brooke, Esqs., Parkgate.	Brookfield -	Employing a female after 6 o'clock p.m.	1 0 0	0 2 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	1 0 0	0 2 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	1 0 0	0 2 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	- -	0 1 6	
Aug. 14	James Hall - - -	W. S. Tracy, resident Magistrate, and W. M'Gee, Esq., MD.	Belfast - -	Altering a certificate of age - - -			Withdrawn. The defendant being a labourer with a large family, and as the offence could not be fully proved without the evidence of his own child, I withdrew the case, believing that the

											warning given by the resident magistrate would effect the object I had in view.
„	Johnston and Carlisle, flax spinners.		„	„	„	Employing a female after 6 o'clock p.m. -	1	0	0	0 1 6	
„	„	„	„	„	„	„ „	1	0	0	0 1 0	
„	„	„	„	„	„	„ „	1	0	0	0 1 0	
„	„	„	„	„	„	„ „	1	0	0	0 1 0	
„	„	„	„	„	„	„ „	1	0	0	0 1 0	
„	„	„	„	„	„	„ „	1	0	0	0 1 0	
„	„	„	„	„	„	„ „	1	0	0	0 1 0	
„	„	„	„	„	„	„ „	1	0	0	0 1 0	
„	„	„	„	„	„	„ „	1	0	0	0 1 0	
Aug. 17	W. and J. Leathem, flax spinners.		H. Darcus, Esq., Mayor, H. Nicholson, J. Dysart, and Jas. Murray, Esqs., Londonderry.		Londonderry	Employing a female after 6 o'clock p.m. -	-	-	-		Dismissed. The magistrates were not satisfied with my evidence as to the identity of the workers, and would not compel the manager to confirm my statement, on the plea (raised by the defendant's attorney) that he might commit himself as the agent of the defendant. The manager subsequently told the bench it had been the regular practice at the factory to work for a few minutes past 6, to which the Mayor replied, that the spirit of the law had not been broken.
„	„	„	„	„	„	„ „	-	-	-		
„	„	„	„	„	„	„ „	-	-	-		
„	„	„	„	„	„	„ „	-	-	-		
„	„	„	„	„	„	„ „	-	-	-		
„	„	„	„	„	„	„ „	-	-	-		
„	„	„	„	„	„	„ „	-	-	-	0 11 6	
„	„	„	„	„	„	„ „	-	-	-		
„	„	„	„	„	„	„ „	-	-	-		
„	„	„	„	„	„	„ „	-	-	-		
„	„	„	„	„	„	„ „	-	-	-		
„	„	„	„	„	„	„ „	-	-	-		
„	„	„	„	„	„	„ „	-	-	-		
„	„	„	„	„	„	„ „	-	-	-		
„	„	„	„	„	„	„ „	-	-	-		
„	„	„	„	„	„	„ „	-	-	-		

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Place in which the Offence was committed.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1854. Aug. 17	John Munn - -	H. Darcus, Esq., Mayor, H. Nicholson, J. Dysart, and James Murray, Esqs., Londonderry.	Londonderry	Employing a female after 6 o'clock p.m. -	1 0 0	0 2 0	
					1 0 0	0 1 0	
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1 0 0	0 1 0	
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1 0 0	0 1 0	
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1 0 0	0 1 0	
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1 0 0	0 1 0	
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1 0 0	0 1 0	
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1 0 0	0 1 0	
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1 0 0	0 1 0	
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1 0 0	0 1 0	
Aug. 21	Drogheda Cotton Mill Spinning Company.	P. Carey, Esq. (Mayor), and Dr. Atkinson, Drogheda.	Drogheda -	Employing a female after 6 o'clock p.m. -	1 0 0	0 2 0	
					1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	" "	" "	"	" "	1 0 0	0 2 0	
Aug. 24 & 28	Benj. Haughton, junr.	Dr. Kelly, resident magistrate, Capel Street, Dublin.	Chapelizod	Employing a female after 2 o'clock p.m. on a Saturday.	- -	- -	Dismissed. It was proved that the clock regulating the hours of work was inserted in the notice hung up in the factory, and
"	" "	" "	"	" "	- -	- -	
"	" "	" "	"	" "			

"	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	-	-	-
"	Seaborn Haughton -		"	"	"	Obstructing the sub-inspector in the execution of his duty.	-	-	-
4 Sept.	George Herdman, Sion Mill.		B. G. Humfrey, and A. Knox, Esqs., Strabane.		Sion Mill, nr. Strabane.	Neglecting to fence a horizontal shaft 11 feet from the floor, whereby a young person was injured.	-	-	-

that the notice was signed by the defendant: but as it could not be shown that the clock had been approved in writing, Dr. Kelly said, that, though the merits of the case were clearly with the Crown, the omission was fatal.

Withdrawn. A proposition was made to forego costs in the preceding case if the charge of obstruction was withdrawn, so I consented, as the costs were very heavy.

The injured boy and his companions told the certifying surgeon that the accident occurred while they were employed at one of the machines, and they subsequently repeated this statement to me. In the Petty Sessions Court they swore that their previous statements were false, and that the machine was idle; but the magistrates convicted in a penalty of 10*l.* and 3*s.* costs, because, they said, the law imperatively required all shafts to be fenced. The defendant appealed to the Quarter Sessions, when the conviction was reversed, on the ground that the shaft was not in motion for a manufacturing process, but without costs.

W. S. Darkin.

District of Scotland.

Report of Sir John Kincaid, Inspector of Factories, for the Half-year ending 31st October 1854.

My Lord, *Factory Office, 30th December* 1854.

I beg to present to your Lordship the twentieth half-yearly Report of the Inspector of Factories for the district of Scotland.

My personal inspections during the half-year have embraced factories in almost every part of the district; my visits having extended from the counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, Dumfries and Wigtown on the South, to Inverness and Skye in the North; including a considerable number of the works in Lanark and Renfrewshire, as well as a great portion of those in the districts of Selkirk, Peebles, Stirling, Perth, Fife, and Forfarshire; and at Aberdeen and Elgin.

The sub-inspectors have had their time fully occupied in the discharge of the duties of their respective districts, and they have continued to send me regularly weekly reports of the works they visited, as well as their observations upon them.

The cases of infractions of the law which were brought under my notice, have as usual been rather numerous among the smaller class of works, but as usual, too, they were for the most part the result of ignorance or inadvertence; and I thought it enough to caution such parties against a repetition of their irregularities. There were only two cases of that class which I felt called upon to notice more seriously, as shown in the list of prosecutions in the Appendix. The first party had been previously warned of the irregularities, but neglected the caution. The second was a case of gross neglect which I could not overlook, but as the firm petitioned your Lordship for a mitigation of the penalty, I recommended the prayer of the petition to be granted, in the hope that a smaller award might serve as a caution for the future. I have not yet learnt your Lordship's decision on this case.

The third prosecution, shown in the Appendix, it will be seen was against a firm in Glasgow, for neglecting to fence a horizontal revolving shaft, within two or three feet of the ground, in a back court, thereby causing the death of a female worker. It was expected that the millowner, on that

occasion, intended to submit passively to the penalty of a neglect which frightfully mutilated an unfortunate female, before death released her from her sufferings, but he nevertheless appeared with a legal adviser, who stoutly resisted the charge; he was fined 5*l.* with 2*s.* 1*d.* costs.

It is worthy of remark the extraordinary increase of expenses attending factory prosecutions in some of the English districts, as compared with those of Scotland.

Notwithstanding the appalling details of accidents arising from unfenced machinery required by law to be fenced, as published by the Inspectors with their last half-yearly Reports, and the general understanding conveyed, that a mill owner would subject himself to prosecution, in the event of an accident occurring where no precaution had been taken, no matter what height the shaft might be from the floor, the adoption of precautions to prevent such accidents in this district is nevertheless yet far from general; some there are who have fenced their machinery efficiently, others seem to conceive that the construction of their works precludes the possibility of an accident. A great many more have adopted the strap-hook, which has no doubt prevented many accidents; but there are others, a very numerous body, mostly the owners of a dangerous class of mills, who would almost seem to be waiting for accidents to convince them of their responsibilities, and of the necessity of doing something to prevent them.

I continue to cause a strict investigation into every accident of a serious nature, and I am glad to say, there has been a diminution of such accidents in this district during last half-year, arising, no doubt, from the precautions already adopted.

Some mill owners profess to believe that a compliance with the law with regard to the securely fencing of shafts, cannot be carried out without danger or without interfering with the working of the machinery, but if such gentlemen will take the trouble to visit the Blackhall silk factory, at Paisley, they will find it hard to persevere in such belief, for Mr. Robert Russell, the manager there, has, with the most praiseworthy zeal for the safety of his workers, voluntarily and efficiently enclosed within a permanent casing every part of his machinery, whereby an accident is rendered next to impossible; and the Blackhall is a description of factory calculated to show that, when such machinery there can be securely fenced without interfering with its working, there can scarcely be a factory, entitled to the name, that might not do the same. Mr. Russell was kind enough to send me drawings and models of his plans, with a descriptive

report, and their estimated expense, which I handed over to the inspectors at our late statutory meeting in the factory office. The coverings of the machinery are so arranged as to admit of being adjusted or removed with the greatest facility.

The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed certifying surgeons since last Report:—

Dr. Alexander Mackenzie, M.D., to the Geddes Mill, near Fortrose.

Dr. Thomas Cunningham, M.D., to the Mallery Mill, near Currie.

George Lindsay Crawford, Esq., to the Banton Mill, near Kilsyth.

Dr. George J. Absolon, M.D., to the Perth district, vice Malcolm resigned.

Notwithstanding the depression that has been known to exist in the cotton and woollen branches of manufactures during the past year, it is satisfactory to observe, by the tables shown in Appendix No. 3, that there has been a progressive increase in the propelling power of machinery brought into use in these two branches during the same period; the horse power added being 1,086, while only 256 has been stopped, leaving a nett increase of 830 horse power; besides which, several large additions to factories are in the course of erection for cotton spinning and weaving, which will likely be in working order within six months.

The reports of the flax factories are less satisfactory, for though the decrease in their working does not yet amount to what, under present circumstances, might have been expected, the trade is dull, and it is a subject of much anxiety among them, to learn whether measures will be taken to facilitate and cheapen the supplies of the raw material, without which, they dread a successful competition being established against them on the continent.

The educational condition of the factory portion of the district is but little altered. The schools belonging to the large factories in which children are employed, continue to be conducted in the most satisfactory manner, and the ragged schools educate many for factory employment, who would otherwise be destitute of learning; but among the mass of young persons employed, a large amount of ignorance is still found to prevail.

There are, however, some happy exceptions observable in several works, in which the liberal spirit of the mill owners has established evening schools for the instruction of their workers. Such provision for employing their time in the

evenings is of incalculable benefit, both in a moral and educational view.

Messrs. Aberdeen, Gordon, & Co., of Montrose, maintain two evening schools in winter, which are attended by about 230 of their factory young persons, of both sexes; one of them I had an opportunity of seeing, during the school hours, accompanied by Mr. Aberdeen and Mr. Sub-Inspector Walker, and never saw an establishment of the kind more efficiently and satisfactorily conducted. A portion of their time is given to education, and the remainder to industrial employments. Those who attend it pay a nominal fee of 1*d.* per week.

The Messrs. Gordons of Arbroath pay for the evening schooling of 60 of their boys and 60 girls during the winter, supplying them with all their school requirements. It is discontinued in summer, because they cannot get the workers to attend. The Messrs. Stewart, of Musselburgh, and the Messrs. Paton, of Alloa, who I already reported as having established schools of the same class, made a similar complaint of the difficulty of getting the workers to attend during the summer.

Among the most interesting of those I visited, were the scholastic establishments of John Fergus, Esq., M.P., at Prinlaws, where, in addition to the school required for the half-time workers in his employment, there is an excellent school and reading room maintained for the adults, besides an infant school, in which I saw about 60 children of his workmen, some of them so small as to be scarcely able to walk to school, but brought by their mothers in the morning, placed in a seat and taken away again at a given time. They all looked clean, cheerful and healthy, and even the smallest of them were learning something. A portion of the time of the half-time workers is given to industrial employment; and I saw some specimens of their productions under their energetic instructress, that would have done credit to an establishment of much higher pretensions.

In one of the Greenock factories, I found that the owner (Mr. Lindsay) makes reading and writing a necessary qualification for young persons to obtain employment in his works.

In my last Report I brought under your Lordship's notice the praiseworthy liberality of some mill owners, which was gradually extending itself, in providing comfortable accommodation for their workers during meal-hours, and before commencing work in the morning. One of those I mentioned as being in the course of preparation

by the Messrs. Scott, at their works, near Dumfries, I found in operation on my visit in September last, consisting of a kitchen and refreshment room, in which as many of their workers as chose to avail themselves of it, were supplied with a breakfast and dinner at prime cost. About 100 of them were at that time taking advantage of it, at the following rate of charges :—

One quart of porridge and milk - - -	1*d.*
One pint of coffee, with milk and sugar - -	1*d.*
One pint of tea, with ditto - - -	1*d.*
One quart of broth, with meat - - - -	1*d.*
One do. of meat and potatoes - -	1½*d.*

The quality of each article supplied was reported by Mr. Balfour (sub-inspector) to be substantial and good. The Messrs. Scott have also lately added a reading room, lighted with gas, at their own expense, for the benefit of their workers.

At the cotton-mills near Lanark, an apartment has also been fitted up, at the expense of the company, for the accommodation of their workers during meal-hours, and provided with a comfortable fire in cold weather. It is large enough to accommodate all those who reside at a distance from the works, about 60 or 70 in number.

I saw similar accommodation in preparation at other establishments to be noticed hereafter.

A Registration Act has been happily passed for Scotland, during the last Session of Parliament ; but until a similar Act has been obtained for Ireland, much inconvenience will continue to be felt in this district, from the numbers of young persons, natives of that country, who are presented for employment with false baptismal certificates, the worst feature of which is, that the parents are induced to commit the fraud for the sake of finding employment for children at the wages of "young persons."

I have great satisfaction in bearing testimony to the zeal and ability with which Mr. Walker and Mr. Balfour continue to discharge their duties as sub-inspectors of the district, and in thanking them for the cordial co-operation and assistance I continue to receive from them.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient and humble servant,

JOHN KINCAID.

To the Right Hon.
Viscount Palmerston.
Secretary of State,
Home Department.

Appendix No. I.

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.& F.
Causing death	1	2	1	1	–	–	2	3	5
Amputation of part of right hand	1	–	2	5	1	–	4	5	9
Amputation of left hand or arm	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Amputation of part of left hand	2	5	5	11	1	–	8	16	24
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	2	2	6	–	–	–	8	2	10
Fracture of hand or foot	1	4	2	5	–	–	3	9	12
Injuries to head and face	3	8	6	5	1	–	10	13	23
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	11	43	41	76	9	4	61	123	184
Total	21	64	64	103	12	4	97	171	268

Table II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.& F.
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	–	–	2	–	1	–	3	–	3
Injuries to head and face	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	–	1	2	3	–	–	2	4	6
Total	1	1	4	3	1	–	6	4	10
Total number of accidents reported	22	65	68	106	13	4	103	175	278

Appendix No. 2.

List of Prosecutions in Sir John Kincaid's District during the Six Months ended 31st October 1854.

Date.	Names of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates before whom the Cases were heard.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
			In the Sub-division of Mr. Walker.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1854. May 15.	Henderson and Widnell, Lasswade.	William Baillie, Peter M'Ewan, Esqrs.	1. Employing three young persons and two children without registering their names and dates of employment.	2 0 0		
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	2. Employing the same young persons and children without surgical certificates.	2 0 0		
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	3. Not keeping registers	2 0 0	0 10 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	4. Not obtaining certificate of children's attendance at school.	2 0 0		
,,	,, ,,	,,	5. Employing two children more than 6½ hours a day.	2 0 0		
Oct. 19.	William Gray & Co. Lochee.	William Thoms, Peter Hean, Esqrs.	1. Employing a child more than 6½ hours a day	1 0 0		
			2. ——— without schoolmaster's certificate	1 0 0	0 5 0	Under an appeal.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	3. ——— without registering name and date of employment.	2 0 0		Daniel Walker.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	4. ——— without surgical certificate	2 0 0		
			In the Sub-division of Mr. Balfour.			
1854. Oct. 2.	Thomas Kyle, power-loom factory, near Glasgow.	James Craig and Andrew Fowler, Esqrs.	For neglecting to fence a horizontal revolving shaft within the gate of the factory.	5 0 0	0 2 1	The shaft in question caused the death of a female worker in September last. The defendants appeared and resisted the charge with the aid of a legal adviser.

Appendix No. 3.

Return of New Factories set to work, and of additional Power in existing Factories, between 1st November 1853 and 1st November 1854.

Manufacture.	I. New Mills.			II. Additions.			III. Unoccupied since last report, to be deducted.		
	Factories.	HorsePower.		Factories.	HorsePower		Factories.	HorsePower.	
		Steam.	Water.		Steam.	Water.		Steam.	Water.
Cotton weaving	4	287	–	2	42	–	3	70	–
Ditto spinning	3	200	60	1	–	–	3	70	–
Ditto spinning and weaving	1	–	50	1	300	–	–	–	–
	8	487	110	4	357	–	6	140	–
Wool spinning	6	45	76	1	10	–	8	24	92
Ditto dressing	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto weaving	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	8	56	76	1	10	–	8	24	92
Flax spinning	2	36	16	2	7	2	16	298	248
Ditto weaving	1	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	6
	3	43	16	2	7	2	17	298	254

REPORT of ALEXANDER REDGRAVE, Esq., Inspector of Factories, for the Half-year ended the 31st October 1854.

Factory Inspectors' Office,
20th December 1854.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I have been engaged during the period embraced by this Report, in visiting, with little intermission, factories, printworks, and schools in the following localities :—

In Derbyshire :—Chesterfield, Derby, Draycott.

In Essex :—Stratford, Tiptree-heath, Coggleshall, Braintree, Bocking, Halsted, Colchester.

In Kent :—Greenwich, Dartford, Crayford, Lewisham.

In Middlesex :—In and about London, Tottenham.

In Norfolk :—Norwich, Yarmouth, Ditchingham near Bungay.

In Nottinghamshire :— Mansfield, Nottingham.

In Suffolk :—Ipswich, Hadleigh, Nayland, Glemsford, Syleham.

In Surrey :—Southwark, Lambeth, Walworth, Camberwell, Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, Battersea, Wandsworth, Merton, Mitcham, Wallington, Croydon, Cobham, Elstead, near Godalming.

In Yorkshire :—Leeds, Armley, Horsforth, Rawden, Yeadon, Gildersome, Bramley, Pudsey, Calverley, Idle ; Bradford, Wilsden, Cullingworth, Horton, Shipley, Clayton, Thornton; Addingham; Baildon, Esholt, Eldwick ; Halifax, Ovenden, Hebdenbridge, Mytholmroyd, Cragg, Luddenden, Brearley, Ripponden, Sowerbybridge, Stainland, Brighouse ; Todmorden ; Keighley, Oxenhope, Haworth ; Huddersfield, Wooldale, Honley, Lindley, Dalton, Golcar, Fixby, Shepley, Denbydale, Cumberworth, Scissett, Clayton West, Farnley, Lepton ; Dewsbury ; Mirfield ; Cleckheaton.

I annex in the Appendix a return of the number of informations which have been heard before the magistrates for offences against the Factory Acts. These continue to be, as I have hitherto had the gratification invariably to report, numerically small, and not of a character calling for any especial remark.

The fines which were imposed amounted to 36*l.*, and the costs, which were paid by the defendants to the clerks of the magistrates, amounted to 9*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* The fines were funded as directed by the 66th section of 7 Vict. c. 15, and, under the same authority, the following grants were made from the fund with your Lordship's sanction.

	£
To the Holywell Green Independent School, Stainland near Halifax, attended by 184 children, of whom 166 are employed in factories - - -	10
To the National School, Sowerby near Halifax, attended by 186 children, of whom 104 are employed in factories	10

To the Keighley Wesleyan School attended by 239 children, of whom 190 are employed in factories - 10
To the St. James' National School, Halifax, attended by 302 children, of whom 66 are employed in factories 5
To the National School, Calverley near Leeds, attended by 195 children, of whom 65 are employed in factories - - - - - 5
To the National School, Sutton near Keighley, attended by 149 children of whom 87 are employed in factories - - - - - 5

£ 45

In accordance with the directions of your Lordship's predecessor, returns have been prepared, and are annexed, showing the increase or decrease of the number of factories in the year ended the 31st October last.

Manufacture.	I. New Mills.			II. Additions.			III. Unoccupied to be deducted.		
	Factories.	Horse Power.		Factories.	Horse Power.		Factories.	Horse Power.	
		Steam.	Water.		Steam.	Water.		Steam.	Water.
Cotton Spinning -	16	280	14	3	30	8	1	8	–
Do. Weaving - -	8	81	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. Small wares, hosiery, &c. -	5	62	5	–	–	–	1	7	–
	29	423	19	3	30	8	2	15	–
Woollen Spinning -	22	286	12	–	–	–	5	58	–
Do. Weaving - -	3	66	5	1	40	–	–	–	–
Do. Spinning & Weaving	2	75	30	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. Dressing, &c. -	5	31	–	–	–	–	1	32	–
	32	458	47	1	40	–	6	90	–
Worsted Spinning -	5	92	30	–	–	–	7	144	–
Do. Weaving - -	4	73	–	–	–	–	7	113	–
Do. Spinning & weaving	2	440	–	2	75	–	8	146	8
	11	605	30	2	75	–	22	403	8
Flax Spinning - -	3	51	2	1	16	–	5	161	–
Do. Weaving - -	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	4	55	2	1	16	–	5	161	–
Silk Throwing - -	3	54	–	–	–	–	1	10	–
Do. Weaving - -	1	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	4	64	–	–	–	–	1	10	–
	80	1,605	98	7	161	8	36	679	8

There are one or two points connected with this return which are worthy of a passing remark. Notwithstanding the contraction of commercial operations in all classes of the fabrics enumerated in this return, the general uncertainty of trade, and the particular depression in some branches, the total of the return shows that capital continues to be invested in factories to a large extent. This will be the more apparent upon comparing the increase of the three past years; and in order to ascertain clearly the actual increase, it is necessary to deduct from the new and enlarged factories the number become unoccupied during the course of each year, and the returns thus corrected give the following results:—

	In the Year ended 31st October.		
	1852.	1853.	1854.
Number of new factories set to work, and of factories in which additional power has been required -	42	82	51
Amount of additional horse power -	231	829	1,185

In the last period, the extensive establishment of Saltaire has been included; and even if a deduction be made on that account, as an exceptional case, the additional amount of power required in the last period will equal the additions of 1853, and treble those of 1852.

While calling your Lordship's attention to this return, I ought not to omit referring to Saltaire, recently erected by Mr. Titus Salt, of Bradford. Although particulars of this establishment are perhaps familiar to many persons, it may still not be out of place to give here succinctly a general outline of the factory, which, while it is perhaps the largest building in the world appropriated as a single factory, has besides many claims to thoughtful consideration, as the foundation and centre of a new and busy town. Mr. Salt was the first manufacturer who introduced fabrics made of Alpaca wool; and he owned several establishments in Bradford, which were employed in the manufacture of Alpaca. Saltaire was erected to enable him to substitute, for the separate factories he occupied in Bradford, one comprehensive establishment, wherein the whole of the various processes of manufacture might be completed.

The building is situated about four miles from Bradford and half a mile from Shipley, in the picturesque valley of the river Aire. From this river is obtained the water for

the supply of the engines. In the rear, or north side of the building, runs the Liverpool and Leeds canal, where boats can be loaded direct from the warehouses; in the front, or south side, is the Leeds and Bradford railway, with a branch running into the mill premises.

The building is constructed of stone and iron, and is fire-proof; the windows are of large squares of cast plate-glass. It is 550 feet long from east to west, 72 feet in height, facing the railway; 330 feet deep descending to the canal, where the building is 90 feet in height. The premises enclose an area of six acres, and the floors of the whole of the different buildings cover an area of above 11 acres.

The power of the steam-engines is nominally 400 horses, but they are capable of being worked up to 1,200 horse-power. The number of spindles is 50,000, and of power-looms 1,200.

Such are some of the dimensions of Saltaire in stone and iron; to give vitality to these materials when in full work, will be required a force of 3,500 hands. Shipley, the nearest village, could not supply a tithe of this number. Bradford is four miles from Saltaire, a distance too great to supply a large number of hands with any regard either to their punctual attendance at the factory or to their personal comfort, and thus it became necessary to provide for the settlement of a large portion of those hands in the vicinity of the factory itself.

The estate, upon one portion of which the factory is erected, is situated on both sides of the railway, the canal, and the river, which are crossed by iron bridges. Upon this estate a town will be erected for the accommodation of the factory hands and their families, which it is calculated will form a population of at least 8,000 persons. The town will be thoroughly drained, amply supplied with water, and will be lighted with gas; it will contain a church, schools, a market, a public dining-hall and kitchen, baths and wash-houses, ground for recreation; the streets are to be spacious; the cottages of various sizes, small separate dwellings, and boarding-houses for the single; each house will contain every possible arrangement for adding to the comfort and health of the inmates; the water is to be pure, unaffected by the drainage, and smoke is not to contaminate the atmosphere. The total number of residences proposed to be built eventually, as the demand for them may arise, is 700, of which 164 cottages and boarding-houses have been already built, and are now occupied by about 1,000 persons; in addition to these residences, 14 shops are now ready for occupation.

It was a very prevalent opinion that a manufacturer's responsibility extended but little beyond the pecuniary liabilities of his undertaking; that his hands received consideration only in return for their labour; that when the child and the adult had completed their day's work, they retired to their homes, unheeded and uncared for by their employers.

Such an opinion has been much modified by the knowledge of munificent contributions to churches, schools, and for various public purposes from time to time made by manufacturers; and by the examples which have been met with of some masters' consideration for the condition of their workpeople, and their endeavours to promote the education of the younger hands. Mr. Salt, in erecting an enormous pile of buildings, in filling them with modern machinery, and in providing habitations for the bulk of his workpeople, must be considered as so far performing no more than was necessary for the successful issue of a commercial enterprise; but it is the spirit in which all the separate parts have been conceived, and the manner in which they have been executed, which extend beyond speculation and prove the benevolence and public spirit of the founder. As the factory is solid and well-built, so are the cottages; as the machinery is of the best manufacture and the arrangement well-considered, so are the houses convenient in interior arrangement, supplied with water, and drained. The means of access to the factory for the reception and transport of goods are abundant, so the arrangement of streets and squares in the town ensures ample space for health and recreation. The erection of church, schools, market, baths, &c., will place within reach of the inhabitants of the new town, all the advantages which they have enjoyed at Bradford, and, in many respects, perhaps more.

Such extensive operations are not to be perfected within a limited period. The factory is at work and many cottages are occupied, but the completion of all the arrangements—the laying the last brick of the town—must yet consume some time. The accomplishment, or rather the working, of some portion of these admirable plans, must be waited for with great interest. It is sincerely hoped, and there is no reason to doubt the realization of sanguine hope, that the same success which Mr. Salt has already achieved at Bradford, will be assured to him from his factory at Saltaire; and that the new town will prove the wisdom of its conception, and that the inhabitants will appreciate at their full value those complete arrangements which will distinguish Saltaire.

The number of accidents during the half-year is rather less than in the previous six months. The number of deaths from machinery is the same; of severe injuries there is only a slight decrease. The number of accidents caused by horizontal shafts at a greater elevation from the floor than seven feet, is ten, including two deaths, one loss of right arm, one loss of fingers, six fractures of arms and legs. Acting under the instructions received from your Lordship, it did not appear to me to be necessary to bring any of those cases specially under your Lordship's notice at the time of their occurrence, for various reasons. With reference to the two fatal cases, it is doubtful whether proceedings for the recovery of compensation to be awarded to the *relatives* of the injured person could be sustained under the Act 7 Vict. c. 15, or by any other proceedings, except under the Statute commonly called "Lord Campbell's Act;" and by the terms of your Lordship's instructions of the 15th March last, the inspectors are directed to report to you any accident caused by a horizontal shaft at a greater height from the floor than seven feet, to which no fence had been applied, with a view to an action being instituted for the recovery of damages, for the benefit of *the injured person;* a course to which the fatal result of the accidents in these instances prevented my having recourse.

In one of these cases, the manufacturer has, so far as I have been able to learn, failed to give any assistance whatever to those dependent upon the unfortunate sufferer; in the other case the manufacturer has undertaken to provide for the widow of his late workman, and I believe it would not have been necessary to have taken legal proceedings to procure compensation. In four of the remaining cases, I was enabled, upon communicating with the manufacturers, to obtain from them compensation without the intervention of the law. One man received his wages during his illness, and upon his recovery was placed by his master in the way of obtaining a livelihood; in three other cases, the sufferers being lads, the sum of ten pounds has been invested in the joint names of the clergyman of the parish and of myself, as trustees for each of them. The occupier of the factory in which another of these accidents occurred is a bankrupt, and the remaining three accidents occurred in factories where much has been done to secure horizontal shafts according to the suggestions of your Lordship contained in the Inspectors' circular of March last.

TABLE No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	3	1	1	–	–	–	4	1	5
Amputation of right hand or arm	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Amputation of part of right hand	5	5	4	8	2	2	11	15	26
Amputation of left hand or arm	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Amputation of part of left hand	5	3	4	1	1	–	10	4	14
Amputation of any part of leg or foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	11	2	6	2	3	2	20	6	26
Fracture of hand or foot	6	2	5	5	5	6	16	13	29
Injuries to head and face	3	6	5	1	–	–	8	7	15
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	49	34	60	59	17	14	126	107	233
Total	84	53	87	76	28	24	199	153	352

TABLE No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	1	–	–	1	1	–	2	1	3
Amputation of part of left hand	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	1	–	1	–	1	1	3	1	4
Fracture of hand or foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Injuries to head and face	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	2	3
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	4	2	6	1	–	–	10	3	13
Total	8	4	7	3	2	1	17	8	25
Total number of accidents reported	92	57	94	79	30	25	216	161	377

The state of trade throughout my district has continued as unsettled as I had the honour to report in May last of its condition at that date. The factories engaged in the woollen cloth manufacture have been now well employed, many of them in completing Government orders for the army and navy. The flax trade has suffered considerably; several factories have ceased to run, and the others are running more or less on short time. It is, however, the worsted manufacture which in my district has exhibited the greatest signs of depression. Bradford is the seat and centre

of the worsted factories, and during the last six months the number of establishments which were fully employed has gradually diminished, and there are now few which are running full time; the return of new and unoccupied factories corroborates the different conditions of the cotton, woollen, flax, and worsted manufactures in my districts. In the two former the number of new factories greatly exceeds the number of those closed, while of the worsted factories the number closed is nearly double of the new and enlarged factories. That such should be the case at Bradford is not surprising, when its rapid growth, the multiplication of its factories, the improvements and extension of their producing power, and the perseverance of its manufacturers are fully considered. Bradford had been for some time a manufacturing town of considerable importance, but it was not until a comparatively recent period, that it attained so prominent a position as the seat of the worsted manufacture in England; and it is only twenty years since the introduction of cotton warps in the manufacture of worsted goods, which, by lessening the cost to the consumer without depriving the manufactured articles of many good qualities, gave a great impulse to the worsted district of Yorkshire. The capabilities of the factories at Bradford have now become enormous, and although all modern improvements in machinery tend to lessen the employment of manual labour in attending upon the various processes, the erection of factories and of new machinery has exceeded the effects of improvements, and the manufacturing population has increased at an extraordinary rate, that could not be supplied but by large importations from other districts and from Ireland. This is shown by the census returns; the following extracts from which show the population of the district of Bradford, including the neighbouring villages, which contain many worsted factories, and are, in fact, part of the town, when considering the worsted manufacture.

	Males.	Females	Total.
In 1821 there were -	35,357	35,490	70,847
1831 „ -	48,434	48,757	97,191
1841 „ -	65,334	66,827	132,161
1851 „ -	89,116	92,848	181,964

The population has increased 157 per cent. since the year 1821, in nearly equal decennial rates; the number of females,

however, has increased above the increase of the males. Of this population probably not one-half were born where they were employed, for, from returns made out for the *borough* of Bradford, a somewhat smaller area than the district of Bradford (of which the population is given above), it appears that not one half of the population were born at Bradford. The following is the statement given in the census returns:—

	Under 20 Years.	20 Years and above.	Total.
Born in Bradford - -	29,845	16,843	46,688
Born out of Bradford -	17,488	39,602	57,090
Total - - -	47,333	56,445	103,778

It will be remarked that in this return, which refers to the *borough*, and in which the whole of the population may be considered as manufacturing, unmixed with agricultural labourers, as will be the case with the population of the larger district, there is a very considerable preponderance of immigrants, showing the large demand for labour in the worsted factories. Of the immigrants in Bradford, there is a larger proportion of Irish than in any other town in Yorkshire in which textile fabrics are manufactured.

The employment of Irish labour in Yorkshire, to the present extent, is comparatively of recent occurrence, and has increased greatly within the last ten years. By a comparison of the census of 1841 and 1851, it appears that the number of natives of Ireland resident in the West Riding of Yorkshire has been more than doubled; they were in

1841 - - - 15,177
1851 - - - 36,307

and of this latter number the borough of Bradford alone absorbs one-fourth, viz., 9,279, or 9 per cent. of the population; a proportion larger than the total number of persons, born beyond the limits of the borough, who were residents in Bradford in 1841, and then amounted only to 7,903.

The following are the proportions of Irish employed in the other towns in Yorkshire, principally engaged in textile manufactures:—

Leeds - - -	7	per cent.
Halifax - - -	6	„
Huddersfield - -	5	„
Keighley - - - -	2	„

It is impossible, from the last census returns, to make any comparison with former returns of the "occupations" of persons, and to ascertain from them the number of persons engaged in the manufacture of worsted fabrics. Returns have been on several occasions printed by the House of Commons, showing the number of factories and of persons employed therein; but they do not include those persons employed out of the factories in some process of the manufacture; these have been numerous, but they are rapidly decreasing. Upon the introduction of power, it was first applied to the process of spinning only, then to weaving, and lastly to combing. Upon the absorption in the power factory of each separate process, the power to perform that operation was increased, while the persons required to perform it were greatly reduced; in the recent instance of combing, the number of persons thrown out of employment has been painfully great; and although some attempts have been made to provide by emigration and by other means for a portion of the unemployed combers, the large majority have been dependent upon their own resources, to find work where and of whatever kind they could.

It is necessary to bear in mind this gradual change, because returns which are prepared *now* of factory labour will include many processes which were domestic employments when former returns were prepared; and while the number of persons employed in factories will now be considerably greater than at any former period, it may be questioned whether the number of hands engaged in the entire processes of manufacture has increased; but, as the machine supplies the place of the hand, the quantity of goods produced doubles, trebles, and more than quadruples the production of the hand power.

In 1835 and in 1839 very elaborate returns were printed by the House of Commons, showing the number of factories, the amount of power and the number of persons employed in every district of the United Kingdom. From these I have made some extracts, and compared the results with the present number of factories (1854) which are under my inspection in the district of Bradford. The first return is dated 1835, and will show the number of factories, &c., immediately following the introduction of the "cotton warp" into worsted fabrics, the last starting point of the progress of those manufactures. The next return is upon the same form, and is dated in 1839. The last parliamentary return is for 1850, and does not show any details for a less district than a county, but I have made use of

some of the returns, and of others which are carefully made out from time to time for the whole of my district, to facilitate the performance of the duties of my office.

The first return is for the year 1835, for the District of Bradford:—

Fabrics.	Number of Factories.	Horse Power.		No. of Persons employed.		
		Steam.	Water.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cotton - -	4	42	45	–	–	–
Woollen -	49	1,036	67	–	–	–
Worsted - -	82	1,675	250	–	–	–
Total -	135	2,753	363	4,534	6,836	11,370

The next authentic return is three years later, viz., 1839:—

Fabrics.	Number of Factories.	Horse Power.		No. of Persons employed.		
		Steam.	Water.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cotton - -	3	38	22	53	133	186
Woollen -	62	1,379	39	1,941	1,381	322
Worsted -	155	2,446	175	2,829	9,627	12,456
Silk - -	2	2	–	18	15	33
Total -	222	3,865	236	4,841	11,156	15,997

In these four years, the number of worsted factories was nearly doubled. The amount of horse power increased nearly 40 per cent., and the total number of hands increased by 40 per cent., whichincrease was almost entirely confined to females, whose services were becoming more in demand, in consequence of the improvements in machinery, whereby the less skilled and less costly labour of women can be employed in place of the male adult, the number of whom remained nearly the same.

The next return applies to the present year, and shows the number of factories as they stood on the 31st October last; the amount of power, &c., is extracted from the returns made to Parliament in 1850, and as regards those mills

which were built since 1850, from returns made at the time and supplied to me.

Fabrics.	Number of Factories.	Horse Power.		No. of Persons employed.		
		Steam.	Water.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cotton - -	13	135	122	155	225	380
Woollen -	66	1,241	62	2,476	1,779	4,255
Worsted - -	254	5,682	72	10,402	29,209	39,611
Total -	333	7,058	256	13,033	31,213	44,246

The increase shown by this return, as compared with that for the year 1839, is very striking. Referring to the worsted manufacture, it will be seen that the number of factories has increased 63 per cent. ; the power of the steam engines 132 per cent., while the persons employed are now treble the number employed in 1839 ; the increase is as follows :—

Males - - - 267 per cent.
Females - - - - 203 „
General increase - - 218 „

These are the numbers of those employed within the walls of the factories ; the numbers employed elsewhere than at the factory are not included, but, as has been before explained, these latter are rapidly diminishing by the substitution of machinery for hand labour, and a large proportion of the increase is doubtless owing to the application of power to processes theretofore performed by hand. It has been often observed that the factory system was instrumental in reversing the natural order of the respective duties of parent and child. It was the child (whose labour was required in the factory) that supported the parent and usurped his place in the factory. But if the worsted factories at Bradford are to be considered a criterion of factories in general, it would appear that this unnatural order does not obtain to the same extent as formerly. The age of 18 has been determined by the Factory Acts as the period when the youth is capable of performing the labour of the man, and is free from the restriction of his hours of work, and the following figures, dividing the factory population at that age, show the numbers and the proportions in 1835, 1839, and 1854 of those

under and those of the age of 18 years and upwards, employed in worsted factories :—

	1835.	1839.	1854.
Under 18 - - -	5,489	7,502	17,636
18 and above - - -	2,759	4,954	21,975
Total - - -	8,248	12,456	39,611

Thus, the total number of persons employed in the worsted factories at Bradford increased from 1835 to 1854, 380 per cent. But the proportion of adults and youths has materially altered. Adults have increased 700 per cent., while those under 18 have only increased 221 per cent. In 1835, the proportion of youths to the total number employed was 66 per cent., now it is 44 per cent; and it may be fairly assumed that the restrictions of labour gradually introduced by the successive Factories Regulation Acts have not been without their effect in restoring the adult to his proper sphere. Another satisfactory result is, that the proportion of females to males, which was in 1839 at the rate of 77 per cent. of the whole number employed, and had much increased upon the proportion of 1835, has fallen to 73 per cent.

The preceding facts will afford abundant evidence of the difficulties which even a temporary depression in the worsted trade will cause to the commerce and operatives of Bradford; but at the present moment, when it is estimated at Bradford that the production of goods is reduced to about one third of the ordinary rate, the amount of suffering which has been caused must be very considerable. It is, however, a very marked feature, and speaks much for the patient endurance of the operatives, that the number of applications for relief bears but a very small proportion to the number of hands whose earnings have been materially lessened or have altogether ceased. I find that in the week ended the 13th instant, the number of persons relieved was 4,558, while during the corresponding week of the preceding year the number was 2,783.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient and humble servant,
ALEX^R. REDGRAVE.

The Right Hon.
Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix.

Return of Prosecutions for Offences against the Factories Regulation Acts in the District of Mr. A. Redgrave, during the Six Months ended 31st October 1854.

Date.	Names and Addresses of the Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates before whom the Cases were heard.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Fine.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Baker.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1854. June 9	J. Priestman and Co., Bradford.	W. C. Haigh, S. Anderton, and W. Garnett, Esqs.	Employing fourteen young persons after 6 p.m.	14 0 0	2 15 0	
June 10	Jeremiah Smith, operative, Leeds.	J. H. Shaw and — Hebden, Esqs.	Employing a child before noon and after 1 o'clock of the same day.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
						Robert Baker.
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Bates.			
Sept. 12	A. and J. Ogden, Huddersfield.	J. Brook and J. Haigh, Esqs.	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	3 0 0	0 6 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates.	4 0 0	0 12 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing seven young persons without surgical certificates.	- -	1 16 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	J. Redfearn, Huddersfield.	" "	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates.	4 0 0	0 12 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing one young person without a surgical certificate.	- -	0 5 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of the Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates before whom the Cases were heard.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Fine.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 12	J. Day and Sons, Mold Green, Huddersfield.	" "	Employing a young person without having registered her name.	- -		These informations had reference to the same young person, a girl named Louisa Hinchliffe; but Messrs. Day, before the cases were gone into, suggested that they would pay all the costs, and invest in the savings bank, in the names of trustees, the sum of 10*l.*, if the sub-inspector would consent to the withdrawal of the cases; and, as he did not intend to ask the bench for more than 10*l.* on the last information, which is the lowest penalty for that information, the informations were withdrawn, and the sum of 10*l.* has been invested in the savings bank in the joint names of the clerks to the magistrates and of Louisa Hinchliffe. JAS. BATES.
"	" " "	" "	Employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	- -	1 8 0	
"	" " "	" "	Neglecting to fence securely a horizontal shaft, whereby a young person was severely injured.	- -		
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Capt. Hart.			
May 27	Alfred Hinchliffe, Cragg, Halifax.	Geo. Pollard and John Waterhouse, Esqs.	Not having lime-washed his factory within the time required by law.	10 0 0	1 10 0	
				36 0 0	9 15 6	R. HART.

Half-yearly Joint Report of the Inspectors of Factories.

My Lord, *Factory Inspectors' Office, January* 1855.

We have held our usual statutory half-yearly meeting, and have conferred together on matters which have occurred in our respective districts, out of the ordinary routine, since we last met, which appeared of importance with reference to the general administration of the Factories and Print-works Acts. We have not confined ourselves to the events of the half-year only, but have also had under our consideration occurrences of a more recent date, especially as to some serious cases of the non-fulfilment of the very important enactments humanely framed by the legislature to prevent accidents to the work-people, by requiring all the mill gearing in a factory,—the most dangerous part of the machinery,—to be securely fenced.

By referring to our last Joint Report, your Lordship will see that we then entered very fully into the subject; but we deem it necessary to advert again to it from its paramount importance.

In a circular letter dated the 31st of January last, we reminded mill-owners of the clear and precise enactments of the law in this particular; we stated to them the reasons why we then felt ourselves specially called upon to direct their serious attention to the subject, and that we considered it our duty to inform them that the provisions of the law requiring the mill gearing to be securely fenced, must be strictly observed.

On this simple announcement of our obvious duty, a numerous meeting of mill-owners was held at Manchester, at which the requirements of the law were declared to be either impracticable or dangerous. It was asserted that we had ordered all horizontal shafts to be protected by a fixed casing, whereas no direction of any kind as to how the machinery is to be protected is given in our letter, which goes no farther than to state that the provisions of section 21. of 7 Vict. c. 15, must be strictly observed. We can imagine no reason for this assertion, unless it be the existence of a consciousness in the minds of the objectors, that by no other means than a fixed casing can a horizontal shaft be securely fenced against all the accidents to which it may give rise.

At that meeting the deputation was appointed which was received by your Lordship early in March. What particular

representations were then made by the mill owners to your Lordship we, of course, have had no means of knowing; but we may fairly assume that the objections they urged against their obeying the law were similar to those stated at the Manchester meeting, as reported in the local newspapers, viz., that it would in many cases be impracticable to fence a horizontal shaft by a fixed casing; that if the case were of wood, there would be extreme danger of the mill being destroyed by fire; that a large proportion of the horizontal shafts revolve at such a height from the floor that no danger to the work-people can arise, and that to enforce the law would be to subject mill-owners to a heavy and unnecessary expense.

After hearing the statements of the deputation, your Lordship was pleased to direct that, inasmuch as our circular letter of the 31st of January had been construed to require the universal adoption of a permanent fixed casing, that circular should be for the present suspended, and need not be acted upon. But at the same time your Lordship pointed out various modes and precautions by which danger to the work-people from horizontal shafts might be prevented; and the above decision and the said recommendations were communicated to all the mill-owners in our respective districts by another circular letter dated the 15th of March, a copy of which will be found in the appendix to Mr. Horner's separate report on the present occasion.

The facts which have been brought to the knowledge of your Lordship within the last few months of deaths and mutilations caused by unguarded horizontal shafts revolving at various heights above seven feet, and even at a height of fourteen feet ten inches from the floor, and of the comparatively small number of instances in which the recommendations of your Lordship or any other plan for preventing such fearful accidents have been adopted, have doubtless induced your Lordship to issue the fresh instructions we have received under date the 8th instant, that henceforth the provisions of section 21. of 7 Vict. c. 15, are to be enforced; whereby it follows that every horizontal shaft, at whatever height from the floor, must be "securely fenced."

A list of the accidents from horizontal shafts which have occurred between the 1st May and the 31st October last, is added in the appendix. The number is the same as for the previous six months, and has not decreased during the three months which have elapsed since the 31st October; from these returns it is abundantly clear that the strap hook is a "secure fence" solely as regards the lapping of the strap upon the shaft, for out of 68 accidents which have been

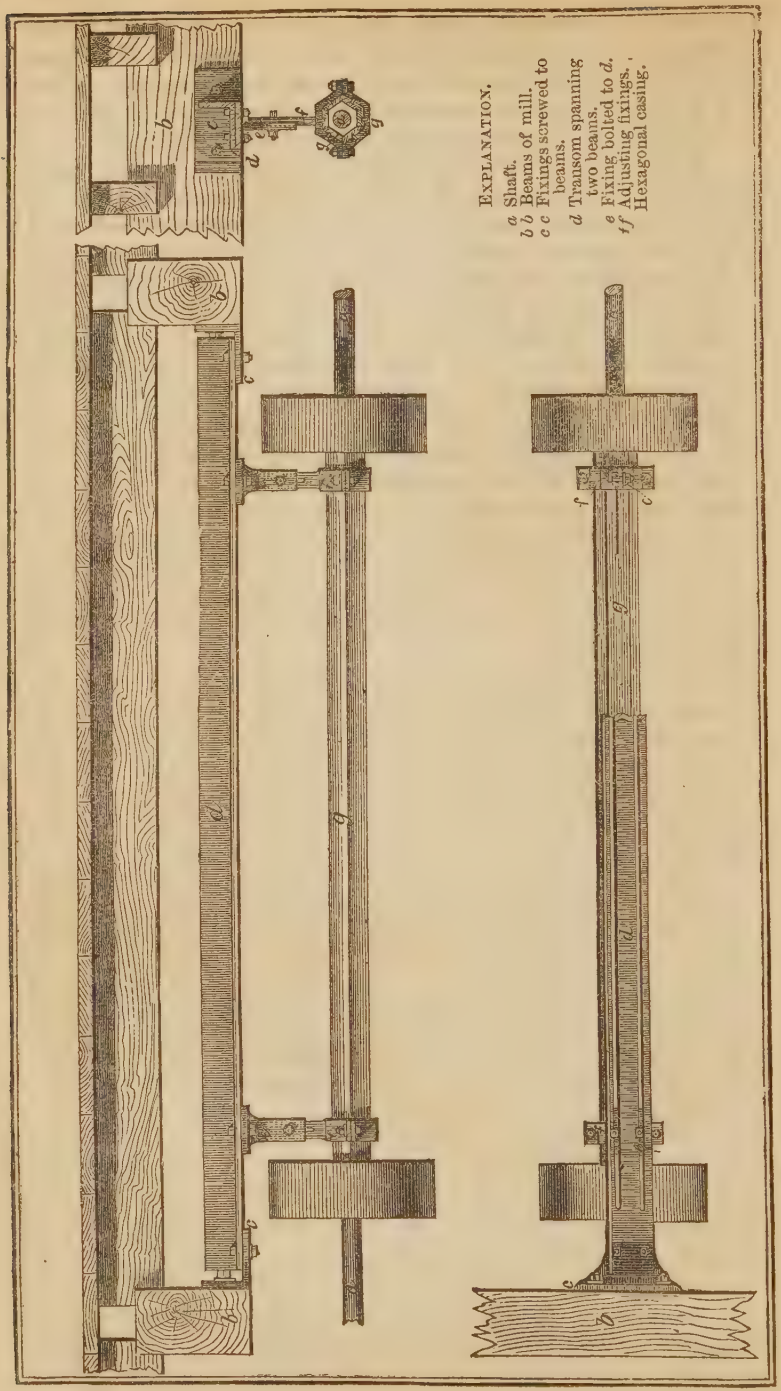
caused by horizontal shafts, and have been included in the Inspectors' two last reports, 30 would not have been prevented by the strap hooks only having been applied. Thus it is imperative that equally effective means must be adopted to prevent accidents from any other part of the shaft.

The propriety, we may indeed venture to say the necessity, of this decision, has been amply confirmed by our experience since last March, as your Lordship will find in our separate reports. Your Lordship will find that the assertions so confidently made of the impracticability of fencing, and of the danger of fire, have been refuted by evidence the most clear and convincing. But the history of the Acts for the regulation of labour in factories affords many instances of predictions of mischief and even ruin to the manufacturing interests on every successive effort of the legislature to improve the condition of the children, young persons, and women employed in this description of work, every one of which predictions has been proved by the yearly increasing activity in every branch, subject to the Factory Act, to have been a groundless alarm. We annex specimens of the methods in which horizontal shafts have been securely fenced in well known factories.

The two drawings upon pp. 78-79 are referred to in the separate report of Mr. Howell, p. 25. These secure fencings have been erected in slack mills at Hyde, near Manchester, under the superintendence of Mr. Hall, the manager of the mill, who has expressed his readiness to permit any gentlemen to view them who may be desirous of examining the manner in which he has complied with the law.

The drawings on p. 80 are of specimens of fencings erected by Mr. Robert Russell, in his factory at Blackhall, near Paisley, and are referred to in Sir John Kincaid's separate report, p. 53.

Separate drawings are given in each case of sections of the fencings, of supports, fastenings, openings of the fencing, &c., so that a person practically acquainted with the subject may see at once how the fencings are prepared in all their details.


EXPLANATION.
a Shaft.
b b Beams of mill.
c c Fixings screwed to beams.
d Transom spanning two beams.
e Fixing bolted to d.
f f Adjusting fixings.
g Hexagonal casing.

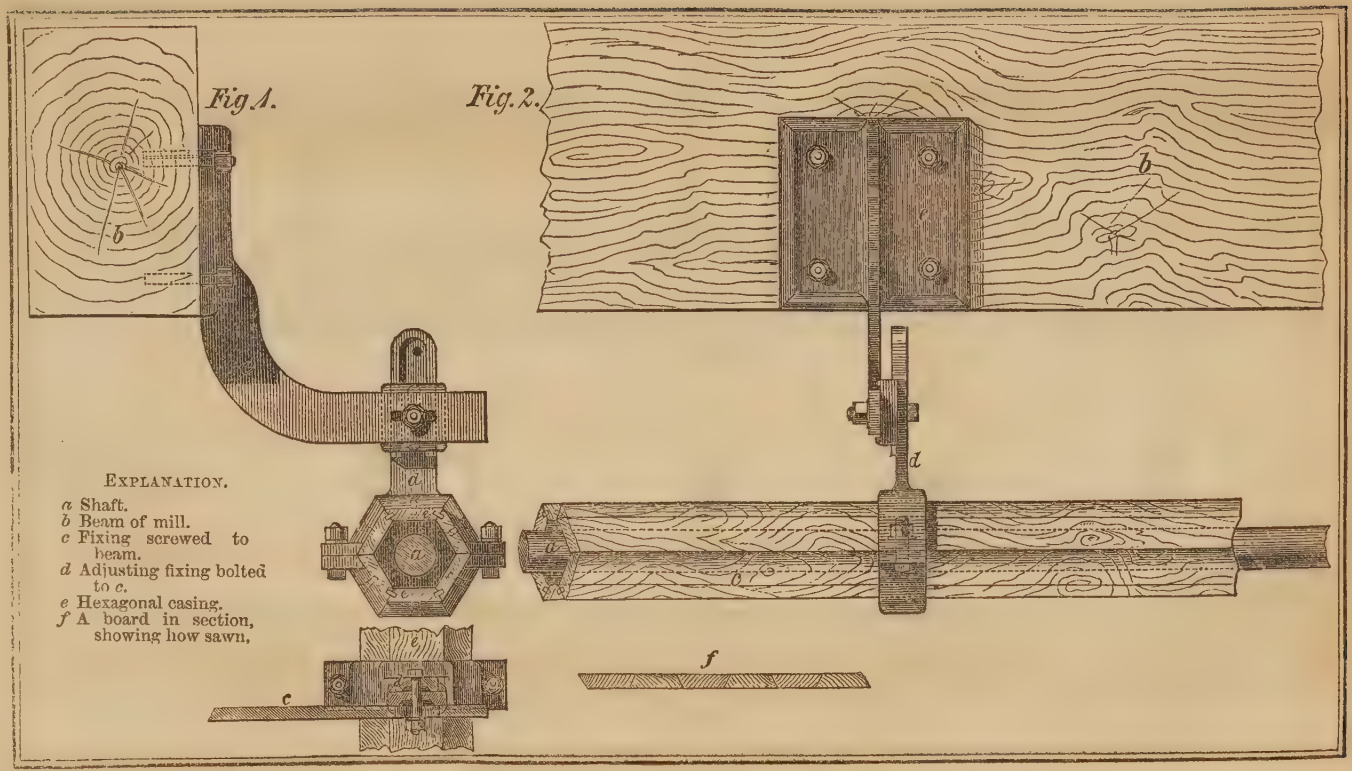


Fig. 1.
Fig. 2.
b
b
d
a
e
c
a
b
f
EXPLANATION.
a Shaft.
b Beam of mill.
c Fixing screwed to beam.
d Adjusting fixing bolted to c.
e Hexagonal casing.
f A board in section, showing how sawn.

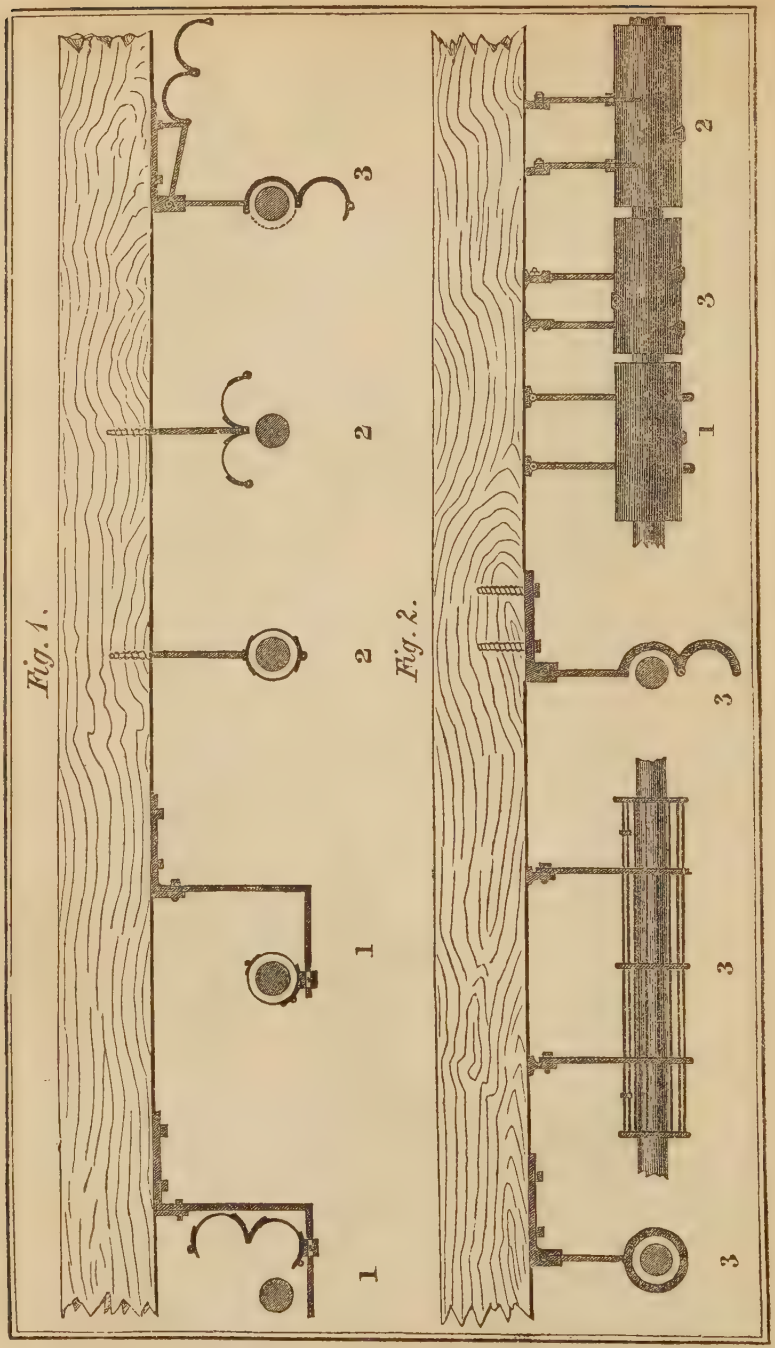


Fig. 1.
1
2
2
3
Fig. 2.
1
2
3
3
3

We have prepared a general circular, communicating to the mill-owners your Lordship's new instruction above referred to.

A statement is given in our separate reports of the increase and decrease of occupied factories in each of our respective districts, but as it is convenient to bring the whole into one point of view, we subjoin the following summary:—

NEW FACTORIES, and Additions to existing Factories, and Factories become unoccupied in the Year ended 31st October 1854.

Manufacture.	I. New Mills.			II. Additions.			III. Unoccupied.		
	Factories.	Horse Power.		Factories.	Horse Power.		Factories.	Horse Power.	
		Steam.	Water.		Steam.	Water.		Steam.	Water.
COTTON FACTORIES.									
1. Spinning only:									
In Mr. Horner's district - A	37	1152	61	6	220	–	15	170	27
In Mr. Howell's district - B	2	60	–	–	–	–	1	40	–
In Sir John Kincaid's district C	3	200	60	1	15	–	3	70	–
In Mr. Redgrave's district - D	16	280	14	3	30	8	1	8	–
	58	1692	135	10	265	8	20	288	27
2. Spinning & weaving:									
District - A	15	574	4	12	300	–	3	62	4
District - B	3	224	50	2	100	–	2	60	35
District - C	1	–	50	1	300	–	–	–	–
	19	798	104	15	700	–	5	122	39
3. Weaving only:									
District - A	62	847	10	6	130	–	14	127	–
District - B	3	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
District - C	4	287	–	2	42	–	3	70	–
District - D	8	81	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	77	1254	10	8	172	–	17	197	–
4. Doubling only:									
District - A	2	5	–	–	–	–	2	5	–
Total of cotton factories	156	3749	249	33	1137	8	44	612	66

Manufactures.	I. New Mills.			II. Additions.			III. Unoccupied.		
	Factories.	Horse Power.		Factories.	Horse Power.		Factories.	Horse Power.	
		Steam.	Water.		Steam.	Water.		Steam.	Water.
Woollen Factories.									
1. Spinning only:									
District - A	10	64	15	1	16	–	7	140	36
District - B	6	26	29	1	15	–	2	–	18
District - C	6	45	76	1	10	–	8	24	92
District - D	22	286	12	–	–	–	5	58	–
	44	421	132	3	41	–	22	222	146
2. Spinning & weaving:									
District - B	1	–	15	3	40	27	–	–	–
District - D	2	75	30	–	–	–	–	–	–
	3	75	45	3	40	27	–	–	–
3. Weaving only:									
District - B	3	60	–	1	30	–	–	–	–
District - C	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
District - D	3	66	5	1	40	–	–	–	–
	7	131	5	2	70	–	–	–	–
4. Dressing only:									
District - C	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
District - D	5	31	–	–	–	–	1	32	–
	6	37	–	–	–	–	1	32	–
5. Flock:									
District - B	2	26	28	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of woollen factories - - -	62	690	210	8	151	27	23	254	146
Worsted Factories.									
Spinning - D	5	92	30	–	–	–	7	144	–
Weaving - D	4	73	–	–	–	–	7	113	–
Spinning and weaving - - D	2	440	–	2	75	–	8	146	8
Total of worsted factories -	11	605	30	2	75	–	22	403	8
Flax Factories.									
1. Spinning:									
District - A	2	90	30	–	–	–	3	56	8
District - B	5	85	60	3	139	–	1	16	–
District - C	2	36	16	2	7	2	16	298	248
District - D	3	51	2	1	16	–	5	161	–
	12	262	108	6	162	2	25	531	256
2. Weaving:									
District - B	4	54	30	–	–	–	–	–	–
District - C	1	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	6
District - D	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	6	65	30	–	–	–	1	–	6
Total of flax factories	18	327	138	6	162	2	26	531	262

Manufactures.	I. New Mills.			II. Additions.			III. Unoccupied.		
	Factories.	Horse Power.		Factories.	Horse Power.		Factories.	Horse Power.	
		Steam.	Water.		Steam.	Water.		Steam.	Water.
SILK FACTORIES.									
1. Throwing:									
District - B	18	138	66	–	–	–	1	4	–
District - D	3	54	–	–	–	–	1	10	–
	21	192	66	–	–	–	2	14	–
2. Throwing & weaving:									
District - A	4	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
District - B	5	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	9	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. Weaving only:									
District - B	32	55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
District - D	1	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	33	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Carding waste:									
District - B	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of silk factories	64	354	68	–	–	–	2	14	–
SMALL WARE FACTORIES.									
District - A	2	12	–	–	–	–	5	15	–
District - D	5	62	5	–	–	–	1	7	–
Total of small ware factories - -	7	74	5	–	–	–	6	22	–

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Total of Cotton factories	156	3,749	249	33	11,37	8	44	612	66
„ Woollen „ -	62	690	210	8	151	27	23	254	146
„ Worsted „ -	11	605	30	2	75	-	22	403	8
„ Flax „ -	18	327	138	6	162	2	26	531	262
„ Silk „ -	64	354	68	-	-	-	2	14	–
„ Small wares „ -	6	74	5	-	-	-	1	7	–
Grand Total - -	318	5,799	700	49	1,525	37	118	18,21	482

Total of steam and water powers :—

New factories - - - -	6,499 horses.	
Additions - - - -	1,562	
	8,061	
Deduct unoccupied factories - -	2,303	
Additional Power in the year - -	5,758	

which, on estimating, on an average, four persons to each horse power, is equivalent to an increase of 23,032 persons employed in factories.

The sums of the figures given for the years ending on the 31st of October 1853 and 1854, stand thus :

New factories - - -	5,074 / 6,499	11,573
Additions - - - -	2,457 / 1,562	4,019
		15,592
Deduct unoccupied factories -	964 / 2,303	3,267
		12,325
Increase of persons employed in factories - - -	26,268 / 23,032	49,300

We think it desirable to point out to your Lordship the extraordinary difference in the amount of costs, in cases of prosecution for offences under the Factory Acts, in Scotland, and in some towns in England, especially in Lancashire. Thus, in a case at Aberdeen, on the 24th of August 1853, when the defendants were convicted of having illegally, employed 70 young persons and were fined 100*l.*, the total costs were twenty shillings; whereas, in a case at Ashton-under-Lyne, on the 10th of June last, where the defendants were convicted of having illegally employed 28 young persons, and were fined 56*l.*, the costs amounted to 21*l.* Other instances, extracted from lists of prosecutions, annexed to our reports are as follows :

SCOTLAND.

		£		£	s.	d.
July 21, 1853, at	Alloa -	Penalty 6 -	Costs	0	7	6
Aug. 2 „	Dumblane	„ 6	„	0	10	6
„ 24 „	Aberdeen	„ 12	„	0	12	0
May 15, 1854,	Laswade -	„ 10	„	0	10	6
Oct. 2 „	Glasgow	„ 5	„	0	2	1
„ 12 „	Dundee -	„ 6	„	0	5	0
		£45		£2	7	7

(Average costs 5 per cent. on Penalty.)

ENGLAND.

				£			£	s.	d.
May 18,	1853,	at Rochdale -	Penalty	15	-	Costs	10	10	0
July 22	„	Bacup - -	„	8	-	„	5	8	0
Aug. 24	„	Rochdale -	„	15	-	„	7	14	6
July 23	„	Shipton -	„	4	-	„	3	0	6
June 28,	1854,	Blackburn -	„	5	-	„	5	7	6
„ 29	„	Accrington	„	13	-	„	9	11	6
Oct. 17	„	Chorley -	„	6	-	„	6	2	0
July 3	„	Bolton -	„	30	-	„	14	0	0
Oct. 16	„	Tyldesley -	„	8	-	„	5	12	0
„ 9	„	Beaminster -	„	10	-	„	6	3	0
				£114			£73	9	0

(Average costs 64 per cent. on Penalty.)

It will thus be seen that in the above places in England, the penalties under the Factory Acts are vastly increased, by means of these enormous costs, beyond what they are in Scotland; and it is reasonable to suppose that the magistrates in those places, in apportioning the fine, are induced to mitigate it, in consideration of the heavy amount of the costs

We annex, in the Appendix, the usual summaries of the total number of accidents reported, and of the number of prosecutions during the half-year.

We have, &c.

LEONARD HORNER.
T. JONES HOWELL.
J. KINCAID.
ALEX^R. REDGRAVE.

To the Right Hon.
Viscount Palmerston, G.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 1.

General Abstract, showing the Total Number of Accidents reported to the Four Inspectors of Factories during the Six Months ended the 30th October 1854.

Accidents arising from Machinery.

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	8	5	5	1	1	1	14	7	21
Amputation of right hand or arm	5	2	2	2	1	–	8	4	12
Amputation of part of right hand	27	33	34	39	12	5	73	77	150
Amputation of left hand or arm	5	2	4	–	–	–	9	2	11
Amputation of part of left hand	25	29	33	32	10	3	68	64	132
Amputation of any part of leg or foot	4	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	5
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	33	10	32	10	8	4	73	24	97
Fracture of hand or foot	35	29	25	42	13	11	73	82	155
Injuries to head and face	21	25	27	24	17	2	65	51	116
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	245	231	315	357	81	43	641	631	1,272
Total	408	366	478	507	143	69	1029	942	1,971

Accidents not arising from Machinery.

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	8	7	–	1	2	–	10	8	18
Amputation of part of right hand	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Amputation of part of left hand	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	4	1	9	–	4	1	17	2	19
Fracture of hand or foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Injuries to head and face	4	1	4	3	–	–	8	4	12
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries, not enumerated above	15	3	11	5	–	1	26	9	35
Total	33	13	24	9	6	2	63	24	87
Total number of accidents reported	441	379	502	516	149	71	1092	966	2058

Appendix No. 2.

Summary of the Total Number of Informations and Convictions, and the Amount of Penalties and Costs, in the Districts of the Four Inspectors, during the Six Months ended 31st October 1854.

Description of Offence.	Number of Informations.	Result.			Penalties imposed.								
		Convictions.	Withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Dismissed.	8s.	£1.	£1 10s	£2.	£3.	£4.	£5.	£10.	£20.
Neglecting to guard machinery whereby a person was killed	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Neglecting to securely fence a horizontal shaft	4	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Neglecting to guard machinery whereby bodily injury was caused	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Allowing a young person to work between fixed and traversing part of self-acting mule	2	2	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Employing children and young persons without registering their names and date of first employment	25	17	8	–	–	3	–	9	–	–	–	–	–
Employing children and young persons without surgical certificates	35	24	11	–	5	3	–	16	–	–	–	–	–
Employing children in the morning and afternoon of the same day	30	24	3	3	–	22	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Employing children without school vouchers	12	10	2	–	–	7	–	3*	–	–	–	–	–
Employing young persons and women before 6 o'clock A.M.	88	78	10	–	–	31	–	41	6	–	–	–	–
Employing young persons and women after 6 o'clock P.M.	126	104	–	22	–	73	–	31	–	–	–	–	–
Employing young persons and women after 7 o'clock P.M.	25	20	5	–	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employing young persons and women after 2 o'clock on Saturday	14	1	–	13	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Employing young persons and women during meal hours	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parents neglecting to cause their children to attend school	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Neglecting to give notice of accident to the certifying surgeon	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Not keeping a register	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Not limewashing as required by law	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Not entering dates of holidays or limewashing in register	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
*Forging a certificate of birth	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Altering a certificate of age	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wilful obstruction of a Sub-Inspector	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	376	290	47	39	10	150	10	104	10	1	2	1	1

The total amount of fines inflicted, £451. The total amount of costs, £169. 0*s.* 7*d.*

* Six weeks imprisonment.

Appendix No. 3.

List of Accidents caused by Horizontal Shafts above 7 feet from the floor, not being securely fenced, between the 30th April and the 31st October 1854.

An adult, male -	The belt slipped off the drum and was drawn tight round the horizontal shaft. In the endeavour to make it right, his arm was dragged round and pulled completely off.	Right arm torn off by the shoulder.
An adult, male -	Standing on the top of a loom to grease the shaft, his smock was caught by it and he was carried round, his limbs striking against the wall as the shaft revolved.	Severe contusion of right foot, leg, and knee, contusion of left foot, and bruises of left arm, &c.
A boy of 14 -	Putting driving strap of mule on to the drum his smock became entangled around the shaft, and he was whirled round, his limbs striking against the slates of the roof with each revolution of the shaft.	Fracture of left thigh bone, contusion of right foot, ankle, and chest.
An adult, female	Standing on the breast beam of her loom to tie the lacing of her cards, she put her arm over the shaft to enable her to reach and to tie the lacing, when her clothes caught the shaft and she was whirled round with great velocity, and dashed to pieces against the timbers.	Instantaneous death.
An adult, male -	Standing on the top of reeling frame to put a strap upon a drum, he reached over a loose strap with which his arm became entangled, this put the strap in motion which then crushed the arm against the shaft.	Comminuted fracture of right arm.
A boy of 14 -	Standing on a drawing frame holding a strap which the overlooker was sewing, the strap overlapped the shaft, drew the lad up by the wrist and carried him several times round the shaft.	Severe fracture of left arm.
A young man of 18.	Attempting to put a strap upon a drum, he mounted a ladder, the top of which was caught by the strap which then passed over his arm and drew it to the shaft.	Compound fracture of left arm.

An adult, male -	He was hanging a strap which he had taken off a drum, on to a hook at the top of the room; the strap caught the shaft, took his hand round with it and broke his arm; the strap broke, or he must have been taken round the shaft, which was making 60 revolutions per minute.	Fracture of both bones of left forearm.
A lad of 17 -	He states, "The overlooker told me to hold the belt which he was repairing; I took hold of it with my left hand and it twisted my arm round the shaft."	Fracture of left arm and injury to fingers, requiring partial amputation.
An adult, male -	Attempting to disentangle a strap which had got twisted round a shaft, the strap caught his arm and he was dragged round the revolving shaft; at every revolution his legs struck against the roof, causing injuries, and death in two hours.	DEATH.
An overlooker of card-room, aged 42.	Attempting to put the driving strap of a slubbing frame over the drum, it slipped between it and another one adjoining, when his arm was caught by the strap and twisted round the horizontal shaft, although the shaft is guarded by an iron suspender.	Compound fracture of left forearm, and fracture of upper arm.
A boy of 15 -	Playing with a piece of string round a shaft, he became entangled and drawn up to shaft, and was dashed against the ceiling several times before the engine could be stopped.	Fracture of the skull, of ribs, of left leg, with various lacerations, &c.
Adult, male -	While whitewashing his clothes became entangled in a shaft (9 feet from the floor) and he was crushed between the shaft and wall.	Fracture of ribs, fracture of the pelvis, &c., and DEATH.
A boy of 14	He ascended a ladder to feel if a shaft was hot; a string in his right hand got entangled with the shaft and dragged in his fingers.	Laceration of fingers.
Male of 19 -	His shirt sleeve got entangled in the strap and around the shaft.	Fracture of right arm.

A lad of 16, son of the mill-owner.	Mounted upon a preparing frame to adjust the strap upon a drum he slipped, and seized the strap to save himself from falling, when his arms were immediately carried round the horizontal shaft.	Compound fracture of left forearm, simple fracture of upper arm, and simple fracture of right forearm.
A lad of 17 -	Strap of willow slipped off the pulley, and coiling round his arm drew him up to the shaft near to ceiling. The strap broke and he fell to the floor.	Fracture of left arm.
An overlooker or spinning-master, aged 22.	Standing on a board, which he had placed across two frames, to assist in putting a belt on a drum belonging to a horizontal shaft, his foot slipped, and to save himself from falling he caught hold of the belt which had lapped round the shaft.	Fracture and laceration of left arm.
Male child, aged 9 years.	He states, "I was standing on a loom, holding a strap while a man was piecing it, when the strap took me up and round the shaft." The strap at the time was resting on the shaft (seven feet one inch from the floor) when it was gathered round the shaft, and the child was caught up and whirled round many times. When the engine was stopped, he was found suspended by the arm. The shaft makes 60 revolutions in a minute.	Compound fracture of the left forearm.
Male of 18 - -	He was standing upon a bobbin-skip, holding the driving strap whilst it was being repaired; the strap began to lap round the shaft, and drew in first his right hand, then the forearm and arm up to the shoulders, and lastly his body was taken up and carried round with the shaft. When the engine was stopped, the strap had to be cut in several parts before he could be released from his perilous situation. The shaft is 7 feet 2 inches from floor.	Right arm and fore arm both fractured, and fleshy part very much bruised. Three or four ribs broken, and injury to the lung; also fracture of both bones of left leg, and many bruises in various parts of the body.

An adult, male	Employed in placing a strap over a drum, he carelessly took hold of a loose strap hanging from the shaft; his weight caused the strap to hold on the shaft and revolve with it, carrying his hand over the shaft, when fortunately the strap broke.	Compound fracture of the right arm.
An adult, male	Having taken down from the hook the driving belt of the scribblers, he attempted to put it on to the drum or pulley. The corner of his smock jacket was caught between the belt and main shaft, and he was raised from a box on which he was standing and tightly bound to the shaft, revolving together with it. Although the machine was instantly stopped, he must have performed 100 revolutions; the shaft is fully eight feet from the floor.	Fracture of left thigh, right leg wounded and contused, the ear torn and scalp injured. DEATH in four hours.
An adult, male	Attempting to replace a belt on to a drum, the sleeve of his shirt was caught on the key of the coupling of the horizontal shaft. He was lifted up and taken round the shaft several times. The deceased left a widow and three children, aged four years, two years, and three months respectively.	Severe contusion about legs, abdomen, and chest. DEATH in three hours.
A boy of 14 -	Being mounted on the back of another boy, he caught at a horizontal shaft, and was carried round the shaft.	Fracture of arm.

LONDON :
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office,

REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES

TO

HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE

HALF YEAR ENDING 30th APRIL 1855.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

1947

REPORTS

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR GEORGE GREY,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

	Page
Report by L. Horner, Esq., for the half-year ending 30th April 1855 -	3
Report by T. Jones Howell, Esq. ditto ditto - - -	19
Report by Sir John Kincaid ditto ditto - - -	30
Report by Alexander Redgrave, Esq. ditto ditto - - -	39
Joint Report of Inspectors - - - - - - - - -	48

REPORT of LEONARD HORNER, Esq., Inspector of Factories, for the Half Year ended the 30th of April 1855.

Factory Inspectors' Office,
16th May 1855.

SIR,

I HAVE visited factories and print works during this half year in the following places in my district:—Manchester, Pendleton, Eccles, Patricroft, Bury, Heywood, Brooksbottom, Ramsbottom, Tottington, Bolton, Eagley, Wheelton, Withnell, Brinscal, Rochdale, Littleboro', Whitworth, Milnrow, Rawtenstall, Crawshaw-Booth, Haslingden, Oldham, Waterhead, Lees, Lydgate, Royton, Shaw, Blackburn, Over-Darwen, Hoddlesden, Preston, Euxton, Eccleston, Leyland, Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge. The Sub-inspectors have been actively engaged in their respective divisions, and have made their usual weekly reports of the state of the factories and print works which they visited.

With one important exception, nothing has occurred requiring special notice on the present occasion, for the Factory and Print Works Acts have been found to be in general fairly carried out in all their main enactments. The few instances that have occurred of such wilful disobedience to, or inexcusable neglect of the requirements of the law as to call for the extreme measure of a prosecution, will be found in the Appendix. Many millowners have told me, that, from the dull state of trade, it would be better for them if they did not work full time, and some, but not many, are on short time; so that it is not improbable that to this cause may be ascribed the diminished number of those cases of working beyond the legal hours which not long ago were so loudly and justly complained of by those who strictly observe the law.

In the three last reports of the Inspectors, they have, both individually and jointly, dwelt at considerable length on the measures lately adopted for a better observance of the Act of 7 Vict. c. 15, section 21, which requires all millgearing to be securely fenced, and especially as regards horizontal shafts, included in that general term; and

in order to understand rightly the present state of that disputed question it is necessary to refer to these reports. The same subject forms a principal topic in the joint report of the Inspectors on the present occasion, but it is necessary that I should narrate what has occurred in my own district.

In my last report I mentioned the case of a man who had been killed by an unfenced horizontal shaft in the factory of Messrs. Folson & Collins of Oldham. On that accident being reported to Lord Palmerston, in conformity with the general instructions he had given, his Lordship ordered that an information should be laid against Messrs. Folson & Collins. This was done, and, as I reported, the case was dismissed. In laying the result before Lord Palmerston, I added, that of the five magistrates on the Bench, three were occupiers of large cotton factories in Oldham, viz., Messrs. N. Worthington, E. A. Wright, and G. Barlow, that " in their factories, *as well as in a large majority of* " *the factories in my district*, there were numerous hori- " zontal shafts, at various heights from the floor, that were " not securely fenced, and that none of the recommenda- " tions of his Lordship that might be adopted to prevent " straps falling upon and lapping round horizontal shafts, " (as communicated to them in the circular letter of the " Inspectors of the 15th of March 1854) had been carried " into effect; so that a fatal accident, similar to that on " which they had adjudicated, might happen in their own " mills any day."

When the Chairman announced the decision of the Bench in the case of Folson & Collins, no reasons for the dismissal were given. They were stated some time afterwards, in a memorial of the magistrates to Lord Palmerston, which his Lordship sent to me for my information; and had such explanations been given when the case was dismissed, or had I in any way been made aware of them, they would have been stated in my report. Before receiving these explanations, his Lordship, by a letter to me, dated the 1st of January, directed that informations should be laid against Messrs. Worthington, Wright, and Barlow, for having neglected to fence securely the horizontal shafts in their respective mills. His Lordship's directions were of course fulfilled; the case of Mr. Worthington was heard by Messrs. Jones and Schofield, which it was agreed was to rule those of Mr. Wright and Mr. Barlow, and the defendants were each convicted in a penalty of 5*l*.

In my last report, I also mentioned that I had directed an information to be laid against Messrs. J. and J. Mellor, of Heywood, for having neglected to fence a horizontal shaft, revolving at a height of 6 feet 3 inches from the floor, they having been frequently called upon to do so. The case was heard at Bury on the 29th of January, by Messrs. Ormerod Walker, and Wm. Openshaw, and the defendants were convicted in a penalty of 5*l.*

Lord Palmerston having ordered the inspectors to enforce the observance of the 21st section of 7 Vict. c 15, his Lordship's orders were communicated to the occupiers of factories by a circular letter signed by the four inspectors, dated the 23d of January last, which had been previously submitted to and had been revised and abridged by his Lordship. A copy of this letter will be found in the Appendix to the joint report of the Inspectors on the present occasion.

Shortly after the issue of that circular, meetings of the occupiers of factories were held at Manchester, at which resolutions were passed in opposition to the requirements in the above-named section of the Factory Act, and an Association has been formed called "The National Association of Factory Occupiers;" and, as appears from a printed document issued by the Committee of the Association, with special, but by no means exclusive, reference to the enactments regarding the fencing of mill-gearing and machinery.

At the meetings of the occupiers of factories held in Manchester, after the issue of *the first* circular by direction of Lord Palmerston, viz.,that dated the 31st of January 1854, calling for a better observance of the enactments for the prevention of accidents by unguarded machinery, the great grievance urged was, that they were called upon to surround, with a fixed casing, all horizontal shafts, at whatever height they might be from the floor. Although it had been repeatedly explained that this was an erroneous interpretation of the circular letter, the same main ground of opposition was again dwelt upon at the late meetings, although the last circular letter, that of the 23d January last, gives no specific directions as to the mode of fencing.

I regretted that that letter was not more explicit, that it did not distinctly point out, as it might have done, what the Inspectors were authorized to consider a practicable and reasonable compliance with the spirit of the law, under the various positions of such shafts; and fearing that from being so brief and general in its directions, it would be

misapprehended, I added the following explanations to that joint circular of the Inspectors issued in my district :—

To the Occupiers of Factories in the District of Mr. Horner.

Factory Inspectors' Office,
23d January 1855.

Gentlemen,—In forwarding to you the above instructions, which the Inspectors have received from the Secretary of State, with regard to the fencing of horizontal shafts, I have to call your attention to the following observations, indicating to you the course I feel justified in pursuing, in order to carry the said instructions into effect :—

In the circular letter of the inspectors of the 31st January 1854, by which they called the attention of the occupiers of factories to the necessity of a more uniform compliance with the 21st section of 7 Vict. c. 15, they did not go beyond the words of the Act, viz., that the mill-gearing must be "securely fenced," for they were neither required nor authorized by the Act to point out any kind of secure fencing, that being left to the experience and judgment of the occupiers of factories.

But Lord Palmerston subsequently informed the Inspectors, "that strong representations had been made to his Lordship by "a numerous deputation of millowners and master manufacturers, "that the most dangerous parts of a factory are the shafts at a "less height than seven feet from the floor, and that those shafts "are always securely fenced by fixed casing." (*Circular of 15th March* 1854.)

The instructions which his Lordship gave to the Inspectors in consequence of these representations, referred solely to horizontal shafts above seven feet from the floor, and their circular letter of the 15th March 1854, has the following heading :—"Further "Notice respecting the securely fencing of Horizontal Shafts "above Seven Feet from the Floor."

His Lordship, acting on the above representations of the danger of horizontal shafts revolving at a less height than seven feet from the floor, has now so instructed the Inspectors, that they must hold no such shaft to be securely fenced, except it be by a permanent fixed casing. And, by seven feet from the floor, I mean that the *outer surface* of the shaft must not in revolving come within a less distance than seven feet from the floor, or from the surface of any stage, platform, or other standing-room above the floor.

With regard to horizontal shafts revolving at a height of seven feet or more above the floor, that is, how such shafts are to be securely fenced, I do not offer any suggestion, and for the reason already stated, viz., that I am neither required nor authorized by the Act to do so. But I have to observe, that among the recommendations of Lord Palmerston for preventing accidents, contained in the circular letter of the 15th of March, there is the following :—

"It is well known that the greater number of serious accidents

" of this kind have been caused by the lapping of straps upon " revolving shafts, and it has been stated to Lord Palmerston that " such accidents have in some mills been prevented by the adop- " tion of rectangular hooks fastened to the ceiling and hanging " downwards, on each side of each drum, with their horizontal " branches running under the side edges of the drum, or by the " placing of a beam or strong rod parallel to the shaft and over " it, so that whenever a strap slips off a drum it is caught by the " hook, or by the beam or rod, instead of falling on the revolving " shaft."

Having every reason to believe that experience has proved the efficiency of the above modes of fencing, I feel myself warranted in holding every horizontal shaft which is provided with substantial rectangular hooks or rods to be securely fenced *against accidents caused by the lapping of the straps*, but not against other accidents. Out of 68 accidents caused by horizontal shafts, described in the Inspectors' reports for the half year ending 31st October 1853 and 30th April 1854, 30 would not have been prevented by such strap hooks or rods only having been applied. I therefore feel it my duty to warn the occupiers of factories in which these contrivances have been adopted, that they alone form no secure fencing of the shaft against those accidents which arise from a person coming in contact with it when attempting to adjust a strap, or engaged in oiling or cleaning the mill-gearing, or in doing any other thing which brings him in close proximity to an uncovered revolving shaft. So, likewise, if by the construction of the room, or otherwise, means and opportunity are afforded to the workpeople of ascending to an elevated position, so as to bring them near to a revolving shaft, the hooks or rods are no secure fence. Adequate means must be adopted, either by a permanent casing or other contrivance, against *all* accidents from a horizontal shaft, and must be applied to all parts of such shafts to which there may be access while it is revolving.

I am, &c. &c.

Notwithstanding that the above explanations were on the same sheet of paper with the copy of the joint circular sent to every occupier of a factory in my district, no allusion whatever was made to them by any of the speakers at the Manchester meeting, according to any report of the proceedings which I have seen. It was still urged that the circular made it obligatory that every horizontal shaft, however high above the floor, must be covered by a permanent fixed casing, and it was even again represented that such casing must be made of wood, although it is expressly stated in my explanations that the Inspectors are " neither required " nor authorized by the Act to point out any kind of " secure fencing, *that being left to the experience and judg-* " *ment of occupiers of factories ;*" and, " with regard to " horizontal shafts revolving at a height of seven feet or

" more above the floor, that is, how such shafts are to be " securely fenced, *I do not offer any suggestion*; but that, to prevents accident from the lapping of straps, rods or rectangular hooks would be held to be a secure fencing; and that to prevent other serious accidents that had been found to occur from unguarded shafts, adequate means must be adopted, either by a permanent casing, *or other contrivance;* but even in this last case, only to parts of a shaft to which there may be access while it is working. Not only was there no allusion to these explantaions, but Mr. Edmund Ashworth, a frequent speaker at the meetings, is reported to have stated—" Now " Mr. Redgrave, the Inspector in Yorkshire, was content if " the rectangular hooks were employed for shafting at a " certain height; but in Lancashire, Mr. Horner, the In- " spector, would prosecute if there was the least shadow " of a shaft unprotected;" a statement wholly destitute of any foundation.

But all the millowners in my district are not following the same course in this matter; many have covered all their horizontal shafts which are less than seven feet from the floor with a permanent fixed casing, frequently of wood, more commonly of iron, and many are now engaged in doing this; and as regards shafts that are more than seven feet from the floor, some have applied permanent fixed casings, others fixed rods of wood or iron parallel to the shaft, which makes it impossible for the strap to fall upon, and therefore to lap on the shaft; and, as an equally secure fencing against such accidents, very many have applied, and are now applying, the strap hooks so generally adopted in the mills of Yorkshire. There they have been long in use, and experience has proved their efficiency; and why they should not be as generally adopted in Lancashire it is not easy to understand; for surely the Yorkshire millowners, and the many in Lancashire and elsewhere who have followed their example, would not have incurred the expense, small though it may be, unless from a conviction of the utility of the strap hook as a protection against serious accidents.

I have mentioned the convictions of Messrs. J. and J. Mellor, at Bury, and of Messrs. Worthington and others, at Oldham. All the defendants appealed against the conviction to the Quarter Sessions, and the appeals came on at the Sessions for the hundred of Salford, on the 11th of April. In that of Messrs. Mellor, it was agreed that a case as to the interpretation of the words " securely fenced " in

section 21 of 7 Vict. c. 15, should be brought into the Court of Queen's Bench, and that the appeal should be respited until the decision of the Superior Court is obtained.

The appeal of Messrs. Worthington was heard, and the conviction was quashed, subject to a case to be brought before the Court of Queen's Bench, whether by the words "securely fenced" the law requires in all cases that the shaft shall have a special artificial fencing. The Inspectors have been officially instructed that the legal obligation on the occupiers of factories to have their mill-gearing securely fenced is clear and positive. Mr. Foster, the chairman, in giving judgment, is reported to have said, that there must be evidence of danger in order to bring the offence under the 21st section of the Act of Parliament; that in the case before them no danger had been proved against which, under the Act, it was necessary to fence; that there would remain the single point for the judgment of the Court above, to be raised if thought desirable, viz., whether, within the meaning of the 21st section, it was necessary, danger or no danger, that horizontal shafting should be fenced.

In reply to this it might have been maintained, that the shaft in question belonged to *a class* of mill-gearing which in other mills, by being unfenced, had caused many serious and fatal accidents; and further, that it had not been proved that the shaft was so fenced as to afford any security that a fatal accident could not be caused to some person employed near it, not merely in the ordinary business of the mill, but in some of those occasional adjustments, of common occurrence, when a person might thoughtlessly come in contact with the shaft, from the absence of apprehension of danger which the habitual working among such machinery is so apt to engender.

It has been made manifest, by many serious mutilations and deaths, that neither height from the floor nor position with regard to the manufacturing machinery beneath the shaft, are a security against such accidents when the workers may be brought by occasional employments in proximity to the shaft. This has been proved by two instances of very recent occurrence in my own district, one of them only six days before the above decision at the Salford Quarter Sessions.

On the 5th of March a man was killed in the cotton factory of Messrs. Walker and Lomax, in Bury, who was engaged in endeavouring to uncoil a strap that had lapped

on a horizontal shaft. The shaft was seven feet six inches from the floor, and had looms beneath it. The man, who was 51 years of age, and had been 25 years employed in the factory, stood upon one of the looms to get to the coiled strap, thereby came close to the shaft, was caught, carried round many times by the rapidly revolving shaft, dashed at each revolution against the ceiling, and so mutilated that he almost immediately expired. Had a strap hook been applied, the accident could not have happened.

On the 5th of April a man was killed by an unfenced horizontal shaft, in the cotton mill of Messrs. George Cheetham and Sons, Bankwood, Stalybridge, the official report of which, dated the 7th of April, sent to me by the certifying surgeon, is in the following terms:—

"Luke Carter, aged 18 years, a self-acting-mule minder at Messrs. George Cheetham and Sons' new cotton mills, Stalybridge, on the 5th of April 1855, was killed. Yesterday being Good Friday I had no opportunity of investigating the cause of this accident. This morning I have done so, and I find the particulars to be as follow:—The principal strap which worked the mule was broken, and the unfortunate man, Luke Carter, was holding it whilst a person of the name of William Oates was piecing it, the strap at the time being slipped off the drum on to the horizontal shaft. Luke Carter at the time was standing on the faller of the mule, which is six feet from the shaft; he suddenly became entangled with the strap and was taken up, the strap embracing his head close to the shaft, and his body revolving with tremendous rapidity; his legs were both torn off below the knee, coming in contact with a steam pipe, which runs the whole length of the room, four inches in diameter and a quarter of an inch thick, which was broken to pieces; his arms, ribs, and, in fact, the whole of his body being beaten to almost pulp. Several pieces of bone and flesh were found in the room after the principal part of the corpse had been removed. He was quite dead when the shaft was stopped. The shaft is eight feet five and a half inches from the floor.

(Signed) "Charles Anderton,
"Certifying Surgeon."

I directed Mr. Sub-inspector Coles to investigate the case; his report is substantially the same, adding that the shaft was painted and unfenced, and that a strap hook would have prevented the accident.

If before this fatal accident an information had been laid against Messrs. Cheetham and Sons, for having neglected to have this shaft securely fenced, and had they appealed against a conviction to the Salford Court of Quarter Sessions, it might have been held, as it was in the case

of Messrs. Worthington, that no danger had been proved to exist from the shaft not having an artificial fencing, and that from its height from the floor and its position with regard to the manufacturing machinery below it, it was to all intents and purposes securely fenced.

Several fatal accidents from unfenced horizontal shafts have happened to men employed in whitewashing the mills while the machinery was in motion, the shaft that caused the death being ten feet or more from the floor. Before the accident, it would have been impossible to prove that a shaft was dangerous which was ten feet from the floor, with machinery so placed underneath that in the ordinary employment of the workers they could not get near it; but the whitewasher mounted on a ladder or a temporary scaffolding, and thus came close to the shaft. On the 31st of March last, between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon, I visited a large weaving shed in one of the most extensive cotton mills in Ashton-under-Lyne, the machinery then being in full work. The whitewashers were also at work, and I saw three men without their coats, and with loose shirt sleeves, standing on planks laid upon the looms, lime-washing the ceiling of the room. The main horizontal shaft was high above the floor, but not more than five feet above the planks on which the men were standing, and I saw two of them close to it. I was told that the lime-washing of this mill is always done while the machinery is in motion, and the same practice prevails in a large number of the factories in my district.

That before the occupier of a factory can be convicted of having neglected to fence securely a horizontal shaft, the Inspector, if no accident has happened, must be bound to prove the necessity of such fencing by the existence of danger from the shaft, is to require him to do that which is impossible. He can bring forward no other proof than this, that accidents have occurred in other mills from similar shafts, from that same class or kind of machinery. The doctrine above stated practically amounts to this, that before a millowner can be held legally bound to fence a shaft, that particular shaft must have been the cause of some bodily injury to some human being; a strange interpretation of a clause, the obvious intention of which is the prevention of accidents.

Accidents.

The following is a summary of the accidents reported to me by the certifying surgeons:

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	11	–	2	–	–	–	13	–	13
Loss of right hand or arm	5	1	1	–	–	–	6	1	7
Loss of part of right hand	18	18	14	19	7	5	39	42	81
Loss of left hand or arm	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	2
Loss of part of left hand	11	12	13	15	1	5	25	32	57
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	19	3	10	6	6	1	35	10	45
Fracture of hand or foot	17	13	23	20	9	7	49	40	89
Injuries to head and face	6	12	18	14	9	2	33	28	61
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	141	103	133	119	49	15	323	237	560
Total	229	163	214	193	81	35	524	391	915

Table No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4
Injuries to head and face	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	2
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	3	–	3	–	1	1	7	1	8
Total	7	–	4	–	3	1	14	1	15
Total number of accidents reported	236	163	218	193	84	36	538	392	930

Of the deaths arising from machinery, six were caused by the bursting of a boiler in a factory in Higher Booth, near Rawtenstall, on the 25th of April; four from unfenced horizontal shafts; two by falls down the well of the hoist; and one from an imperfectly fenced vertical shaft.

Certifying Surgeons.

I have appointed Dr. Matthew Willis, of Aysgarth Leyburn, near Bedale, in Yorkshire; Mr. Law, of Padiham, in the room of Dr. Thompson, deceased; and Dr. Crooke, of Chorley, in the room of Mr. Garthside, deceased.

Schools.

The following grants from the Penalties Fund in my district to schools attended by children employed in factories, have been made during this half year:—

To Church School at Waterhead	£10
Ditto ditto Padiham	5
Ditto ditto Cabin End, Blackburn	5
Ditto ditto Royton	5
To British School at Galgate	5
To Church School at Newchurch	10
Ditto at Hollingworth	5
To Emmanuel Church School, Bolton	20
	£65

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
Leonard Horner.

The Right Hon.
Sir George Grey, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix.

List of Prosecutions in Mr. Horner's District during the Six Months ended the 30th April 1855.

Date.	Persons summoned.	Magistrates who heard the Cases.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Graham.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1854. Nov. 30	Folson and Collins, Oldham.	Rev. T. Mills, John Platt, N. Worthington, E. A. Wright, and G. Barlow, Esqs., Town Hall, Oldham.	Neglecting to fence a horizontal shaft in their factory, by which a man was killed on the 3d November.	– –	1 5 0	The case was dismissed.
1855. Feb. 12	John Worthington and Sons, Oldham.	Joseph Jones and Andrew Schofield.	Neglecting to fence horizontal shafts in their factory.	5 0 0	0 16 0	The defendants appealed to the Quarter Sessions, when the conviction was quashed, subject to a case to be brought before the Court of Queen's Bench.
,,	Collins and Lancashire, Oldham.	,, ,,	,,	5 0 0	0 11 0	,, ,,
,,	Barlow and Frith - -	,, ,,	,,	5 0 0	0 11 0	,, ,,
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Ewings.			
1854. Nov. 6	George Appden, operative, Preston.	Peter Catterall and R. Pedder, Esqs.	Neglecting to register a young person - -	2 0 0	0 14 0	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,,	– –	0 8 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	Henry Parkinson, operative, Preston.	,, ,,	,,	2 0 0	0 14 0	
1855. Feb. 15	Lawrence Catterell, Great Harwood.	James Simpson and James Worsley, Esqs., Accrington.	Employing 12 young persons and females after 6 o'clock, p.m.	12 0 0	7 13 0	

"	Jeremiah Todd, parent, Accrington.	" "	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school -	0 5 0	0 13 6	
"	" "	" "	Permitting the said child to work more than seven hours a-day.	0 10 0	0 13 6	
"	" "	" "	Permitting said child to work before noon and after 1 o'clock on the same day.	- -	0 5 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
April 5	Wm. Mellor and Son, Croston.	John Masters and John Eccles, Esqs.	Working six females after 6 o'clock p.m. - -	6 0 0	4 13 0	
"	" "	" "	Not allowing the required time for meals - -	- -	1 19 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Coles.			
Mar. 20	James Rhodes, Lees, Oldham.	A. B. Wimpeny and Thos. Harrison, Esqs., Ashton.	Employing two women during the meal hour -	2 0 0	1 3 6	One case withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 22	Thomas Taylor, Oldham -	T. S. Mills, Clerk, and S. Radcliffe, Esqs., Oldham.	Employing a child without a surgical certificate -	- -		Convicted in the costs only.
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person ditto - -	2 0 0	2 2 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a child without having registered the name.	2 0 0		
"	" "	" "	Employing the same child without a surgical certificate.	- -	0 10 0	This case was withdrawn. The surgeon having certified the child in a wrong book.
"	Mellodew and Emmott, Oldham.	" "	Employing a young person without having registered the name.	2 0 0		
"	" "	" "	Employing the same young person without a surgical certificate.	2 0 0	1 9 0	
"	Milne and Evans, Oldham	" "	Employing a young person without having registered the name.	2 0 0		
"	" "	" "	Employing the same young person without a surgical certificate.	2 0 0	1 9 0	
April 5	Joseph Cheetham, Oldham	" "	Employing two young persons after 6 o'clock p.m.	2 10 0		
"	" "	" "	Employing a woman after 6 o'clock p.m. - -	1 10 0	1 14 6	
"	Isaac Taylor, Oldham -	" "	Employing two women after 6 o'clock p.m. -	3 0 0	1 3 0	
"	Abraham Crompton, Oldham.	" "	Employing a young person after 6 o'clock p.m. -	1 10 0	0 11 6	
" 12	Wm. Woodhead, operative, Shaw, Crompton.	N. Worthington, E. A. Wright, and Geo. Barlow, Esqs., Oldham.	Employing a child before noon and after 1 o'clock on the same day.	1 0 0	1 14 6	
"	John Mellor, operative, Oldham.	" "	" "	1 0 0	1 12 0	

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Persons summoned.	Magistrates who heard the Cases.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	Remarks.
1855. April 27	James Cooper, operative spinner, Bankside Mill, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Geo. Heiginbottom, John Metcalfe, and Jos. Dean, Esqs.	Employing a child without having registered his name.	– –	0 10 6	At the earnest request of the magistrates, this case was withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	William Smith Curchill, manager of the mill of George Cheetham and Sons, Staleybridge.	Abel Buckley and Jonah Harrop, Esqs.	Employing a child without a surgical certificate	2 0 0	2 9 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing the same child without a certificate of school attendance.	1 0 0	1 14 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing the same child before noon and after 1 o'clock of the same day.	1 0 0	1 9 6	
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Patrick.			
Jan. 19	James Ramsbottom & Co., Cheesden & Moss Mills.	Richard Ashton, William Hutchinson, and W. Openshaw, Esqs., Bury.	Employing seven young persons and women during the dinner hour.	4 0 0	4 6 0	Convicted in two cases 2*l.* each, and costs in the remainder.
,,	Norris, Brothers, Wellmeadow Mill, Heywood.	,, ,,	Employing ten young persons and women after 2 o'clock on a Saturday.	4 0 0	6 0 0	Ditto.
,, 15	John Wild and Son, Schofield Street, Heywood.	John Grundy and Thomas Wrigley, Esqs., Bury.	Neglecting to securely fence a horizontal shaft, by which James Ashworth, a jobber, was killed.	10 0 0	0 17 6	
,, 25	Jas. Whitfield, Rockliffe Mill, Bacup.	George Hargreaves and John Howarth, Esqs.	Employing two children without school vouchers.	1 0 0	3 4 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing two children without registering the names.	2 0 0		
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing two children without surgical certificates.	2 0 0		

„ 29	J. & J. J. Mellor, Brook Mills, Heywood.	Ormerod Walker and Wm. Openshaw, Esqs.. Bury.	Neglecting to securely fence a horizontal shaft, 6ft. 3½in. from the floor.	– –	– –	Convicted in the penalty of 5*l.* and costs. An appeal being made against the conviction, the payment of the penalty abides the issue.
Feb. 7	Benjamin Brierly, Wood Mill, Milnrow, Rochdale.	T. A. Crook, A. H. Royds, and James Chadwick, Esqs., Rochdale.	Employing 18 children, young persons, and women after 6 o'clock, p.m.	12 0 0		
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a child under eight years of age with wilful knowledge.	5 0 0		
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a child without a surgeon's certificate.	2 0 0	11 6 0	
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a child without certificate of school attendance.	1 0 0		
„	„ „	„ „	Employing a child before noon and after 1 o'clock of the same day.	1 0 0		
„	„ „	„ „	Making a false entry in the register of children -	5 0 0		
„ 15	Joshua Maden, Brandwood, Bacup.	Ralph Holden, Esq., the Rev. C. H. Mordacque, and John Hoyle, Esqs., Haslingden.	Employing six children after 6 o'clock. p.m. -	9 0 0	3 7 6	
„ 22	Munn, Brothers, and Co., Edgeside, Newchurch.	„ „	Employing 22 young persons and women before 6 o'clock. a.m.	33 0 0	13 19 0	These cases were adjourned at the request of the defendants, which materially increased the costs. The penalty of 30*s.* was inflicted in each case.
March 2	Robert Munn & Brothers, Irwell Mills, Bacup.	„ „	Employing 15 young persons and women after 6 o'clock, p.m.	1 10 0	7 2 10	One case was dismissed. The penalty of 30*s.* was inflicted in the next, and it being considered that together with the previous conviction the law was sufficiently vindicated, the remainder were not proceeded in on payment of costs.

LIST OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Persons Summoned.	Magistrates who heard the Cases.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1853.	Robert Munn & Brothers —*cont.*	Ralph Holden, Esq., the Rev. C. H. Mordacque, and John Hoyle, Esq., Haslingden.	. . . . .	– –	0 18 6	Costs of the case dismissed, exclusive of 10*s.* 6*d.* paid to the witness for her attendance.
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Jones.			
1854. Dec. 11	Thomas Bolton and Co., Bolton.	Rev. J. T. Birley and Peter Ainsworth, Esqs.	Employing two young persons without having registered their names and dates of first employment.	2 0 0	1 10 0	One case withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates.	2 0 0	1 10 0	One case withdrawn on payment of costs.
,, 15	Graham, Eastwood, & Co., Holcomb Brook, Bury.	Edward Hutchinson and Wm. Openshaw, Esqs.	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates.	2 0 0	1 6 6	One case withdrawn on payment of costs.
1855. Jan. 22	Hugh Brodie and Son, Bolton.	Peter Ainsworth and Chas. Darbishire, Esqs.	Neglecting to securely fence an upright shaft, whereby a young person suffered a bodily injury.	15 0 0	1 5 6	
April 2	H. and C. Rawlinson, Burnley.	John Hicks, Thos. Whitaker, and Geo. Stansfeld, Esqs.	Employing 20 women and young persons during meal times.	5 0 0	8 13 6	Fifteen cases withdrawn on payment of costs.

TWENTY-FIRST HALF-YEARLY REPORT under the Act amending the Law relating to Labour in Factories (7 Vict. c. 15.) By T. J. HOWELL, Esq.

Factory Inspectors' Office,
31st May 1855.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to report that the regulations limiting the hours of labour in factories have been generally observed in my district. Complaints have indeed been occasionally made that the hours limited by the law for the commencement and termination of the factory working day are exceeded, but only one such case for prosecution has occurred in my entire district during the half year. Such complaints are sometimes made by or on the behalf of the Hands, either anonymously or through the medium of some committee or association, but they are more generally made by the occupier of a neighbouring factory, or by his manager, who calls attention to some establishment in the same locality which is known to be working the Hands longer than the time allowed by law; such communications as this last are made with the intention and expectation that they will be acted upon, and that the name of the complainant will not be disclosed; at the same time it is intimated that the factory indicated has been observed to have been in the habit of commencing work before the prescribed time in the morning, or of keeping the Hands at work after the prescribed hour for stopping in the evening, or of curtailing the intervals of cessation from work which the law requires to be set apart in the course of the working day for the rest and refreshment of the Hands.

Although no very large extension of the time of work may have been gained at any one of these opportunities, yet in the aggregate they amount in the course of the day to an excess sufficiently great to affect the interest* and to

* The value of sixty minutes in the entire working day was at one time estimated so highly in the cotton trade, that the whole net profit of the master was proved by figures to be derived from the last sixty minutes of a working day of eleven hours and a half; and it was in like manner proved, as plainly as arithmetic could prove it, that if the working hours should be reduced to sixty in the week (the limit to which they have been reduced ever since 1850, when the present Act was passed), even the gross profit of the master would be annihilated. Under the existing Factory Act, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 54., the hours of work may not exceed ten and a half on five days of the week, and seven and a half on Saturday, making sixty hours in the week, or, spread equally over the six working days, ten hours a day. So that, had the following ingenious calculation been correct, every cotton mill in the United Kingdom would have been working at a loss since the year 1850. "Under the present law, 3 & 4 W. 4. c. 103., no mill in

awaken the jealousy of the competitor in the same market, whose machinery starts and stops with undeviating punctuality at the prescribed periods of the working day, and who, feeling that he is thereby placed at an unjust disadvantage in conducting his business, requires that the legal liabilities which he conscientiously discharges shall be equally enforced upon his less scrupulous neighbour. And practically these complaints are not made of any solitary accidental excess of a minute or two, but of habitual excesses known to be of daily recurrence.

But in these cases the particular excess which is tangible at the visit of the Sub-Inspector, when he calls to test the accuracy of the complaint which has been made to him, is not unfrequently less than a quarter of an hour, and is, consequently, reckoned by minutes; which circumstance, when a prosecution follows, is occasionally somewhat unfairly declaimed upon as indicating a spirit of undue harshness and severity in administering the law, whereas the object is to secure fair play to the trade generally by placing all factories on an equality under the law. Millowners are frequently making some such complaint as the following: "How is it that "Mr. So-and-so "is allowed to work half or three quarters of an hour "a day longer than I am? he starts before me in "the morning, and I see him at work when I close

---

which persons under 18 years of age are employed (and therefore scarcely any mill at all) can be worked more than eleven and a half hours a day, that is, twelve hours for five days in the week, and nine on Saturday. Now the following analysis will show that in a mill so worked the whole net profit is derived *from the last hour.* I will suppose a manufacturer to invest 100,000*l.*; 80,000*l.* in his mill and machinery, and 20,000*l.* in raw material and wages. The annual return of that mill, supposing the capital to be turned once a year, and gross profits to be 15 per cent., ought to be goods worth 115,000*l.*, produced by the constant conversion and reconversion of the 20,000*l.* circulating capital from money into goods, and from goods into money, in periods of rather more than two months. Of this 115,000*l.*, each of the twenty-three half hours of work produces 5-115ths, or 1-23rd. Of these 23-23rds (constituting the whole 115,000*l.*) twenty, that is to say, 100,000*l.*, out of the 115,000*l.*, simply replace the capital, 1-23rd (or 5,000*l.* out of the 115,000*l.*) makes up for the deterioration of the mill and machinery, the remaining 2-23rds, that is, the last two of the twenty-three half hours of every day produce the net profit of 10 per cent. If, therefore, (prices remaining the same,) the factory could be kept at work thirteen hours instead of eleven and a half, by an addition of about 2,600*l.* to the circulating capital, the net profit would be more than doubled. On the other hand, if the hours of working were reduced by one hour per day, (prices remaining the same,) *net* profit would be destroyed; if they were reduced by an hour and a half, even gross profit would be destroyed. The circulating capital would be replaced, but there would be no fund to compensate the progressive deterioration of the fixed capital."—Senior's Letters on the Factory Act, 1837, p. 12.

"in the evening, and I hear he only allows about three "quarters of an hour instead of an hour for dinner, and "twenty minutes instead of half an hour for breakfast." In consequence of this accusation, the factory complained of is visited, and found working before six o'clock in the morning or after six o'clock at night, or during some portion of an interval professedly allowed for a mealtime; but as only a few minutes overtime can be proved on any one particular occasion, the prosecution is stigmatized as harsh and oppressive, though in reality the breach of the law is not trivial or accidental, but habitual and intentional. But it is not to be forgotten, that the Hands also are interested in this matter, whose punctual attendance at the times appointed by the rules and regulations of the factory is very summarily enforced by fines, or stoppages in the wage book; and, considering the circumstances under which the present law was passed, as a kind of compromise whereby the benefit of the Ten Hours' Act was withdrawn, for securing the advantage of one uniform period for the commencement and termination of the labour of those whose labour is restricted, namely, from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., with not less than one hour and a half between those limits to be given at the same periods of the day for the rest and refreshment of all,—that in consideration of these benefits the present law extended the factory working day from the previous limit of ten hours to the present limit of ten hours and a half on five days of the week,—and that the extra half hour thus secured to the master gives him an ample margin to meet every casualty, and leaves him no pretext for running his machinery even one minute longer than the prescribed period—I had, as stated in my Report of 10th May 1852, p. 14, directed the Sub-Inspectors in my district to prosecute in all cases where the lawful hours were not adhered to.

On this subject I am happy now to report that in Ireland, where, in consequence of the severe and protracted illness of Mr. Hudson at the end of 1853 and beginning of 1854, which prevented the usual supervision of factories being carried on, much laxity had unfortunately grown up, and several prosecutions for exceeding the lawful hours were rendered necessary between the months of April and July 1854, there has in the past half year been no prosecution for any infraction of the law whatever in the district of Mr. Darkin, and there have been only two in that of Mr. Hudson.

During the half year ended on the 30th of April, and especially since the issuing of the circular of the 23d of

January last (Appendix No. 2), much of the horizontal shafting in the West of England and in other parts of my district, in addition to what had previously been guarded, has been either enclosed in covers, or otherwise securely fenced, for prevention of bodily injuries to the workpeople, under the expectation and belief that the same obligation would be universally enforced in conformity with the directions of the Secretary of State, notified in that circular. And the experiment has now been tried on a sufficiently large scale and for a sufficiently long period to prove the fallacy of the apprehensions which were expressed as to the practicability and success of fencing securely horizontal shafts. It has proved also that the doing so is unaccompanied by danger. In several factories in my district hundreds of feet of shafting have been enclosed in cases of either wood or metal, and in others various precautions and contrivances have been adopted more or less costly, whereby the liability of contact with horizontal shafting has been prevented; for many occupiers of factories are equally ready to adopt all reasonable safeguards with an enlightened and liberal millowner in Ireland, who wrote, "I have no doubt that arrangements can be devised for this purpose, and if others can do it, there is no reason why we should not also." But in many instances, and more especially in the cotton factories in that part of my district which is situate in Cheshire and on the borders of Lancashire, little or nothing has yet been done, with some few conspicuous and honourable exceptions, to satisfy the requirements of the law in this respect.

I have appointed the following gentlemen to be certifying surgeons for different parts of my district in which vacancies have occurred:—

White, James, Wigan.
Clarke, Dr. Thomas, Wilmslow.
Alsop, Edward, Rocester.
Sinnock, C. H., Alrewas.
Batt, Augustine, Witney.
Parry, William, Caersws, Llanidloes.
Mathias, Alfred, Bridgnorth.
Hemingway, Vavasour, Colnbrook.
Warren, Henry, Knighton.
Pickess, H. B., Aylesbury.
Stapleton, Whitaker Joseph, Trowbridge.
Gunn, Theophilus M., Bridport.
Rice, H. J., Mountmellick.
Timmon, John, Navan.
Arthur, John, Ballynure.

Russell, W. V., Limerick.
Fergusson, Geo., Leixlip.
Cane, Robert Dr., Kilkenny.

Places visited :

Wigan.	Horseley.
Stockport.	Avening.
Hyde.	Nailsworth.
Leicester.	Painswick.
Kidderminster.	Bridport.
Stourport.	Alington.
Hartlebury.	Bradpole.
Frome.	Broadwinsor.
Melksham.	Mosterton.
Trowbridge.	Greenham.
Chippenham.	Chinnock.
Bradford.	East Coker.
Holt.	Coker Hill.
Rodden.	Crewkerne.
Hapsford.	Sutton Bingham.
Lavington.	Halstock.
Stroud.	Barwick.
Eastington.	Tring.
Stonehouse.	Watford.
King's Stanley.	St. Albans.
Ebley.	

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
THOS. JONES HOWELL.

TABLE I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Amputation of right hand or arm	–	1	2	1	–	–	2	2	4
Amputation of part of right hand	5	4	7	9	1	–	13	13	26
Amputation of left hand or arm	1	3	2	–	–	–	3	3	6
Amputation of part of left hand	5	5	8	9	2	2	15	16	31
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	5	1	8	2	2	1	15	4	19
Fracture of hand or foot	1	3	–	3	–	–	1	6	7
Injuries to head and face	1	7	2	5	1	–	4	12	16
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	45	38	67	55	9	3	121	96	217
Total	63	62	96	84	15	6	174	152	326

TABLE II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Injuries to head and face	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	3	5	4	3	1	1	8	9	17
Total	3	5	7	3	1	1	11	9	20
Total number of accidents reported	66	67	103	87	16	7	185	161	346

Appendix No. 1.

Return of Prosecutions for Offences against the Factories Regulation Acts in the District of Thomas Jones Howell, Esq., Inspector, during the Six Months ended the 30th April 1855.

Date.	Persons summoned.	Magistrates who heard the Cases.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Trimmer.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1855. Feb. 26	Wm. Johnson, cotton spinner, Wigan.	Jonathan Lamb, Reece Bevan, and Thos. Cook, Esqrs., Wigan Petty Sessions.	Having neglected to fence the beater of a blowing machine after having received notice that the same was dangerous.	– –	0 19 6	A young woman lost her right hand by this machine. The information was withdrawn at the urgent request of the magistrates, who considered the overlooker ought to have been convicted, had he been properly summoned by the defendant.
Mar. 5	James Dearden, operative, in the employ of Messrs. Brewis & Co., cotton spinners, Golborne.	J. S. J. Green, Alfred Sylvester, Esqrs., Atherton, Petty Sessions.	Having allowed a child to work between the fixed and traversing part of a self-acting machine.	3 0 0	0 17 6	The child had the nasal bones crushed in, and the sight of both eyes destroyed by this machine.
,, 19	C. and T. Howard, cotton spinners, Hyde.	Captain De Hollyngeworthe, James Ashton, and Saml. Ashton, Esqrs., Hyde Petty Sessions.	Having neglected to fence the beater of a blowing machine, after they had received notice that the same was dangerous.	10 0 0	1 7 6	A woman lost her left hand by this machine. Charles Trimmer.
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Hickes.			
1854. Nov. 22	David Jones, Dolgelly.	L. O. Edwards, W. P. Pugh, and Lewis Williams, Esqrs., Town Hall, Dolgelly.	Employing a young person without entering his name in the register.	2 0 0	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Persons summoned.	Magistrates who heard the Cases.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 30	Spencer and Horsfall, Coventry.	Thomas Soden and Saml. Vale, Esqrs., Town Hall, Coventry.	Not securely fencing an upright shaft - - -	Withdrawn.	0 5 0	The shaft has a casing of wood round it, but one side of the casing is made as a door to open. This door had been left unfastened, and a woman in passing it quickly caused the door to open, part of her dress was drawn in and lapped round the shaft, which occasioned the accident; as Messrs. Spencer and Horsfall had fenced this shaft in a manner which they supposed secure, the magistrates considered it was not a case for conviction. I therefore withdrew my complaint on payment of costs. WESTON HICKES.
"	" "	" "	The bodily injury sustained by a woman in consequence of an upright shaft not being securely fenced.	10 0 0	0 11 6	
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Kent.			
Nov. 13	Saml. Hutchings, Ilminster.	E. W. Leveridge, G. Mills, — Elton, and — Sprake, Esqrs.	Employing three children both before noon and after one o'clock on the same day.	1 0 0	7 2 6	The informations in respect to two of the children were withdrawn on payment of costs. Ditto ditto
"	"	"	Employing three children more than 7 hours in one day.	1 0 0		

"	"	"	Employing three children without a surgical certificate.	1 0 0		Ditto	ditto
"	"	"	Employing three children without school vouchers	1 0 0		Ditto	ditto
"	"		Neglecting to enter the names of three children in the register.	2 0 0		Ditto	ditto
Nov. 30	Hill and Son, Frome -	Dr. Harrison, — Poole, and J. Sinkin, Esqrs.	Neglecting to enter the name of a child in the register.	2 0 0			
"	"	"	Employing a child without a surgical certificate -	1 0 0	3 14 10		
"	"	"	Employing a child more than 7 hours in one day -	1 0 0			
"	"	"	Employing a child without a school voucher -	1 0 0			S. S. KENT.
			In the Sub-Inspectorship of Mr. Hudson.				
1855. Jan. 20	William Priestly, Drumbo.	W. M'Cance, Esq., Newton Breda Petty Sessions.	Employing a young person without a certificate of age, in the form prescribed by the Statute.	1 0 0	0 1 6		
" 23	William Barbour, Hilden.	J. J. Richardson, W. Hunter, W. Gregg, and J. Richardson, Esqrs., Lisburn Petty Sessions.	Employing 15 young persons after 6 o'clock p.m. -	12 0 0	3 0 0	Three cases were withdrawn, Mr. Barbour having given me to understand on the morning of the hearing, that he would make no defence. J. P. HUDSON.	

Appendix No. 2.

Caution respecting the securely Fencing of Horizontal Shafts.

Factory Inspectors Office,
23d January 1855.

The Inspectors of Factories have received a letter from Viscount Palmerston, dated the 8th instant, directing that they should institute proceedings to enforce the law, which requires that horizontal shafts shall be fenced, and that they should not defer such proceedings until after the occurrence of accidents which such fencing might have prevented. The circular letter of the Inspectors, dated the 15th of March last, *is therefore withdrawn, and is no longer in force.*

The number and severity of preventible accidents occasioned by unfenced horizontal shafts have not decreased since the 31st January 1854, when the subject was pressed upon the attention of the occupiers of factories by the circular letter of the Inspectors of that date; and it appears that the various methods suggested to Viscount Palmerston, at the interview of a deputation of millowners with his Lordship last March, as having been long in successful operation in some cases, and therefore practicable in all, have been adopted to a very inconsiderable extent.

The Inspectors, therefore, by direction of Viscount Palmerston, have again to call the attention of the occupiers of factories of the United Kingdom to the continued non-observance of the 21st section of the 7 Vict. c. 15, in regard to the "securely fencing" all horizontal shafts, at whatever heights they may be from the floor; and they hereby give notice that it will be their duty to take steps for enforcing the above-mentioned provision of the Factory Act.

Lord Palmerston has desired the Inspectors to annex drawings of fences which have recently been adopted in well-known factories. But no horizontal shaft revolving within seven feet from the floor is "securely fenced," except it be by a permanent fixed casing.

The two first drawings are of the fences erected in Slack-mills at Hyde, near Manchester, under the superintendence of Mr. Hall, the manager, who will permit any gentleman to view them who may wish to see the manner in which he has complied with the law. The last drawing is of the fences erected by Mr. Robert Russell in his factory at Blackhall, near Paisley.

It becomes the duty of the Inspectors to require all occupiers of factories who have not hitherto complied with the law, to commence at once to adopt adequate means for "securely fencing" their horizontal shafts; and the Sub-Inspectors will be instructed to report to the Inspectors every factory in which this has not been done, and the law will be uniformly carried into effect.

Leonard Horner.
T. Jones Howell.
J. Kincaid.
Alexander Redgrave.

To the Occupiers of Factories in the District of Mr. Howell.

Factory Inspectors' Office,
23d January 1855.

Gentlemen,—In carrying into effect the above directions of Viscount Palmerston, I have to inform you that in the case of those horizontal shafts above seven feet from the floor where rectangular hooks or rods or beams of *adequate strength* are put up, in conformity with Lord Palmerston's suggestions, they will be treated as a fence sufficiently secure to prevent those accidents which arise from straps "lapping" round the shaft; but such contrivances alone form no secure fencing of the shaft against those accidents which arise from a person or his clothes coming in contact with it, when attempting to adjust a strap, cleaning or oiling the mill-gearing, or doing any other thing which brings him in close proximity to an uncovered revolving shaft. Adequate means must be adopted for security against *all* accidents; and either a secure casing or other contrivance equally effectual for preventing accidents must be insisted upon for all parts of a shaft to which access is afforded while it is revolving.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

Thos. Jones Howell.

District of Scotland.

Report of Sir John Kincaid, Inspector of Factories, for the Half-year ending 30th April 1855.

Factory Inspectors' Office,
28th May 1855.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit to you the twenty-first half-yearly Report of the Inspector of Factories for the district of Scotland.

My personal visits during the half-year have been to factories in the counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, Kirkcudbright, Stirling, Clackmannan, Fife, Perth and Forfar, and to a considerable number of those in the counties of Lanark and Renfrew.

The time of the Sub-inspectors has been fully occupied in the duties of their respective districts, and I receive from them regularly weekly reports of the works they visited, with their observations thereon.

A praiseworthy desire continues to manifest itself among the millowners generally to conform to the provisions of the law. The cases of its infraction which have been brought under my notice, chiefly in the smaller class of works, arising from ignorance or inadvertence, have as usual been rather numerous, but as usual too, I only thought it necessary to visit such oversights with a caution for the future, as no parties had been sufferers thereby.

There were, however, three cases, as shown in the Table of Prosecutions in the Appendix, in which I felt it my duty to institute proceedings against the mill occupiers, two of them for employing young persons after two o'clock on a Saturday, and the third for employing young persons without surgical certificates. The united penalties, amounting to 13*l.*, was placed to the credit of the Penalties Fund, and the expenses 20*s.* paid to the officers in the Court. It is only right to add, however, that in the two former cases the hours of work had not been exceeded, the young persons having only been employed during a period of the day when it is illegal to employ them for any purpose whatsoever.

The fencing of machinery since my last Report, has, I am happy to say, been very extensively carried out, and to the credit of the millowners generally, very cheerfully done; some have completely cased in horizontal shafts above 7 feet from the floor, although the fencing of such shafts with casing, was neither required nor expected; and in most

parts of the district I have visited, as well as in others reported by the sub-inspectors, I find the strap-hook or some other contrivance to prevent the belt lapping on the shaft had been almost universally adopted or was about to be carried out; and one of the principal millowners at Hawick (Mr. Nixon) expressed to me his surprise that they had not themselves discovered the value of the strap-hook sooner, for independent of the security which it affords to the lives of the workers, it so much facilitates the replacing the belt upon the drum, that he said they would have adopted it of their own accord without reference to the requirements of the law. I may add that the same remark was made to me by many millowners in different parts of the district.

In the city of Glasgow alone, though a considerable portion of the millowners have fenced, it has not yet been nearly so general there as in most other places, arising partly from the mistake many of them had fallen into, that they were required to case all shafts above 7 feet from the floor, and they had consequently formed a very exaggerated notion of the expense they would incur—some of them estimating their probable outlay at a truly ridiculous amount when contrasted with the very trifling sum which is really required to do all that is wanted; for example, in the factory of Messrs. J. & C. M. Graham, of Glasgow, the lapping of the belt has been effectually prevented by fixing wooden rods above the horizontal shafts 7 feet from the floor, the ends of the rods being within the tops of the drums; Mr. Graham informed me that the expense of fencing 350 feet of horizontal shafting in that manner had only cost him six pounds!

The casing of horizontal shafting above 7 feet from the floor, as I have already said, is not required, but Messrs. J. Barthelmew & Co. of Glasgow, have nevertheless cased 251 feet of such shafting which Mr. Russell, the manager, told me had been executed by contract for the small sum of 8*l.* 4*s.*

Mr. Robert Farquharson, of Paisley, has also enclosed 108 yards of such shafting most efficiently with black iron casing, which has been executed for the sum of 16*l.* 4*s.*

The Sub-inspector reports that Messrs. J. Wallace and Co., of Barrhead, have commenced enclosing their horizontal shafts with substantial black sheet iron; the cost of doing it is only 4*d.* per foot. The under part of the shaft, an inch wide, is left open for the escape of dust.

The Messrs. Coates, of Paisley, are fencing their splendid cotton mill with efficient strap-hooks, but the cost has not yet been ascertained.

In the Table of accidents shown in the Appendix, it will

be seen that out of 241 accidents during the last half-year, caused by machinery, four of them ended in death, and three other persons lost an arm each, one of them torn from the socket by the lapping of a belt on an unfenced horizontal shaft; and when, as I have already shown on the authority of the millowners named whose works have just been fenced, that there are very few mills in the district which might not be made secure for about the small sum of 10*l.*, I am quite certain from what I have seen of the liberal spirit of the millowners of Scotland, that in my next Report I shall neither have to record the loss of a life or a limb by a preventable accident, nor the name of a factory liable to such accidents, in which so small a sum has been refused to be expended for the protection of the workers.

The under-mentioned gentlemen have been appointed certifying surgeons since last Report, viz.:

Dr. George Steel, to the factories at Montrose, *vice* Smith.

Dr. John Anderson to the factory at Peterhead.

Donald Patrick Stewart Esq., to the factories at Kirkintullock, *vice* McCowan.

William Patlullo, Esq., to the factories near Alyth.

Thomas William Burgess, Esq., to the factories at Balfron and Gartness.

Mr. Sub-inspector Balfour, in his last Report, states, with regard to the manufacturing interests in the western district, that it is still considerably depressed, but not so gloomy as it was some months ago, and that two or three large cotton mills in Glasgow that were on short time last February, are now working full time, and that certain branches of the woollen trade have rallied considerably within the last few weeks, that the manufacture of cotton thread maintains its character as the steadiest trade in the district, and some of the largest works in that branch are now occupied night and day.

The shawl print works have been dull, with the exception of Kilmarnock, where they appear to be in a prosperous state. The bonnet manufacturers there have also been fully employed in preparing supplies for the army and navy.

In a recent visit to the southern division of the eastern district, though I found a number of the mills not in full employment, they were all doing something, and the general feeling seemed healthy; Mr. Walker, however, reports, that in the north, mostly flax works, the trade is very depressed, and a great many workers, chiefly women and young persons, out of employment.

I have always much satisfaction in noticing those factories in which an interest is taken in the social condition of the

workers. In large towns my inquiries on that subject are seldom satisfactory, but in country places I sometimes find a large amount of good in operation very unostentatiously.

I had several times visited the extensive establishment of the Messrs Peters, at Kirkland, on the Leven, in Fifeshire, without noticing anything out of the usual official routine, but in a late visit which I made to that work, in observing the cleanliness and good order of the different work-rooms, and the cleanly appearance of the workers, I inquired of the manager, Mr. Watson, what he knew of their habits, when I learnt that it was a little social world of itself.

There is a day school in the village, attended by 70 or 80 pupils, children of the workers, and an evening class; the Messrs. Peters provide the room and furnish coal, light, and all other requisites, they also pay the teacher a salary. The manager says that they admit no young persons to employment unless they promise to attend the evening school, and he takes care that they do attend.

The Sabbath, he says, used to be much neglected; but by instituting a Sunday morning school for the females, they went from thence to the church, which had a most beneficial influence on the male portion of the workers, who were thus induced to attend the church also.

There are about 500 workers employed in the different branches of the establishment; there is not room for all of them in the village, but for those who come from the neighbouring places, a commodious room is provided with seats, a good fire, and boiler of hot water for their use during meal hours; and he says it is interesting to observe the industrial habits practised among the females during those hours of relaxation, for no sooner are their meals finished than they produce a piece of work from their pockets, and are all instantly seen plying with a needle or the knitting wires.

There is an extensive library in an adjoining apartment, from which the workers are allowed to have the use of the books at a mere nominal subscription.

They form an instrumental band in the village, and in the summer evenings perambulate the vicinity, with music playing.

A choral society also exists, for teaching and practising sacred and secular music.

A sick fund has also been established by subscription among the workers, and managed by a committee of their own body, for the relief of those who are visited with sickness or distress. They have a summer excursion annually, and a ball in one of the large rooms during the New Year's holidays, given by the proprietors, whose liberality and care

in the interests of their workers serves to unite all the parts of their social fabric into one harmonious whole. I ought to add that this factory was fenced with strap hooks five or six years ago, and no shaft accident has since occurred.

Mr. Crum, of Bushey Mills, near Glasgow, has recently introduced some beneficial changes for the working classes.

He has erected a new school in the village for the children belonging to his mill, which also affords the means of instruction to the older hands employed, upwards of 100 of which attend in the evenings, and half the school fees are defrayed by Mr. Crum, who has also established a board and lodging house for young females, where they are provided with a comfortable dwelling and wholesome food for 3*s.* 6*d.* per week, and are otherways cared for.

Mr. Hay, at his work at Malleny near Edinburgh, has established an extensive library for the use of the workers, who are allowed to take the books to their homes; the females paying a subscription of a halfpenny a week, the males one penny, and Mr. Hay one shilling.

Mr. Thomas Begguit, of the Wollen Mill, Dalry, has fitted up a room at his factory for the accommodation of his workers during meal hours.

I cannot conclude without acknowledging as usual the very able and cordial co-operation and assistance which I continue to receive from the two Sub-inspectors of the district, Mr. Walker and Mr. Balfour.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
your very obedient humble Servant,
JOHN KINCAID.

To the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

*** A copy of the Circular of the 23rd of January last upon the subject of the fencing of Horizontal Shafts, as issued in my district, is given in Appendix No. 3.

Appendix No. 1.

Table No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	2	–	1	1	–	–	3	1	4
Amputation of right hand or arm	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Amputation of part of right hand	1	4	5	8	1	2	7	14	21
Amputation of left hand or arm	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Amputation of part of left hand	1	2	2	5	–	–	3	7	10
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	–	–	4	1	–	–	4	1	5
Fracture of hand or foot	1	2	3	2	–	1	4	5	9
Injuries to head and face	–	2	3	8	1	1	4	11	15
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	17	50	31	66	5	6	53	122	175
Total	24	60	50	91	7	10	81	161	242

Table II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	2
Fracture of hand or foot	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Injuries to head and face	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	2	2	4	1	–	–	6	3	9
Total	4	2	6	2	–	–	10	4	14
Total number of accidents reported	28	62	56	93	7	10	91	165	256

Appendix No. 2.

List of Prosecutions in Sir John Kincaid's District during the Six Months ended 30th April 1855.

Date.	Names of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates before whom the Cases were heard.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
		In the Sub-division of Mr. Walker.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1854. Nov. 23.	Edward Caird, Dundee -	Wm. Thoms, Alex. Lawson, Esqs.	Employing three young persons without surgical certificates.	6 0 0	0 5 0	
1855. Jan. 31.	Sanderson and Murray, Galashiels.	Thomas Tod, Esq., Wm. Clark, Esq.	Employing five young persons after two p.m. on a Saturday.	5 0 0	0 7 6	
„	Inglis and Brown, Galashiels.	„ „	Employing two young persons after two p.m. on a Saturday.	2 0 0	0 7 6	Daniel Walker.

Appendix No. 3.

Caution respecting the securely Fencing of Horizontal Shafts.

Factory Inspectors' Office,
23rd January 1855.

The Inspectors of Factories have received a letter from Viscount Palmerston, dated the 8th instant, directing that they should institute proceedings to enforce the law, which requires that horizontal shafts shall be fenced, and that they should not defer such proceedings until after the occurrence of accidents which such fencing might have prevented. The circular letter of the Inspectors, dated the 15th of March last, *is therefore withdrawn, and is no longer in force.*

The number and severity of preventible accidents occasioned by unfenced horizontal shafts have not decreased since the 31st January 1854, when the subject was pressed upon the attention of the occupiers of factories by the circular letter of the Inspectors of that date; and it appears that the various methods suggested to Viscount Palmerston, at the interview of a deputation of millowners with his Lordship last March, as having been long in successful operation in some cases, and therefore practicable in all, have been adopted to a very inconsiderable extent.

The Inspectors, therefore, by direction of Viscount Palmerston, have again to call the attention of the occupiers of factories of the United Kingdom to the continued non-observance of the 21st section of the 7 Vict. c. 15, in regard to the "securely fencing" all horizontal shafts, at whatever heights they may be from the floor; and they hereby give notice that it will be their duty to take steps for enforcing the above-mentioned provision of the Factory Act.

Lord Palmerston has desired the Inspectors to annex drawings of fences which have recently been adopted in well-known factories. But no horizontal shaft revolving within seven feet from the floor is "securely fenced," except it be by a permanent fixed casing.

The two first drawings are of the fences erected in Slack-mills at Hyde, near Manchester, under the superintendence of Mr. Hall, the manager, who will permit any gentleman to view them who may wish to see the manner in which he has complied with the law. The last drawing is of the fences erected by Mr. Robert Russell, in his factory at Blackhall, near Paisley.

It becomes the duty of the Inspectors to require all occupiers of factories who have not hitherto complied with the law, to commence at once to adopt adequate means for "securely fencing" their horizontal shafts; and the Sub-Inspectors will be instructed to report to the Inspectors every factory in which this has not been done, and the law will be uniformly carried into effect.

Leonard Horner.
T. Jones Howell.
J. Kincaid.
Alexander Redgrave.

To the Occupiers of Factories in the District of Sir John Kincaid.

Factory Inspectors' Office,
23rd January 1855.

Gentlemen,

In carrying into effect the above directions of Viscount Palmerston, I have to inform you that in the case of those horizontal shafts above seven feet from the floor where rectangular hooks or rods or beams of *adequate strength* are put up, in conformity with Lord Palmerston's suggestions, they will be treated as a fence sufficiently secure to prevent those accidents which arise from straps "lapping" round the shaft; but such contrivances alone form no secure fencing of the shaft against those accidents which arise from a person or his clothes coming in contact with it, when attempting to adjust a strap, cleaning or oiling the mill-gearing, or doing any other thing which brings him in close proximity to an uncovered revolving shaft. Adequate means must be adopted for security against *all* accidents; and either a secure casing or other contrivance equally effectual for preventing accidents must be insisted upon for all parts of a shaft to which access is afforded while it is revolving.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. Kincaid.

REPORT of ALEXANDER REDGRAVE, Esq., Inspector of Factories, for the Half-year ended the 30th April 1855.

Factory Inspectors' Office,
30th May 1855.

SIR,

THE following is a list of the various towns and places in which, and in the neighbourhood of which, I have visited factories, printworks, and schools during the last six months:—

In Derbyshire:—Derby, Darley, Belper, Milford.

In Essex:—Stratford, Colchester, Tiptree-heath, Coggeshall, Braintree, Bocking, Halsted, Pibmarsh.

In Kent:—Greenwich, Lewisham, Dartford, Crayford.

In Middlesex:—Bow, Tottenham, in and near London.

In Norfolk:—Norwich, Lakenham, Great Yarmouth, Ditchingham near Bungay.

In Nottinghamshire:—Mansfield, Nottingham, Southwell.

In Suffolk:—Ipswich, Hadleigh, Nayland, Glemsford, Syleham.

In Surrey:—Southwark, Lambeth, Walworth, Camberwell, Bermondsey, Rotherhithe, Battersea, Wandsworth, Merton, Mitcham, Wallington, Croydon, Cobham, Elstead near Godalming.

In Yorkshire:—Leeds, Bramley, Pudsey, Farnley, Rawden, Calverley, Wortley; Bradford, Thornton, Clayton, Haworth, Queen's Head; Bingley, Cottingley, Shipley; Halifax, Skircoats, Sowerbybridge, Elland, Ovenden, Northowram, Hebdenbridge; Todmorden; Huddersfield, Holmfirth, Honley, Meltham, Armitagebridge, Heckmondwike, Liversedge, Millbridge; Wakefield, Horbury, Ossett.

In the Appendix will be found the usual return of infortions under the Factory Acts. The fines imposed amounted to 56*l.* 5*s.* and the costs in the several cases, which were paid to the magistrates' clerks amounted to 15*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* Although the amount of the fines imposed is greater than in the previous half year, it has not been thought necessary that the whole of the penalties which were in the first instance adjudged to be paid should be levied. In two cases, upon a full investigation of the statements made by the defendants after conviction, I was enabled to recommend very considerable reductions in the amount of the fines imposed.

Of the total amount of the fines 56*l.* 5*s.* the sum of 30*l.* has been remitted and 26*l.* 5*s.* has therefore been received, and has been appropriated to the Factory Fine

Fund; from which fund the following grants have been made during the last six months.

	£
To the Sykes Head Wesleyan School, near Keighley, attended by 163 children, of whom 74 are employed in factories, for the purchase of books, &c.	5
To the National School, Scissett, near Huddersfield, attended by 135 children, of whom 111 are employed in factories; for the purchase of books, &c.	5
To the Haworth Wesleyan School, near Bradford, attended by 206 children, of whom 116 are employed in factories. For the purchase of books, &c.	10
To the Millbridge National School, near Huddersfield, attended by 166 children, of whom 51 are employed in factories, towards the general expenses of the school	5
To the National School, St. Thomas, Stanningley, near Leeds, attended by 161 children, of whom 131 are employed in factories, for the purchase of books, &c.	5
To the Wilsden Wesleyan School, near Bradford, attended by 124 children, of whom 86 are employed in factories, towards the general expenses of the school	10
To the Wilsden National School, near Bradford, attended by 113 children of whom 31 are employed in factories, towards the salaries of the schoolmaster and schoolmistress	15
To the National School, Clayton, near Bradford, attended by 93 children, of whom 23 are employed in factories, towards the general expenses of the school	5
(This sum of 5*l.* is the balance of a grant of 15*l.* made on the 12th of January 1852, 10*l.* of which was then appropriated in the purchase of books, and the remainder was to be paid when several improvements which were necessary should be completed.)	
	£60

The number of accidents reported during the last six months is again less than the number contained in the preceding returns. It affords me great satisfaction, moreover, to have to report to you that of these accidents two only occurred from horizontal shafts, under such circumstances as could be considered in contravention of the several arrange-

ments proposed by the deputation of millowners with Lord Palmerston in March 1854, and accepted by his Lordship as a satisfactory compliance with the law. These accidents were both fatal, and were duly reported to you immediately after I had investigated the occurrences upon the spot, and you were pleased to sanction the view I took of the circumstances under which the accidents occurred, which did not appear to call for the institution of legal proceedings in either case.

The five fatal accidents in Table No. 2, were caused by the bursting of a boiler.

TABLE No. I.—*Accidents arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Amputation of right hand or arm	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Amputation of part of right hand	6	2	3	3	4	1	13	6	19
Amputation of part of left hand	6	2	2	1	–	–	8	3	11
Amputation of any part of leg or foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	10	1	10	3	3	1	23	5	28
Fracture of hand or foot	5	3	5	4	1	1	11	8	19
Injuries to head and face	5	–	1	1	2	–	8	1	9
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	51	40	49	49	12	15	112	104	216
Total	86	49	70	61	22	18	178	128	306

TABLE No. II.—*Accidents not arising from Machinery.*

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	1	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	3
Injuries to head and face	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	5	–	3	1	–	1	8	2	10
Total	12	–	5	1	–	1	17	2	19
Total number of accidents reported	98	49	75	62	22	19	195	130	325

So far as I have been able to learn, there has been little objection in my district to the general acceptance of the measures of precaution—many of which had been in operation in Yorkshire previous to the issue of the first circular upon the subject of the secure fencing of horizontal shafts—recommended by Lord Palmerston at the suggestion of the deputation of March 1854, and which it was desirable should be adopted more generally, in order to diminish the number of the most serious accidents.

Those precautions are well calculated to provide against the most probable sources of danger to the persons employed in a factory; in nearly all the instances in which during my recent visits I have not found them in existence, I have met a ready acquiescence to adopt them. With respect to one of the precautions which is considered of great value in Yorkshire and other parts of my district, I mean the strap hook, for preventing the lapping of the strap upon the revolving shaft (which has been represented by some manufacturers and engineers as adding considerably to the danger of the shaft); the fact that not one accident has been reported to me during the last six months as having been caused by the lapping of a strap upon a shaft, nor by one of the many thousand strap hooks which have been fixed up in a very large number of factories, more or less in the different departments of 1,500 out of the 2,000 factories which constitute my district, in a large proportion of which, moreover, they have existed for many years, may be taken as conclusive evidence that the strap hook does obviate the lapping of the strap, thereby preventing accidents, and does not increase the danger of the shaft and its liability to cause accidents.

A desire was very generally expressed in Yorkshire that I should state in a circular that which I had done personally as to the measures of precaution, the adoption of which it was the object of the circular of the 23d January (Appendix No. 2.) last to extend, but circumstances occurred since those communications took place, which have, I much regret, prevented me up to the present time issuing an explanatory circular to the occupiers of factories, most of whom have adopted all reasonable and sufficient precautions for preventing accidents. It has been recently determined that the question of the true construction to be placed upon the terms "securely fence," shall be argued before the Court of Queen's Bench upon an appeal against a conviction in Lancashire, and as such decision must have considerable influence upon the proceedings of the Inspectors, and must

guide them in any communication they may have with the millowners of their districts, it is obviously impossible for the Inspector to issue a statement of what will be held to be the intention and scope of the law while that law is under discussion before the highest Court which can pronounce an opinion upon its meaning and application.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient and humble servant,

ALEX^{R} REDGRAVE.

The Right Hon.
Sir George Grey, Bart., G.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 1.

Return of Prosecutions under the Factories Regulation Acts, in the District of Mr. A. Redgrave, during the Six Months ended 30th April 1855.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates before whom the Cases were heard.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	Remarks.
1854.			*In the Sub-Inspectorship of Capt. Hart.*	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 9	Parker Aston, Todmorden.	Todmorden — Before John Crossley and John Foster Esqs.	Not having whitewashed his factory as required by law.	4 0 0	0 9 6	
,,	John Greenwood, Todmorden (a spinner).	,, ,,	For employing a child more than 6½ hours	1 0 0	0 9 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	For employing the said child before seven and after one o'clock.	- -	0 7 6	Withdrawn on the payment of costs.
,,	John Greenwood, Todmorden (parent).	,, ,,	For not compelling his child to attend school.	0 5 0	0 7 6	
,,	Hellewell & Pulling, Todmorden.	,, ,,	For employing a young person without registering.	5 0 0	0 9 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	For employing the said young person with a surgical certificate.	- -	0 7 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	For employing a young person without registering.	- -	0 9 6	,, ,,
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	For employing the said young person without a surgical certificate.	- -	0 7 6	,, ,,
,,	James Hudson, Todmorden (a spinner).	,, ,,	For employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
,,	John Clegg, Todmorden (a spinner).	,, ,,	For employing a young person without a surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
,,	Thomas Webster, Todmorden (a spinner).	,, ,,	For employing a child more than 6½ hours	1 0 0	0 12 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	For employing the said child without schooling.	- -	0 9 0	Withdrawn on the payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—*continued.*

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates before whom the Cases were heard.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1854. Nov. 9.	William Heywood, Todmorden (a spinner).	Todmorden — Before John Crossley and John Foster, Esqrs.	For employing a child more than 6½ hours.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	For employing the said child without schooling.	- -	0 9 0	Withdrawn on the payment of costs.
1855. Jan. 6	Greenwood & Sons, Sowerbybridge, near Halifax.	Halifax-Before George Pollard and J. R. Ralph, Esqrs.	Not having whitewashed the whole of their factory, as required by law.	5 0 0	0 18 6	
,,	*Robert Sutcliffe, Sowerbybridge, near Halifax (manager).	,, ,,	For having neglected to register the date of the first day of employment of a young person.	2 0 0	0 18 6	*
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	For having neglected to register the date of the first day of employment of a young person.	5 0 0	0 15 6	
,,	Titus Gaukroger & Sons, Heptonstall, near Halifax.	,, ,,	For neglecting to register the date of the first employment of a young person.	2 0 0	0 17 6	
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	For neglecting to register the date of the first employment of a young person.	2 0 0	0 17 6	
Jan. 13	†Firth, Samuel & John, Halifax.	,, ,,	For having employed six adult females after 6 p.m. on the evening of the 8th January.	6 0 0	2 8 0	†
,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	For employing four young persons (females) without registering their names, with the dates of their first employment.	20 0 0	1 12 0	
				56 5 0	15 3 6	RICH. HART.

* Upon the representations made by the Defendant, and with the recommendation of the Inspector, the whole of the fines were remitted by the Secretary of State.

† In the case of Messrs. Firth, the Secretary of State, acting upon statements made by them, and also upon the recommendation of the Inspector, remitted 23*l.*, leaving Messrs. Firth to pay one penalty of 1*l.* on the first charge, which was not one of overwork, but arose out of their having neglected to hang up in their factory a notice of the hours of work being between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.; and one penalty of 2*l.* upon the second charge.

Appendix No. 2.

Caution respecting the securely Fencing of Horizontal Shafts.

Factory Inspectors' Office,
23rd January 1855.

The Inspectors of Factories have received a letter from Viscount Palmerston, dated the 8th instant, directing that they should institute proceedings to enforce the law, which requires that horizontal shafts shall be fenced, and that they should not defer such proceedings until after the occurrence of accidents which such fencing might have prevented. The circular letter of the Inspectors, dated the 15th of March last, *is therefore withdrawn, and is no longer in force.*

The number and severity of preventible accidents occasioned by unfenced horizontal shafts have not decreased since the 31st January 1854, when the subject was pressed upon the attention of the occupiers of factories by the circular letter of the Inspectors of that date; and it appears that the various methods suggested to Viscount Palmerston, at the interview of a deputation of millowners with his Lordship last March, as having been long in successful operation in some cases, and therefore practicable in all, have been adopted to a very inconsiderable extent.

The Inspectors, therefore, by direction of Viscount Palmerston, have again to call the attention of the occupiers of factories of the United Kingdom to the continued non-observance of the 21st section of the 7 Vict. c. 15, in regard to the "securely fencing" all horizontal shafts, at whatever heights they may be from the floor; and they hereby give notice that it will be their duty to take steps for enforcing the above-mentioned provision of the Factory Act.

Lord Palmerston has desired the Inspectors to annex drawings of fences which have recently been adopted in well-known factories. But no horizontal shaft revolving within seven feet from the floor is "securely fenced," except it be by a permanent fixed casing.

The two first drawings are of the fences erected in Slack-mills at Hyde, near Manchester, under the superintendence of Mr. Hall, the manager, who will permit any gentleman to view them who may wish to see the manner in which he has complied with the law. The last drawing is of the fence serected by Mr. Robert Russell, in his factory at Blackhall, near Paisley.

It becomes the duty of the Inspectors to require all occupiers of factories who have not hitherto complied with the law, to commence at once to adopt adequate means for "securely fencing" their horizontal shafts; and the Sub-Inspectors will be instructed to report to the Inspectors every factory in which this has not been done, and the law will be uniformly carried into effect.

Leonard Horner.
T. Jones Howell.
J. Kincaid.
Alexander Redgrave.

To the Occupiers of Factories in the District of Mr. Alex^{R} Redgrave.

Factory Inspectors' Office,
23rd January 1855.

Gentlemen,

In carrying into effect the above directions of Viscount Palmerston, I have to inform you that in the case of those horizontal shafts above seven feet from the floor where rectangular hooks or rods or beams of *adequate strength* are put up, in conformity with Lord Palmerston's suggestions, they will be treated as a fence sufficiently secure to prevent those accidents which arise form straps "lapping" round the shaft; but such contrivances alone form no secure fencing of the shaft against those accidents which arise from a person or his clothes coming in contact with it, when attempting to adjust a strap, cleaning or oiling the mill-gearing, or doing any other thing which brings him in close proximity to an uncovered revolving shaft. Adequate means must be adopted for security against *all* accidents; and either a secure casing or other contrivance equally effectual for preventing accidents must be insisted upon for all parts of a shaft to which access is afforded while it is revolving.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
Alex^{R} Redgrave.

Half-yearly Joint Report of the Inspectors of Factories.

Factory Inspectors' Office,
1st June 1855.

Sir,

In conformity with the directions of the Statute we have met and conferred together respecting our proceedings during the past half-year, in administering the provisions of the Factories and Print-works Acts. Our separate Reports describe the state of our respective districts as regards the observance of the laws relating to labour in factories and print-works as being generally satisfactory; but there is one topic to which we feel ourselves more particularly called upon to draw attention in this our Joint Report.

In our Joint Reports for October 1853, and for April and October 1854, we adverted to the enactment (7 Vict. c. 15. s. 21.) requiring horizontal shafts, being a very dangerous part of the mill-gearing, to be securely fenced; and our Report for April 1854 traced the history of that enactment, and the evidence of factory occupiers, engineers, millwrights, and others, upon which it was founded.

In consequence of the instructions which were communicated to us on the 8th of January last, that "the object of "the provisions of the 21st section of the 7 Vict. c. 15. is "to prevent accidents, not to punish for them," and that we "should, therefore, proceed to enforce the law without "waiting for the occurrence of an accident from unfenced "machinery in each factory," we are now enabled to report, that a considerable amount of horizontal shafting under 7 feet from the floor has been securely cased over in various parts of the country, and that strap hooks and other contrivances for the prevention of accidents from horizontal shafts above 7 feet from the floor have been and are now being extensively adopted in all our districts, excepting in that of Lancashire, and in places mainly influenced by that example, where such precautions have been only partially adopted. Nevertheless, fencing has been applied in instances sufficiently numerous, and sufficiently differing from each other in situation and circumstances, to prove that it is neither impossible nor costly to provide ample security of some kind or other, and we would refer to the separate report of Sir John Kincaid upon this subject, ante, p. 31, while the accidents themselves,—as the Return, Appendix No. 3, will prove, which is confined to accidents from shafts above 7 feet from the floor,—although less in number during

the last half year, continue to be sufficiently serious to show that, as they can, they ought to be prevented.

An association of masters has been recently formed at Manchester under the title of "The National Association of Factory Occupiers," one of whose objects, according to their printed circular sent to every part of the United Kingdom, is to raise a sum of not less than 5,000*l.* "to enable the Committee to carry out the recommenda- "tion to defend at the cost of the Association all cases of "prosecution which they may consider fairly to come "within the sphere of the Association." And at a meeting of the Association, most numerously attended, held at Manchester on the 17th April last, it was resolved, "That this "meeting pledges itself to use its utmost exertion to ensure "the co-operation with this Association of every individual "Factory Occupier, and to promote the numerical strength "and pecuniary resources of the Association by every "means in its power." In another part of the above-quoted circular there appears the following remarkable admonition:—"The deputation beg to caution the trade "against the adoption of any compromise, whether of "hooks or otherwise."

It thus appears that an association of mill occupiers formed at Manchester, are doing their utmost to prevent others throughout the United Kingdom from adopting precautions which have in every other district been extensively applied and approved of as effective for the protection of the lives and limbs of the workers; and we have reason to believe, from what has been done and what is even now doing, that without such interference few would have been found who would not readily and cheerfully have adopted all requisite precautions. For we are happy to report, that very many occupiers of factories in every part of the kingdom have manifested the greatest readiness to introduce the different precautions which have been suggested for this purpose, as being perfectly reasonable, and such as can and ought to be adopted generally.

In none of our districts has any accident come to our knowledge from the coiling of a strap round a horizontal shaft where strap hooks have been put up in the manner recommended to the Secretary of State by the deputation of Occupiers of Factories in March 1854.

As the origin and import of the three circulars issued by us on the subject of fencing have been strangely confounded and misapprehended by many occupiers of factories, and been denounced at some public meetings as the gratuitous

and "mischievous interference" of the Inspectors with the "interests of the trade," we think it right to explain that the first circular originated from the Secretary of State directing our attention to the great number of accidents in factories, with a view to the adoption of measures by which they might be lessened. This forced us to review our practice of administering this part of the law, and to feel that we had hitherto assumed a responsibility which we ought not to have done in not carrying out sec. 21. of 7 Vict. c. 15. in respect to horizontal shafts, whereby the most serious accidents had occurred; hence arose the necessity for the first circular, reminding factory occupiers of the responsibility which the law imposed upon them; and a careful perusal of that document will show that it did not go beyond either the letter or the spirit of the law; neither the *casing* of shafts, nor the *fencing* of *drums* (which have been its imputed requirements) are there mentioned.

The second circular was the result of a deputation of mill-owners and master manufacturers to the Secretary of State, representing that the requirements of the law with regard to fencing might be fulfilled in a less expensive and less objectionable manner than by the measures which they conceived were enjoined in our circular, namely, by adopting certain arrangements and contrivances which they then suggested; and the Secretary of State, willing to give a fair trial to their suggestions, which had been already adopted in Yorkshire and some other places, suspended "for the present" the operation of the first circular, and directed us to issue a second in the precise terms in which it was couched.

The third circular was the consequence of the non-observance of the second, for the suggestions adopted by Viscount Palmerston were far from being generally carried out, while some occupiers of factories acted upon that conditional suspension of the first circular as if it had been the suspension of the Act itself. In that unsatisfactory state of the question, and in consequence of the Secretary of State having received the reports of serious and fatal accidents which continued to occur from horizontal shafts, and which we had been enjoined to report to him, we received a communication, as above stated, directing us to enforce the law, and the third circular thus became necessary. Copies of the three circulars are given in the Appendix No. 4.

Notwithstanding it has been imputed to us that we have arbitrarily issued vexatious orders impossible of fulfilment, we have here shown, not only that each circular was called for by the then existing circumstances, but (although the last

was not explained so fully as might have been desirable) a careful perusal of each document, especially of the explanatory notices quoted in our separate reports, pp. 6, 29, 33, 47, will show that from the beginning we did not require the adoption of any specific mode, but would accept as the secure fence required by law whatever contrivances might be adopted by any factory occupier, provided they were sufficient to secure the workers from danger.

It has never been maintained by any of the objectors to the fencing of shafts, so far as we have heard or seen stated, that any kind of fencing hitherto applied interferes with the working of the manufacturing machinery. The alleged increase of danger to the workers, and of fire, are gratuitous assumptions, unsupported by any evidence, and they have been shown to be groundless by the numerous instances of shafts, cased for a long time both with wood and with metal, without any instance of injury to the workers, or of a mill having been set on fire, that has come to our knowledge. The alleged increase of danger to the workers in those factories in which strap hooks have been applied, would appear to be sufficiently negatived by the statement in the separate report of Mr. Redgrave, p. 42. We have been hitherto unable to discover any valid objection to a compliance with the law. It would be unjustifiable that the occupier of a factory should be put to any expense, however small, unless it were necessary to accomplish some object for ensuring the safety of the workers; but as the Legislature, after a careful inquiry, has deemed it necessary to provide the security in question, we presume that it would be equally unjustifiable that accidents should be permitted through parsimony or neglect.

The separate Report of Mr. Horner details some proceedings upon which the opinion of one of the Superior Courts of Common Law will be taken whether the position of a horizontal shaft can afford in itself such security against accidents as to become constructively a sufficient fence within the meaning of the 21st section. While these proceedings are pending, we are uncertain whether under any and what circumstances the position of a shaft is to be held to constitute in itself constructively a secure fence; when an accident has happened, that would of itself negative the presumed security of a shaft by position. In the Appendix No. 3, we annex the usual list of accidents which have been occasioned during the half year by unfenced horizontal shafts revolving at a greater height than 7 feet from the floor, and therefore seemingly harmless.

Whatever the decision of the Superior Court may be upon the points which have arisen in Mr. Horner's district, and which equally affect the proceedings in the other districts, we trust that the enactments which now appear sufficiently simple and intelligible may not be thrown into confusion, and that we may have some well defined rule plainly laid down for our guidance.

We annex the usual summaries of the number of accidents, and of prosecutions instituted under the Factory Act.

We have, &c.
L. HORNER,
T. J. HOWELL,
J. KINCAID,
ALEX^{R} REDGRAVE.

The Right. Hon.
Sir George Grey, Bart.,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix No. 1.

General Abstract, showing the Total Number of Accidents reported to the Four Inspectors of Factories during the Six Months ended the 30th April 1855.

Accidents arising from Machinery.

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	14	–	3	1	–	–	17	1	18
Amputation of right hand or arm	6	3	4	1	–	–	10	4	14
Amputation of part of right hand	30	28	29	39	13	8	72	75	147
Amputation of left hand or arm	3	4	2	–	–	–	5	4	9
Amputation of part of left hand	23	21	25	30	3	7	51	58	109
Amputation of any part of leg or foot	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	34	5	32	12	11	3	77	20	97
Fracture of hand or foot	24	21	31	29	10	9	65	59	124
Injuries to head and face	12	21	24	28	13	3	49	52	101
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries not enumerated above	254	231	280	289	75	39	609	559	1,168
Total	401	334	430	429	125	69	956	832	1,788

Accidents not arising from Machinery.

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death	7	–	–	–	1	–	8	–	8
Fracture of limbs and bones of trunk	6	–	4	1	–	–	10	1	11
Fracture of hand or foot	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Injuries to head and face	1	–	3	–	1	–	5	–	5
Lacerations, contusions, and other injuries, not enumerated above	13	7	14	5	2	3	29	15	44
Total	27	7	22	6	4	3	53	16	69
Total number of accidents reported	428	341	452	435	129	72	1009	848	1857

Appendix No. 2.

Summary of the Total Number of Informations and Convictions, and the Amount of Penalties and Costs, in the Districts of the Four Inspectors, during the Six Months ended 30th April 1855.

Description of Offence.	Number of Informations.	Result.			Penalties imposed.									
		Convictions.	Withdrawn on Payment of Costs.	Dismissed.	5*s*.	10*s*.	£1.	£1 10*s*	£2.	£3.	£4.	£5.	£10.	£15.
Neglecting to securely fence mill gearing	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Neglecting to securely fence mill gearing and machinery, whereby bodily injury was caused	6	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1
Allowing a young person to work between fixed and traversing part of self-acting machine	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Employing children and young persons without registering their names and date of first employment	26	20	6	–	–	–	2	–	12	–	–	6	–	–
Employing children and young persons without surgical certificates	25	18	7	–	–	–	7	–	10	–	–	–	–	–
Employing children under 8 years of age	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Employing children more than 6½ hours in one day	7	5	2	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employing children in the morning and afternoon of the same day	8	5	3	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employing children without school vouchers	10	6	4	–	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employing young persons and women before 6 o'clock A.M.	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employing young persons and women after 6 o'clock P.M.	84	67	16	1	–	–	49	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employing young persons and women after 2 o'clock on Saturday	17	9	8	–	–	–	7	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Employing young persons and women during meal hours	30	8	22	–	–	–	5	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Parents permitting their children to work longer than lawful hours	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parents neglecting to cause their children to attend school	2	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not limewashing as required by law	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Making a false entry in the register of children	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Total	247	174	71	2	2	3	84	34	27	1	1	11	3	1

The total amount of fines inflicted, £298. The total amount of costs, £140. 12*s*. 2*d*.

Appendix No. 3.

List of Accidents caused by Horizontal Shafts above 7 feet from the floor, not being securely fenced, between the 1st November 1854 and the 30th April 1855.

An adult male -	The shaft is about eight feet from the floor, but whenever a strap has to be put on or taken off the pulley which drives the machinery, the person so employed mounts on a part of the machinery called a creel, which affords him a very insecure footing, and places him so close to the shaft that he is constantly liable to come in contact with it. At the time of the accident the injured person was occupied as above described in taking the strap off. His shirt sleeve was caught by the shaft, and he was whirled round until his clothes were completely torn from his body. He most narrowly escaped being knocked to pieces.	Two ribs broken, scalp lacerated, left thigh and right leg severely burnt by the friction.
A boy of 14 -	Caught by a loose strap, which having coiled round the shaft, it drew him up to it. The strap fortunately breaking, he fell to the floor or he must have been killed,	Fracture of right leg, and dislocation of ankle.
Male of 22 -	Putting strap of lap machine on to driving pulley, he became entangled in the strap.	Fracture of skull. Immediate Death.
An overlooker of 51.	The strap of loom being thrown on horizontal shaft, in the usual way it lapped; the deceased's arm became entangled therewith, and he was carried several times round the shaft, until, his arm having been completely torn off, his body fell.	Severe lacerations, contusions, and fractures, with immediate Death.
Male of 32 -	He was ordered to lime-wash that part of the ceiling near the shaft during the dinner hour, but he refused to remain, and returned when the machinery was running, and while whitewashing the	Compound fracture of both legs, and severe contusion of head and body, causing Death.

	ceiling his smock was caught by the shaft.	
Male of 67 -	Endeavouring to put the strap on to drum, it slipped on to the horizontal shaft; his hand was caught by the strap, and he was carried up to the ceiling.	Right hand completely torn from the arm at wrist joint. Radius fractured, with complete separation at elbow joint, and the upper arm denuded.
Boy of 15 -	Replacing belt on pulley, his frock was caught by horizontal shaft, and he was carried round it.	Compound fracture of humerus, and dislocation of left wrist. Fracture of left leg. DEATH.
Male of 17 -	While putting a belt on a drum, his dress (a very loose blouse) was caught by the shaft, 11 feet from the floor; he would have been immediately whirled round the shaft and killed, had he not with extraordinary presence of mind held on by the beam above until the engine was stopped. But his dress was completely torn off.	Fracture of right clavicle, contusion of elbow, and abrasion of neck and chest.
Male of 31 -	Caught by a strap, which was hanging on an unfenced revolving horizontal shaft, and thrown with great violence against the shaft, about 10 feet from the floor.	Laceration of left arm, with compound fracture and dislocation of the elbow joint, rendering amputation of the arm immediately necessary.
Male of 22	Holding a strap whilst being mended; the strap lapped and caught his arm.	Fracture of right arm.
Male of 18 -	Standing on the faller of a mule, which is 6 feet from the shaft, and holding a strap whilst being pieced, he suddenly became entangled with the strap, which embraced his head, his body revolving with tremendous rapidity. The shaft is 8 feet 5½ inches from the floor.	His legs both torn off below the knee, coming in contact with a steam pipe, which runs the whole length of the room, 4 inches in diameter, and ¼ inch thick, which was broken to pieces; his arms, ribs, and indeed the whole of his body being beaten to almost pulp. DEATH.
Girl of 14	Hand caught by horizontal shaft (7½ feet from floor), and taken round it. She was standing on the top of a throstle-frame cleaning spots of whitewash from a beam of wood running across the ceiling, while the machinery was in motion, and being in the act of stooping down her head to hear what the spinning-master was saying.	Severe compound fracture of left arm, extending into elbow joint, and rupture of principal blood-vessel. DEATH.

Appendix No. 4.

Copies of Circulars respecting the secure Fencing of Horizontal Shafts.

FIRST CIRCULAR.

Factory Inspectors' Office, London,
31st January 1854.

Gentlemen,

I subjoin an extract from the Joint Report to the Secretary of State, of my colleagues and myself, agreed upon at our present statutory half-yearly meeting, to which I request your particular attention :—

"We have at this our statutory meeting taken into our serious consideration your Lordship's letter of the 10th June last, calling our attention to the great number of accidents from machinery, with a view to the prevention of their recurrence.

"By the Factory Act, 7 Vict. c. 15. s. 21, it is enacted, among other things, that all parts of the mill gearing in a factory shall be securely fenced; and by sec. 73. it is enacted that the words 'mill gearing shall be taken to comprehend every shaft, whether upright, oblique, or horizontal, and every wheel, drum, or pulley, by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine appertaining to the manufacturing process.' When the Act came into operation, such strong representations were made by the occupiers of factories that fencing shafts, so high from the floor as to be quite out of reach, and from which, in consequence of their elevated position, accidents could not possibly arise, was wholly unnecessary, that we felt justified in not insisting upon shafts being fenced which were at such a height as to be seemingly harmless. Experience, however, convinces us that no security against accidents of the most serious kind is afforded by the position of a shaft, however elevated; and that if serious and fatal accidents are to be effectually guarded against, all must be fenced. In addition to the remarks of Mr. Redgrave, p. 57, we may state that persons have been caught by a shaft close to the ceiling, when limewashing; others while oiling the couplings or gearing; others by their clothes becoming entangled when putting a strap on a pulley, have been carried up to a shaft, and severely injured, and sometimes killed; and in other cases straps have lapped round the shaft and carried up the victim in like manner, with fatal results. In the last three years 128 accidents have occurred from shafts so elevated as to be apparently harmless, and of those accidents none have been trivial, and 35 have been fatal. In these circumstances, although fully aware of the great trouble and expense it will cause to millowners, we feel that we have no alternative but henceforth to enforce the provisions of sec. 21. strictly, by requiring that every shaft, whether upright, oblique, or horizontal, shall be securely fenced, whatever may be its height

from the floor; unless it shall be demonstrated to us that any particular shaft cannot be fenced without interfering with the action of the machinery.

* * * * * *

"We have the honour to be, &c.
"LEONARD HORNER.
"T. JONES HOWELL.
"J. KINCAID.
"ALEXANDER REDGRAVE."

APPENDIX TO JOINT REPORT.

Extracts from Reports of Certifying Surgeons of some of the Accidents referred to in the Joint Report.

An adult	Limewashing the ceiling of the room.	Caught by horizontal shaft, and *killed* instantaneously.
An adult	Climbed to the top of his machine to put the strap on the drum; his smock wrapped round the shaft.	Both arms torn out of the shoulder joints, abdomen lacerated, the intestines protruded, both legs broken, head contused, and *death*.
A young person	Playing with a shaft above some bags of wool, her slip got fast to the shaft.	Left arm torn out at the shoulder joint, right arm fractured, and contusion of head.
An adult	Putting strap on the driving drum (which is fixed on the main shaft), became entangled with strap, and drawn up to the shaft.	Compound fractures of right arm and left thigh, fracture of right thigh, compound dislocation of elbow, and wound of temple.
An adult	Putting strap on driving pulley; his legs got entangled in strap, which took him up by the legs and whirled him round the shaft about 90 times in a minute.	Immediate *death*.
An adult	In freeing some cotton from lathe straps, his arm became entangled, was drawn up to main shaft, his body and legs thrown with great violence against the ceiling and floor; shaft 7 ft. 6 in. from the floor, and 20 in. from ceiling.	Right arm torn off, fracture of right thigh, and other injuries.
A young person	Having taken the strap off the pulley for the purpose of cleaning, it lapped upon the shaft, and he was suddenly drawn up and taken over the drum.	Fracture of both thighs and left arm, contusion of head, &c.
A young person	Standing on a ladder putting a strap on a pulley of the main shaft near the ceiling.	Left arm broken.
A young person	Standing on a stool looking out of a window, was caught in a belt by his right arm, and carried round the shaft.	*Death*.

A young person	Carelessly taking hold of the strap that was hanging over the shaft, his hand was drawn up and so entangled.	Left hand and wrist torn off.
A young person	The boy was on a ladder, sweeping (preparing to whitewash), the covering he had on to protect him from the dirt, was caught by the shaft, which took him round.	Severe bruise of face, arm, and side.
An adult - -	While sewing a belt, his neckerchief caught the shaft and drew him up and round it.	Severe contusions of head and body.
An adult - -	The man was cleaning or oiling near the belts, and was caught up. The shaft is at the top of the room, and there is just room for a man to be whirled round and escape the top of the room if he only keeps close to the shaft, which the man had the resolution to do. He clung fast to the shaft, and was whirled round at a fearful rate till the engine was stopped.	Severe contusions of neck and chest.
A young person	The sufferer called out to a fellow worker, "watch me do a trick," got upon a stool, placed his arm round the shaft, when a coil of the strap suddenly locked his arm round the main shaft, and he was carried round.	*Death*, his left leg was cut off, and fell in the room, right arm broken in three or four places, fractured ankle, head cut, &c., being dashed and mutilated in a shocking manner.
A young person	Holding a belt, which the master had been sewing, the lad was suddenly plucked up by the belt and carried round the shaft, making 120 revolutions per minute, striking him against the ceiling, reducing his bones almost to powder.	Fatal, *killed* instantly.
A young person	Being on the top of a step-ladder holding a belt, as in the preceding, was caught up by the belt and carried round the horizontal main shaft.	Left leg and left arm taken off.
An adult - -	Putting oil on a shaft, his neckerchief was first caught, then his clothes, twisting and throwing his body round the revolving shaft.	Severe bruise of body, rupture of air-cells of lung, comminuted compound fracture of arm, and extensive laceration.
An adult -	Standing on a pair of steps, cleaning machinery, he lost his balance, and laid hold	Instant *death*.

	of a belt hanging loose from the shaft, the belt lapping round the shaft, drew him up to the ceiling.	
An adult - -	Packing yarn into a cart, near to which revolved a horizontal shaft, 7½ feet from the ground, the corner of a cover lying on the cart was blown by the wind over the shaft, in the endeavour to extricate which the sufferer's arm was caught in the folds, himself drawn upon the shaft and whirled rapidly round and round.	*Death*, the left arm being torn from the body at the shoulder joint, and other injuries.
An adult - -	Standing on a ladder, shifting a belt which was resting upon the shaft, the finger being first drawn in, his arm was twisted round the shaft.	Fracture of the bones of the upper and fore arm.

Acting upon the unanimous decision expressed in our Joint Report, I have now to inform you, that it is my duty to require the provisions of sect. 21. of 7 Vict. cap. 15. to be strictly observed; but as it will take considerable time to fence securely all that is required, the Inspectors have felt justified in allowing until the *First of June next*, within which period the work must be completed; and we hope that we shall be enabled by that time, to inform the Secretary of State that all these sources of danger to the lives and limbs of the workpeople have been effectually removed.

I am, &c.

Inspector of Factories.

To the Occupiers of Factories in the District of Mr. .

SECOND CIRCULAR.

FURTHER NOTICE RESPECTING THE SECURELY FENCING OF HORIZONTAL SHAFTS ABOVE SEVEN FEET FROM THE FLOOR.

Factory Inspectors Office, London,
15th March 1854.

THE Inspectors of Factories have been in communication with Viscount Palmerston with reference to their circular of the 31st January last.

The reasons why the Inspectors so long delayed to point out to the occupiers of factories that all horizontal shafts, whatever may be their height from the floor, are required by law to be securely fenced, are set forth in that circular. Their reasons for declining to retain the responsibility of suspending the operation of the law any longer are, that above forty persons employed in

factories annually lose their lives or suffer mutilation from unfenced shafts, which the law requires to be secured fenced; and since the date of the last report of the Inspectors, 31st October 1853, six deaths and thirteen mutilations have occurred from the same cause. The Inspectors, therefore, deemed it necessary to relieve themselves from a responsibility which does not belong to them, and no longer by their omission to debar injured persons from asserting their claim to the compensation specially provided for by s. 24. of 7 Vict. c. 15.

Lord Palmerston has informed the Inspectors that strong representations have been made to his Lordship by a numerous deputation of millowners and master manufacturers, that the most dangerous parts of a factory are the shafts at a less height than seven feet from the floor, and that those shafts are always securely fenced by fixed casing; that to case all horizontal shafts in mills would occasion a very great expense, and that, as horizontal shafts are generally near the ceiling, or at all events, at some height above the heads of the workpeople, little danger is to be apprehended from those shafts to any persons who use proper prudence and care; and the deputation expressed on their own part, and on the part of their constituents, a most anxious desire to protect the lives and limbs of their workpeople.

Lord Palmerston is inclined to think from the representations thus made to him, that the security required by the Factory Act might, in regard to horizontal shafts at a greater height from the floor than seven feet, be attained by various means, and his Lordship has directed that inasmuch as the circular of the 31st January last has been construed to require the universal adoption of a permanent fixed casing, that circular should be for the present suspended, and need not be acted upon.

It is to be observed, that the Act of Parliament does not prescribe any particular mode by which shafts or dangerous machinery shall be securely fenced. Many plans have been suggested by different gentlemen for securely fencing high-placed horizontal shafts; but, while it is left to the choice of every mill occupier to attain the object of the Legislature by such contrivances as shall be best adapted to the circumstances of his particular case, Lord Palmerston has directed that your attention should be called to the following suggestions for preventing accidents from shafts.

It is well known that the greater number of serious accidents of this kind have been caused by the lapping of straps upon revolving shafts; and it has been stated to Lord Palmerston that such accidents have in some mills been prevented by the adoption of rectangular hooks fastened to the ceiling and hanging downwards, on each side of each drum, with their horizontal branches running under the side edges of the drum, or by the placing of a beam or strong rod parallel to the shaft and over it; so that whenever a strap slips off a drum it is caught by the hook, or by the beam or rod, instead of falling on the revolving shaft.

Serious accidents have also been caused by the clothes of one of the workpeople being caught by the shaft while such person was engaged in replacing a strap on a drum; and with a view to prevent accidents from such causes, Lord Palmerston recommends

that none but male adults should perform any operation which brings them near a shaft, and that they should always be clothed in some dress that fits close to the body, without any loose parts or ends which could catch in any part of the machinery.

Again, other serious accidents have happened to persons employed in oiling and cleaning revolving shafts, and in lime-washing while shafts have been in motion, and Lord Palmerston would recommend that the oiling and cleaning of shafts should be performed by male adults, who alone are now by law allowed to perform these operations, and that they should do it before or after the hours of work, or during the meal hours of the young persons and women while the machinery is standing still, and that the lime-washing and preparation for it should be done on those week days when the factory is not at work.

The best proof that the adoption of these or any other suggestion is a sufficient compliance with the requirements of the law in this respect will, of course, be the absence of accidents hereafter in those factories in which these precautions shall have been adopted; at the same time, the Inspectors are instructed to remind the occupiers of factories, that if an accident shall occur in any factory in which no attempt shall have been made, within a reasonable time, to introduce any contrivance by which this accident might have been prevented, they will be required to lay the case before the Secretary of State, under the provisions of s. 24. of 7 Vict. c. 15, for his decision whether an action for damages shall be instituted on behalf of the injured person; but no abstinence from legal proceedings on the part of the Inspectors will free the occupier of a factory from his legal liability to an action at the suit of the injured person himself, or in case of death at the suit of his relatives.

The Inspectors are further to point out distinctly that the different contrivances which have been proposed apply only to horizontal shafts above seven feet from the floor.

LEONARD HORNER.
T. JONES HOWELL.
J. KINCAID.
ALEXANDER REDGRAVE.

THIRD CIRCULAR.

CAUTION RESPECTING THE SECURELY FENCING OF HORIZONTAL SHAFTS.

Factory Inspectors' Office,
23rd January 1855.

THE Inspectors of Factories have received a letter from Viscount Palmerston, dated the 8th instant, directing that they should institute proceedings to enforce the law, which requires that horizontal shafts shall be fenced, and that they should not defer such proceedings until after the occurrence of accidents which such fencing might have prevented. The circular letter of the Inspectors, dated the 15th of March last, *is therefore withdrawn, and is no longer in force.*

The number and severity of preventible accidents occasioned by unfenced horizontal shafts have not decreased since the 31st January 1854, when the subject was pressed upon the attention of the occupiers of factories by the circular letter of the Inspectors of that date; and it appears that the various methods suggested to Viscount Palmerston, at the interview of a deputation of millowners with his Lordship last March, as having been long in successful operation in some cases, and therefore practicable in all, have been adopted to a very inconsiderable extent.

The Inspectors, therefore, by direction of Viscount Palmerston, have again to call the attention of the occupiers of Factories of the United Kingdom to the continued non-observance of the 21st section of the 7 Vict. c. 15. in regard to the "securely fencing" all horizontal shafts, at whatever heights they may be from the floor; and they hereby give notice, that it will be their duty to take steps for enforcing the above-mentioned provision of the Factory Act.

Lord Palmerston has desired the Inspectors to annex drawings of fences which have recently been adopted in well-known factories. But no horizontal shaft revolving within seven feet from the floor is "securely fenced," except it be by a permanent fixed casing.

The two first drawings are of the fences erected in Slack-mills, at Hyde, near Manchester, under the superintendence of Mr. Hall, the manager, who will permit any gentleman to view them who may wish to see the manner in which he has complied with the law. The last drawing is of the fences erected by Mr. Robert Russell, in his factory at Blackhall, near Paisley.

It becomes the duty of the Inspectors to require all occupiers of factories, who have not hitherto complied with the law, to commence at once to adopt adequate means for "securely fencing" their horizontal shafts; and the Sub-Inspectors will be instructed to report to the Inspectors every factory in which this has not been done, and the law will be uniformly carried into effect.

LEONARD HORNER.
T. JONES HOWELL.
J. KINCAID.
ALEXANDER REDGRAVE.

For the explanatory notices which each Inspector annexed to Circular No. 3, see separate reports, pp. 6, 29, 33, 47.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

MEDICAL CHARITIES, IRELAND.

THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS

FOR

ADMINISTERING THE LAWS FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR IN IRELAND,

UNDER THE

MEDICAL CHARITIES ACT, 14 & 15 VICT. CAP. 68.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY ALEX. THOM & SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,

FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1855.

[1908]

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

REPORT.

Page

AMOUNT *of Medical Relief* afforded under the Dispensaries Act, . . . xi
Summary of the Number of Cases in the years ended 30th September, 1852, 1853, and 1854, respectively, in each Province and in all Ireland, . . xii
Expenses of Medical Relief under the Dispensaries Act, in year ended 29th September, 1854, ... xii
Table of Expenditure, Valuation, and Poundage for Dispensary Expenses, . xii
Comparison of Expenses with those of previous year, ... xiii
Dispensary Districts and *Officers*:—Alterations since the original organization of Districts under the Medical Charities Act, ... xiii
Vaccination:—its unsatisfactory progress, and causes thereof, ... xiv
Inoculation for Small Pox; steps taken for its prevention, and inadequacy of present means for this object, ... xiv
CHOLERA:—
Steps taken in 1852, 1853, and 1854, for the promotion of sanitary improvement under the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, xiv, xv
Improvement effected in this respect by the local authorities, . . xv
Cholera; its appearance at Belfast and Cork in November, 1853, . . xv
And at Queenstown, and scattered cases at a few other places, and its disappearance in January, 1854, ... xv
Reappearance of Cholera; outbreak at Limerick in February, 1854, . . xv
Its spread; and course of the disease, ... xv, xvi
Spread not uniform in direction, or in its advance, ... xvi
Present visitation of Cholera in Ireland remarkably mild; its extent and mortality, as compared with mortality from Cholera in London, . xvi
Course of proceeding adopted on the appearance of Cholera, and application of the Dispensary organization to its relief and mitigation, . . xvii–xix
Instructions to Medical Officers to report any Cholera cases occurring, . xvii
Steps taken on such Reports, ... xvii
Mode of making the Dispensary organization available for the treatment of Choleraic Disease in the commencement of the epidemic, . xviii, xix
Issue of Cholera Order and Instructions, ... xviii
Cholera in Workhouses; course adopted on its appearance in these institutions, xix
Experience of the advantage of Separate Wards for Diarrhœa cases in the Dublin Workhouses, ... xix
Importance of provision for prompt discovery and treatment of Diarrhœa, . xix
Satisfactory results of the arrangements made for the treatment of the epidemic, under the existing Dispensary organization, . . . xix
Advantages of those arrangements, contrasted with evils described by General Board of Health as having prevailed in places in England, . xix, xx
Propagation of Cholera, and disputed questions relating to the disease; evidence afforded by the information collected on the subject, . xx, xxi
Reports of Cholera cases collected; classes of cases, as bearing on the question of the propagation of the disease by Contagion or otherwise, xxi, xxii
Illustrations of the several classes of cases in Dublin and its vicinity, xxii, xxiii
Cases affording evidence of the contagious nature of Asiatic Cholera in other localities, ... xxiv
Course of the disease in and around Dublin, ... xxiv
Outbreak of the disease in North Dublin Workhouse, . . . xxv
Conclusions, from the evidence collected, as to the mode of origin and propagation of Cholera, ... xxv, xxvi
Cases adduced in reference to the several conclusions drawn, . . xxvi
Cholera has presented in Ireland nearly the same characteristics as in other European countries, ... xxvii
Except in regard to its supposed predilection for the course of rivers, and the supposed facilities for its propagation by seas, . . . xxvii
Length of time in the development of the disease, after exposure to its exciting cause, ... xxviii

Page

Treatment of Cholera; and modes adopted, ... xxviii, xxix
Summary of total number of cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa, and deaths therefrom, in Ireland, during year 1854, ... xxix, xxx
Table of the numbers reported during the last week (ended 17th March, 1855), xxx
Expenditure from Poor Rates on account of Cholera, and abatement of Nuisances, &c., ... xxx
Economical result of the use of the existing Dispensary organization, . xxxi
Remuneration of Dispensary Medical Officers for services under the Cholera Orders, ... xxxi
General concurrence of Boards of Guardians in the Commissioners' views on this subject, except in Limerick Union, ... xxxi
Proceedings against the Guardians of Limerick Union, to enforce payment of the Medical Officers for special service under the Cholera Order, ... xxxi, xxxii
Completion of Dispensary organization under Medical Charities Act; and reduction of number of Medical Inspectors, ... xxxii

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX (A.)—Circulars of Instructions, &c. issued under the Medical Charities Act of 1851, 14 & 15 Vic. c. 68; and the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, 1848 & 1849 (11 & 12 Vic. c. 123, and 12 & 13 Vic. c. 111.)

I.—Dispensary Arrangements,—under Medical Charities Act.

Page

No. 1.—Half-yearly Accounts of Dispensary Expenses:—Circular to Clerks of Unions, with Enclosures, . . 22nd March, 1854, 1
Enclosure A.—Form of Half-yearly Statement of the Items of Expenditure incurred under the Medical Charities Act, 14 & 15 Vic. c. 68, for each Dispensary District; showing also the Apportionment of the Expenditure on the several Electoral Divisions comprised in the Dispensary District, ... 2
Enclosure B.—I. Form of Half-yearly Statement showing the Expenditure under the Medical Charities Act, 14 & 15 Vic. c. 68, for the several Dispensary Districts in the Union, . . . 3
II. Form of Half-yearly Statement showing the Valuation of each Dispensary District, and each Electoral Division of the Union; and the Apportionment of the Medical Charities Expenses of the Dispensary Districts, upon the Electoral Divisions comprised therein, 3
No. 2.—Annual Appointment of Dispensary Committees:—Circular to Boards of Guardians; with two Enclosures, . . 24th March, 1854, 4
Enclosure A.—Annual Appointment of Wardens:—Circular to Boards of Guardians, . . . 30th March, 1852, 7
Enclosure B.—Form of Letter from Clerk of Union to Medical Officer of Dispensary, transmitting List of Dispensary Committee on their appointment, ... 8
No. 3.—Notification of Dispensary Arrangements; Vaccination and Inoculation:—Circular to Committees of the several Dispensary Districts in the respective Unions; with Enclosures, 2nd June, 1854, 9
Enclosure.—Vaccination and Inoculation, and Notification of Dispensary Arrangements:—Circular to Committees, 11th July, 1853, 11
Forms of Notification prescribed by General Regulations of 16th December, 1853, Article 16 (annexed to foregoing Circular) . 14-16
Form N.—Notice for posting up at each Dispensary and other places in Dispensary Districts, ... 14
Form O.—Form for a Board or Inscription to be conspicuously placed on the exterior of each Dispensary, ... 16
No. 4.—Notification of Dispensary Arrangements; Vaccination and Inoculation:—Circular to Boards of Guardians, 3rd June, 1854, 16
Enclosure:—Circular as to mode of procuring supplies of Vaccine Lymph, ... 12th July, 1853, 17
No. 5.—Vaccination and Inoculation:—Circular of Instructions to Medical Inspectors, ... 23rd February, 1854, 18

Page

No. 6.—Vaccination and Inoculation:—Further Circular of Instructions to Medical Inspectors; with two Enclosures, 27th June, 1854, 19
Enclosure (A).—Extract from a Communication received from Medical Officer of Cloonbur Dispensary District, in Oughterard Union, as to cases of Inoculation, ... 20
Enclosure (B).—Police Report, Co. Longford, Killashee; Inoculation, 20

II.—Cholera and Sanitary Precautions,—under the Provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts.

No. 1.—Examination of Localities in which Cases of Fever, &c., had occurred: Circular to Boards of Guardians, . . . 3rd April, 1854, 21
No. 2.—Registry of Cases attended out of Hospital, under the Cholera Order: —Instructions to Medical Officers of Districts; with Enclosures, 21
Enclosure.—Form of Dispensary Cholera Register, . . . 24
I.—Summary: being a Return of the total number of Cases attended by the Medical Officer out of Hospital, . . 24
II.—Register of new Cases out of Hospital, . . . 24
No. 3.—Registry of Cases attended out of Hospital, under the Cholera Order: —Letter to Dispensary Committees, with Copy of foregoing Instructions to Medical Officers (No. 2), ... 25
No. 4.—Registry of Cases attended out of Hospital, under the Cholera Order: —Letter to Boards of Guardians, with Copy of foregoing Instructions to Medical Officers (No. 2), ... 25
No. 5.—Registry of Cases attended under Cholera Order, in Hospital: Instructions to Medical Officers of Cholera Hospitals, . . . 26
Enclosure.—Form of Hospital Cholera Register, . . . 27
I.—Summary:—being a Return of the total number of Cases attended by the Medical Officer, in Hospital, . . 27
II.—Register of new Cases in Hospital, . . . 27
No. 6.—Sanitary Precautions against Cholera and Epidemic Disease;—Circular to Dispensary Committees, with Enclosures; 17th May, 1854, 28
List of Enclosures transmitted with foregoing Circular, . . 29
i. Circular to Dispensary Committees annexed to foregoing and referred to therein, . . . 12th October, 1853, 30
ii. Extracts referred to in foregoing Circular of 17th May, 1854, as to Removal of Nuisances, &c., ... 31–34
Extracts from Circular to Boards of Guardians, dated 19th October, 1852, in reference to the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, ... 31
Extract from a Circular issued to Boards of Guardians by the Poor Law Commissioners, dated 21st September, 1853, on the issue of general Directions and Regulations, . . 34
iii. Circular to Boards of Guardians, as to the services of the Constabulary in certifying Nuisances and serving Notices on the Parties, ... 25th November, 1853, 35
No. 7.—Cholera, and Sanitary Precautions:—Circular to Boards of Guardians; with Enclosures, . . . 18th May, 1854, 36
No. 8.—Cholera, and Sanitary Precautions:—Further Circular to Boards of Guardians, ... 23rd September, 1854, 37
No. 9.—Cholera:—Further Circular to Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts, requiring them to report Cholera Cases occurring in their respective Districts, . . . 21st October, 1854, 41
No. 10.—Cholera:—Circular to Medical Officers of Workhouses, requiring them to report Cholera Cases; with Enclosure: 21st Sept., 1854, 41
Enclosure.—Circular to Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts throughout Ireland, instructing them to report Cases of Cholera occurring in their respective Districts:—(referred to in foregoing Letters to Medical Officers, Nos. 9, 10), 3rd January, 1854, 42

III.—Cholera Cases:—Reports and Communications from Inspectors and Medical Officers, on the subject of Cholera.

Union.	District.	From whom.	1854.	Page
1. Armagh,	Armagh,	Dr. Leslie, Med. Off.	30 Aug.	43
2. „	„	„	1, 2, 3 Sept.	44, 45
3. Ballymena,	Portglenone,	Dr. Dysart, Med. Off.	2 Sept.	46
4. „	Galgorm,	Dr. Courtenay, Med. Off.	2 Sept.	46

III.—Cholera Cases:—Reports and Communications from Inspectors and Medical Officers, on the subject of Cholera—*continued*.

	Union.	District.	From whom.	1854.	Page
5.	Ballymena,	Galgorm,	Dr. Knox, Med. Insp.	13 Sept.	46
6.	,,	Portglenone,	,,	13 Sept.	48
7.	,,	Clough,	Dr. Jefferson, Med. Off.	14 Sept.	48
8.	Ballymoney.	Dirraw,	Dr. Knox, Med. Insp.	3 Aug.	49
9.	,,	Ballymoney,	Dr. Moore, Med. Off.,	29 Aug.	50
10.	Ballymoney			1 Sept.	50
11.	and		Dr. Knox, Med. Insp.	11 Sept.	51
12.	Ballymena,			12 Sept.	51
13.	Ballymoney,	Castlequarter,	,,	7 Sept.	52
14.	Belfast,	Ballymacarrett,	,,	18 Mar.	54
15.	,,	,,	,,	23 Mar.	55
16.	Carrickmacross,	Carrickmacross,	Dr. Fleming, Med. Off.	25 Oct.	56
17.	,,	,,	Dr. Hill, Med. Insp.	4 Nov.	57
18.	Castlebar,	Castlebar,	Dr. Barrett, Med. Off.	1 Nov.	61
19.	,,	,,	Dr. Dillon, Med. Insp.	2 Nov.	62
20.	Castlerea,	Castleplunkett,	Dr. Harkan, Med. Off.	7 Nov.	65
21.	,,	,,	Dr. Dillon, Med. Insp.	14 Nov.	66
22.	Coleraine,	Aghadowey,	Dr. Knox, Med. Insp.	25 Dec.	67
23.	Cookstown,	Cookstown,	Dr. Graves, Med. Off.	16 Sept.	69
24.	Cork,	Cork,	Dr. Purcell, Med. Insp.	6 April,	69
25.	,,	,,	,,	24 April,	71
26.	,,	Ballincollig,	Dr. Rountree, Med. Off.	17 April,	72
27.	,,	,,	Dr. Purcell, Med. Insp.	22 April,	72
28.	Croom,	Croom,	Dr. Murphy, Med. Off.	14 April,	73
29.	,,	,,	Dr. Geary, Med. Insp.	21 April,	74
30.	,,	Adare,	Dr. Worrall, Med. Off.	18 April,	76
31.	,,	,,	,,	21 April,	76
32.	,,	,,	Dr. Geary, Med. Insp.	12 May,	76
33.	Downpatrick,	Portaferry,	Dr. Filson, Med. Off.,	15 May,	77
34.	,,	,,	,,	16 May,	78
35.	,,	,,	Dr. Knox, Med. Insp.	19 May,	79
36.	,,	,,	Dr. Filson, Med. Off.	14 Sept.	80
37.	,,	Strangford,	Colonel Larcom,	15 Sept.	81
38.	North Dublin,	Finglas & Glasnevin,	Dr. Hill, Med. Insp.	19 Aug.	81
39.	,,	,,	,,	21 Aug.	84
40.	,,	,,	,,	1 Sept.	84
41.	North and South Dublin,	Finglas, Glasnevin, and City of Dublin Districts,	,,	16 Sept.	86
42.	North Dublin,	Workhouse,	Dr Hill, Med. Insp.	13 Oct.	89
43.	,,	,,	Mr. Crawford, P. L. Insp.	13 Oct.	90
44.	,,	,,	,,	18 Oct.	91
45.	,,	North City,	Dr. Hill, Med. Insp.	14 Oct.	93
46.	South Dublin,	Clondalkin,	Dr. Hill, Med. Insp.	23 Sept.	94
47.	,,	Rathmines,	Dr. Brassington, Med. Off.	7 Nov.	95
48.	Dunshaughlin,	Killeen,	Dr. Webb, Med. Off.	26 Oct.	95
49.	Ennis,	Ennis,	Dr. Greene, Med. Off.	16 Mar.	96
50.	,,	,,	Dr. Geary, Med. Insp.	20 Mar.	96
51.	,,	Newmarket-on-Fergus,	,,	1 April,	97
52.	Enniskillen,	Enniskillen,	Dr. Nixon, Med. Off.,	20 Oct.	99
53.	,,	Lisbellaw,	Dr. Hill, Med. Insp.	1 Nov.	100
54.	Glin,	Workhouse, Glin, and Tarbert,	Dr. Geary, Med. Insp.	10 April,	103
55.	Kenmare,	Tuosist,	Dr. Mayberry, Med. Off.	26 Nov. '53,	105
56.	,,	,,	Mr. Horsley, P. L. Insp.	26 Jan.	106
57.	Kilmallock,	Kilfinane,	Dr. Burke, Med. Off.	9 Mar.	107
58.	,,	,,	Dr. Geary, Med. Insp.	14 Mar.	108
59.	,,	Bruree,	Dr. O'Keefe, Med. Off.	11 Mar.	108
60.	,,	,,	Dr. Geary, Med. Insp.	15 Mar.	108
61.	,,	Hospital,	Dr. Riordan, Med. Off.	29 Mar.	109
62.	,,	,,	Dr. Geary, Med. Insp.	7 April,	111
63.	,,	Bruff,	Dr. Bennett, Med. Off.	12 April,	111
64.	Kilrush,	Kilkee,	Dr. Griffin, Med. Off.	14 Feb.	113
65.	,,	,,	Dr. Geary, Med. Insp.	22 Feb.	113
					114

III.—Cholera Cases:—Reports and Communications from Inspectors and Medical Officers, on the subject of Cholera—*continued.*

	Union.	District.	From whom.	1854.	Page
66.	Kilrush,	Kilkee,	Dr. Geary, Med. Insp.	24 Feb.	116
67.	,,	,,	,,	25 Feb.	116
68.	,,	,,	Dr. Griffin, Med. Officer,	8 April,	117
69.	,,	,,	,,	14 April,	117
70.	Larne,	Ballynure,	Dr. Knox, Med. Insp.	22 Mar.	118
71.	,,	,,	,,	23 Mar.	119
72.	,,	Larne,	,,	14 Aug.	119
73.	Limerick,	Bridgetown,	Dr. Geary, Med. Insp.	23 Mar.	121
74.	,,	Limerick,	,,	24 Mar.	122
75.	,,	,,	,,	26 Mar.	123
76.	,,	,,	,,	27 Mar.	126
77.	,,	,,	,,	3 April	127
78.	,,	,,	,,	4 April,	129
79.	,,	,,	,,	5 April,	130
80.	,,	,,	,,	6 April,	131
81.	,,	,,	,,	13 April,	133
82.	,,	Clarina,	,,	11 May,	134
83.	Lisburn,	Lisburn,	Dr. Musgrave, Med. Off.	26 April,	136
84.	,,	,,	Dr. Knox, Med. Insp.	2 May,	137
85.	,,	Ballylesson,	,,	11 May,	139
86.	,,	,,	,,	16 May,	140
87.	,,	Knocknadona,	Dr. Kelso, Med. Off.	14 July,	141
88.	,,	,,	Dr. Knox, Med. Insp.	18 July,	143
89.	,,	Dunmurry,	Dr. Plaine, Med. Off.	17 Sept.	144
90.	Listowel,	Listowel,	Dr. Geary, Med. Insp.	31 May,	145
91.	Londonderry,	Londonderry,	Dr. Knox, Med. Insp.	6 Sept.	147
92.	Lurgan,	Portadown,	,,	20 Sept.	149
93.	Mallow,	Kilshanig,	Dr. Geary, Med. Insp.	17 June,	152
94.	Mitchelstown	Galbally,	Dr. Bury, Med. Off.	27 Mar.	153
95.	,,	,,	Dr. Purcell, Med. Insp.	1 April,	154
96.	Nenagh,	Nenagh,	Dr. Kittson, Med. Off.	17 Mar.	155
97.	,,	,,	Dr. Geary, Med. Insp.	22 Mar.	155
98.	,,	,,	Dr. Kittson, Med. Off.	23 Mar.	157
99.	,,	Newport,	Rev. J. M. Hiffernan, Hon. Sec. of Com. of Man.	17 April,	157
100.	,,	,,	Dr. Carey, Med. Off.	13 April,	157
101.	,,	,,	Dr. Geary, Med. Insp.	29 April,	158
102.	Newry,	Mountnorris,	Dr. Pratt, Med. Off.	2 Oct.	159
103.	Newtownards,	Cholera Hospital,	Dr. Jamison, Med. Off. of Workhouse,	10 Nov.	160
104.	N. T. Limavady,	N. T. Limavady,	Dr. MacLaughlin Med. Off.	18 Nov.	160
105.	Rathdown,	Blackrock and Stillorgan,	Dr. Field, Med. Off.	26 Sept.	161
106.	,,	,,	Dr. Hill, Med. Insp.	2 Oct.	161
107.	,,	Kingstown,	Dr. Ledwich, Med. Off.	1 Oct.	164
108.	,,	,,	Dr. Hill, Med. Insp.	2 Oct.	165
109.	,,	,,	Dr. Symes, Med. Off.	6 Oct.	165
110.	,,	Union Hospital,	Dr. Darby, Med. Off. of Workhouse,	6 Nov.	166
111.	,,	Workhouse,	Dr. Hill, Med. Insp.	18 Nov.	167
112.	Rathdrum,	Newcastle,	Dr. M'Clelland, Med. Off.	23 Nov.	171
113.	Rathkeale,	Askeaton,	Dr. White, Med. Off.	10 April,	172
114.	,,	Pallaskenry,	Dr. Enright, Med. Off.	14 April,	173
115.	,,	Pallaskenry and Askeaton,	Dr. Geary, Med. Insp.	15 April,	173
116.	,,	Pallaskenry,	Dr. Enright, Med. Off.	15 April,	175
117.	,,	,,	,,	18 April,	175
118.	Scariff,	Annacarriga,	Dr. Roe, Med. Off.	4 May,	176
119.	,,	,,	,,	7 May,	176
120.	,,	,,	Dr. Geary, Med. Insp.	26 May,	176
121.	Tulla,	Kilkishen,	Dr. Nihill, Med. Off.	30 Mar.	178
122.	,,	,,	Dr. Geary, Med. Insp.	2 April,	179
123.	,,	,,	Dr. Nihill, Med. Off.	16 April,	180
124.	,,	Quin,	Dr. Bunton, Med. Off.	1 May,	180
125.	,,	,,	,,	4 May,	181
126.	,,	Kilkishen,	Dr. Geary, Med. Insp.	22 May,	181
127.	Waterford,	Waterford,	Dr. Purcell, Med. Insp.	1 Oct.	182

III.—Cholera Cases:—Reports and Communications from Inspectors and Medical Officers, on the subject of Cholera—*continued.*

	Union.	District.	From whom.	1854.	Page
128.	Waterford,	Waterford,	Dr. Mackesy, Hn. Sec. Com.	1 Oct.	183
129.	,,	,,	Dr. Purcell, Med. Insp.	2 Oct.	185
130.	Bailieborough,	Kingscourt,	Dr. Hill, Med. Insp.	20 Oct.	186
131.	Ballymoney,	Ballymoney,	Dr. Knox, Med. Insp.	23 Dec.	188
132.	Ballymena,	Ballymena,	Dr. Ross, Med. Off.	19 Dec.	189
133.	,,	Ballymena and Glenwhirry,	Dr. Knox, Med. Insp.	23 Dec.	189
134.	Car.-on-Shannon,	Drumshanbo,	Dr. Nolan, Med. Off.	2 Mar.	191
135.	Celbridge,	Celbridge,	Dr. Hill, Med. Insp.	8 Nov.	192
136.	North Dublin,	North City,	Drs. Speedy and Macon-chy, Med. Offs.	27 Sept.	194
137.	,,	,,	Dr. Hill, Med. Insp.	29 Sept.	194
138.	,,	Blanchardstown & Castleknock,	,,	21 Oct.	195
139.	South Dublin,	Rathfarnham,	,,	13 Oct.	196
140.	Dundalk,	Louth,	Dr. Carraher, Med. Off.	23 Oct.	198
141.	Inishowen,	Moville,	Dr. Sproule, Med. Off.	28 Oct.	198
142.	,,	,,	Dr. Knox, Med. Insp.	6 Nov.	199
143.	Lisburn,	Lisburn,	,,	26 May,	199
144.	,,	Hillsborough,	Dr. Croker, Med. Off.	26 Sept.	201
145.	,,	,,	Dr. Knox, Med. Insp.	3 Oct.	201
146.	Naas,	Kilcullen,	Dr. Hill, Med. Insp.	15 Jan. '55	202
147.	Navan,	Navan,	,,	12 Oct.	207
148.	,,	,,	Dr. Nicholls, Med. Off.	7 Nov.	208
149.	Newtownards,	Newtownards,	Dr. Knox, Med. Insp.	26 Oct.	208
150.	Rathdown,	Killiney,	Dr. Hill, Med. Insp.	10 Nov.	209
151.	,,	Delgany,	,,	16 Jan. '55	212
152.	Roscrea,	Shinrone,	Dr. M'Arthur, Med. Off.	10 Oct.	214
153.	,,	,,	Dr. Purcell, Med. Insp.	14 Oct.	215
154.	,,	,,	Dr. M'Arthur, Med. Off.	15 Oct.	216
155.	Antrim,	Antrim,	Dr. Knox, Med. Insp.	29 April,	217
156.	,,	,,	,,	2 Aug.	219
157.	,,	Randalstown,	,,	11 Sept.	220
158.	Athlone,	Brideswell,	Dr. O'Connell, Med. Off.	18 June,	221
159.	Ballina,	Ballina,	Dr. Dillon, Med. Insp.	24 Aug.	222
160.	Ballymena,	Ballymena,	Dr. Knox, Med. Insp.	2 June,	224
161.	,,	Ahoghill,	Dr. Millar, Med. Off.	21 June,	225
162.	Bandon,	Bandon,	Dr. Geary, Med. Insp.	24 April,	226
163.	Belfast,	Belfast,	Dr. Knox, Med. Insp.	30 Mar.	227
164.	,,	Whitehouse,	Dr. M'Meehan, Med. Off.	3 Aug.	231
165.	,,	,,	Dr. Knox, Med. Insp.	11 Aug.	231
166.	,,	Holywood,	Dr. Young, Med. Off.	12 June,	233
167.	,,	,,	Dr. Knox, Med. Insp.	15 June,	233
168.	Carlow,	Carlow,	Dr. Purcell, Med. Insp.	2 Sept.	234
169.	,,	Workhouse,	Dr. Hill, Med. Insp.	23 Sept.	235
170.	Carrick-on-Suir,	Carrick-on-Suir,	Dr. Purcell, Med. Insp.	3 July,	236
171.	Castlebar,	Castlebar,	Dr. Barrett, Med. Off.	8 Oct.	237
172.	,,	,,	Dr. Dillon, Med. Insp.	3 Nov.	238
173.	Castlecomer,	Castlecomer,	Dr. Purcell, Med. Insp.	19 May,	238
174.	Clonmel,	Clonmel,	,,	11 April,	239
175.	Coleraine,	Articlave,	Dr. Knox, Med. Insp.	11 May,	240
176.	,,	Coleraine,	Dr. Knox, Med. Insp.	23 May,	242
177.	,,	,,	,,	10 Jan. '55,	242
178.	Cork,	Douglas,	Dr. Purcell, Med. Insp.	22 April,	244
179.	Downpatrick,	Killyleagh,	Dr. Knox, Med. Insp.	16 Sept.	245
180.	,,	Downpatrick Gaol,	Dr. White, Med. Off.	22 Sept.	247
181.	North Dublin,	Coolock and Drumcondra,	Dr. Hill, Med. Insp.	26 Aug.	247
182.	South Dublin,	South City,	,,	25 Sept.	249
183.	,,	Rathfarnham,	Dr. Croly, Med. Off.	6 Oct.	250
184.	,,	Donnybrook,	Dr. Quinan, Med. Off.	27 Oct.	251
185.	Dunshaughlin,	Ratoath,	Dr. O'Reilly, Med. Off.	22 Nov.	254
186.	Fermoy,	Fermoy,	Dr. Purcell, Med. Insp.	31 Mar.	254
187.	,,	Ballyhooly,	,,	1 April,	255
188.	Kanturk,	Workhouse,	Dr. Geary, Med. Insp.	6 Mar.	256

III.—Cholera Cases:—Reports and Communications from Inspectors and Medical Officers, on the subject of Cholera—*continued*.

Union.	District.	From whom.	1854.	Page
189. Larne,	Carrickfergus,	Dr. Knox, Med. Insp.	8 Mar.	259
190. „	„	Dr. Knox, Med. Insp.	9 Mar.	261
191. „	„	„	18 Mar.	262
192. „	Larne,	Dr. Ferris, Med. Off.	15 Mar.	265
193. „	„	Dr. Knox, Med. Insp.	21 Mar.	265
194. „	Carrickfergus,	„	23 Mar.	266
195. „	„	„	29 Mar.	266
196. „	Glenarm,	Dr. Holmes, Med. Off.	1 Sept.	267
197. „	„	Dr. Knox, Med. Insp.	9 Sept.	267
198. Limerick,	City of Limerick,	Dr. Geary, Med. Insp.	6 Feb.	270
199. „	„	„	13 Feb.	271
200. „	„	„	13 Feb.	272
201. Lisburn,	Knocknadona,	Dr. Kelso, Med. Off.	3 June	273
202. „	„	Dr. Knox, Med. Off.	13 June	274
203. „	Saintfield,	Dr. Gordon, Med. Off.	16 Sept.	275
204. „	„	Dr. Knox, Med. Insp.	22 Sept.	275
205. Lurgan,	Waringstown,	„	14 Oct.	276
206. Macroom,	Macroom,	Dr. Geary, Med. Insp.	19 April,	277
207. Mallow,	Workhouse,	„	28 Mar.	280
208. Magherafelt,	Maghera,	Dr. Knox, Med. Insp.	27 July	281
209. Mitchelstown,	Galbally,	Dr. Bury, Med. Off.	20 April,	282
210. „	„	Dr. Purcell, Med. Insp.	10 May	283
211. Newtownards,	Newtownards,	Dr. Whitlaw, Med. Off.	24 Aug.	284
212. „	„	Dr. Knox, Med. Insp.	22 Oct.	285
213. „	Comber,	„	26 Dec.	285
214. Thomastown,	Knocktopher,	Dr. Bradley, Med. Off.	4 Mar.	287
215. „	„	Dr. Purcell, Med. Insp.	11 Mar.	288
216. Tipperary,	Emly,	„	15 Feb.	289
217. „	Tipperary,	„	29 Mar.	290
218. Tuam,	Abbey,	Dr. French, Med. Off.	20 April,	290
219. Tullamore,	Tullamore,	Dr. Hill, Med. Insp.	3 Oct.	291
220. Waterford,	Waterford,	Dr. Mackesy, Hn. Sec. Com.	9 April,	292
221. „	„	Dr. Purcell, Med. Insp.	24 April,	293
222. Westport,	Westport,	Dr. Dillon, Med. Insp.	20 Nov.	294

APPENDIX (B).—TABULAR RETURNS.

Page

No. 1.—Statement of Alterations in Dispensary Districts in Unions in Ireland (arranged in Provinces and Counties), according to the Orders issued by the Commissioners, in pursuance of section 6 of 14 & 15 Vic. c. 68:—(*in continuation of Table No.* 1, *in App.* (*B.*) *to Second Annual Report,*) 296-299

Summary of Dispensary Districts, according to Tables in this and previous Reports, ... 300

No. 2.—Financial and Relief Returns:—List, in pursuance of section 20 of the Medical Charities Act (14 & 15 Vic. c. 68) of all Dispensary Districts in the several Unions in Ireland (arranged in Provinces and Counties):—showing the Number of Dispensaries in each, and the Expenses of each Dispensary District for the year ended 29th September, 1854; with a Return,—for the year ended 30th September, 1854,—of the Number of Cases of Medical Relief afforded to Patients at the Dispensary and at their own Homes, respectively; the Number of Tickets for Medical Relief Cancelled by the Committee of Management, under section 9 of the Act; Number of Cases of Vaccination; Number of Dangerous Lunatics certified; of Patients attended in Bridewells, &c., ... 301-342

Summary of Foregoing Table, No. 2, ... 343

No. 3.—General Summary of previous Tables, in Provinces:—containing, 1. Statistical Statement; showing the Number of Unions, Electoral Divisions, and Dispensary Districts formed under section 6 of the Medical Charities Act, 14 & 15 Vic. c. 68; the total and average Population, Area, and Valuation; Number of Dispensaries, Officers, &c.:—2. Financial Statement; showing the Expenditure under the Medical Charities Act for the year from 29th September, 1853, to 29th September, 1854:—and 3. Relief Return; showing the Number of Cases of Medical Relief afforded at the Dispensary

Page

and at the Patient's Home, respectively; the Number of Cases in which Tickets for Medical Relief have been Cancelled by the Dispensary Committee; the Number of Cases of Vaccination performed; Number of Cases of Dangerous Lunatics certified; Number of Attendances at Bridewells or Houses of Correction, &c.; during the year ended 30th September, 1854, ... 344–5

No. 4.—Vaccination:—Return of the Number of Persons Vaccinated in the Workhouses and Auxiliary Establishments of the several Unions in Ireland, by the Medical Officers of those Institutions; and of the Number Vaccinated in the several Dispensary Districts, by the Medical Officers of Dispensaries under the Medical Charities Act; in the year ended 30th September, 1854:—abstracted from Returns made by the respective Medical Officers, ... 346–350

Summary of foregoing Vaccination Table, No. 4, ... 350

No. 5.—Cholera:—List of Unions to which the Cholera Order has been issued; with the Dates of the Orders, and of Orders Rescinding the same, showing the Period during which the Cholera Order was in force in each Union, ... 351

No. 6.—Cholera, &c.—Summary of Returns from the Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts in the several Unions in Ireland, of the Number of Cases of Asiatic Cholera, and of Diarrhœa, English Cholera, or Premonitory Symptoms of Cholera, attended by them during the year ended 31st December, 1854; showing the Number of such Cases in each month in that year, and the Number of Deaths from such Diseases, ... 352

No. 7.—Cholera, &c.—Return showing the Number of Cases of Asiatic Cholera and of Diarrhœa, English Cholera, or Premonitory Symptoms of Cholera, treated in Hospitals provided by Boards of Guardians, (including Workhouse Hospitals), during the year ended 31st December, 1854, showing the number in each month, and the Number of Deaths from such Diseases; being a Summary of Returns made by the Clerks of Unions, and Medical Officers of such Hospitals, . 353

No. 8.—Cholera, &c.—Summary of the two preceding Tables, (Nos. 6 and 7,) showing the Total Number of Cases of Asiatic Cholera and of Diarrhœa, English Cholera, or Premonitory Symptoms of Asiatic Cholera, whether attended by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts at the Patients' Homes, or treated in Hospitals provided by the Boards of Guardians (including Workhouse Hospitals), during the year ended 31st December, 1854; and showing the Number in each month, and the Number of Deaths from such Diseases, ... 354

No. 9.—Cholera, &c.—Detailed statement of the Number of Cases of Cholera included in foregoing Tables (Nos. 6–8), showing the Number in each Union in Ireland, and distinguishing the Numbers attended by the Medical Officers of the Dispensary Districts at the Patients' Homes, and the Numbers treated in Hospitals provided by Boards of Guardians; and showing the Numbers of Cases in each month of the year 1854, and the Number of Deaths, . . . 355–369

Summary of foregoing Table, No. 9, ... 370

INDEX.

No. 10.—INDEX List of UNIONS; with Names of Counties in which they are situate, and References to Pages in which the Unions are to be found in the Appendix, ... 371–374

No. 11.—INDEX List of DISPENSARY DISTRICTS; with Names of Unions in which they are situate, and References to Pages in which the Districts are to be found in the Appendix, ... 375–381

MEDICAL CHARITIES, IRELAND.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF IRISH POOR LAW,

UNDER 14 & 15 VICT., CAP. 68.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK,
EARL OF CARLISLE, K.G.,

Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

Dublin, 24th March, 1855.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

1. WE, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, submit to your Excellency this, the Third General Report of our proceedings under the Medical Charities Act.

2. The following return gives a summary of the number of cases in which relief was afforded, under that Act, in the four provinces of Ireland, in the year 1852, from the period of the opening of the respective Dispensaries under the Act, to the 30th of September, 1852, (equivalent to about one half year's operation of the Act,) and in the complete years ended September 30th, 1853, and September 30th, 1854, distinguishing in these two latter years the numbers of patients attended at the Dispensaries, and those attended at their own Homes :—

SUMMARY of the NUMBER of CASES of MEDICAL

PERIOD.	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.			PROVINCE OF ULSTER.		
	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.
To 30th Sept., 1852, (equivalent to about one half-year,)	–	–	105,736	–	–	93,938
Year ended 30th Sept., 1853, .	190,103	48,069	238,172	127,745	40,264	168,009
Year ended 30th Sept., 1854, .	194,426	49,363	243,789	121,328	40,079	161,407
Total, . .	384,529	97,432	587,697	249,073	80,343	423,354

The amount of relief afforded in each Dispensary District, in the year ended September 30th, 1854, is recorded in the Appendix.*

3. For the year ended 29th September, 1854, the latest period to which the half-yearly Accounts have been made up, the total expense incurred for the maintenance of the Dispensaries and for the medical relief afforded by them, under the Medical Charities Act, amounted to £89,707, arising under the following heads:—

Rent of Dispensary Buildings, . . .		£6,694
Salaries of Medical Officers, .	£58,527	
,, Apothecaries, . .	1,729	60,388
,, Midwives, . .	132	
Cost of Medicines and Medical Appliances,		15,397
All other Expenses, . . .		7,228
Total, .		£89,707

4. The following table exhibits the Poor Law Valuation, the expense incurred in the maintenance of the Dispensaries for the year ended September 29th, 1854, and the average poundage required to produce the respective amounts, for each of the four provinces, and for the whole of Ireland:—

Provinces.	Poor Law Valuation on 29th September, 1854.	Medical Charities Expenditure, for Year ended 29th September, 1854.	Poundage on Valuation.
	£	£	*d.*
Leinster, . .	4,036,840	28,761	1·71
Ulster, . .	3,235,150	24,366	1·81
Connaught, . .	1,063,840	11,351	2 56
Munster, . .	3,106,257	25,229	1·95
Total, Ireland, .	11,442,087	89,707	1·88

* Appendix B, Table No. 2.

RELIEF afforded under the Medical Charities Act.

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.			PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.			TOTAL FOR IRELAND.		
Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.
–	–	28,603	–	–	83,384	–	–	311,666
66,690	10,898	77,588	172,495	34,147	206,642	557,033	133,378	690,411
68,128	12,139	80,267	173,443	36,119	209,562	557,325	137,700	695,025
134,818	23,037	186,463	345,938	70,266	499,588	1,114,358	271,078	1,697,102

5. The detail of the expenses incurred for the year, for each Union and each Dispensary District, will be found in the Appendix,* under the heads of Medicines and Medical Appliances; Rent of Dispensary Buildings; Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising; Salaries of Officers; Fuel, Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included under the foregoing heads. Notwithstanding a diminution of expense for the last, as compared with the preceding year, amounting to upwards of £750, under the two heads of Medicines and Medical Appliances, and of Incidental Expenses or expenses not otherwise specified, the total expense of this year exceeds that of the former by £1,269. This result is accounted for, almost entirely, by the increase of the salaries of Medical Officers, which began soon after the first arrangements under the Medical Charities Act took effect. The advance in question in the salaries of Medical Officers has been, in the great majority of cases, brought about by the voluntary action of the Committees of Management of the Dispensary Districts and the Boards of Guardians.

6. Since the first declaration of the Dispensary Districts, under the Medical Charities Act, in the beginning of 1852, some inconsiderable changes have been made in their original organization. The most important of these have been the increase in the number of Dispensary Districts in a Union by one, in two instances; the diminution of the number by one, in five instances; the appointment of an additional Medical Officer, or of an Apothecary, in a few districts; and in a small number of instances, the appointment of a Midwife to take charge of cases of natural labour. A full statement of the alterations which had been made at the date of the last Annual Medical Charities Report was given in the Appendix

* Appendix B, Table No. 2.

to that Report*; and the detail of the alterations since effected will be found in the Appendix to this Report.†

7. We regret to find ourselves under the necessity of again reporting unfavourably of the progress of Vaccination. This is the only particular of importance in which the operation of the Medical Charities Act has not been satisfactory and successful. We have steadily persevered in carrying out the measures for extending Vaccination, mentioned in the eighth paragraph of the last Medical Charities Report, the only measures which the present state of the law enables us to adopt: yet, in some rural Dispensary Districts, it can hardly be said that Vaccination is performed at all; and in many, the number annually vaccinated is far below what may be presumed to be the annual number of births. We are clearly of opinion, that this state of things is mainly owing to the pernicious prejudice of the lower classes in favour of Inoculation for small-pox, one consequence of which is an alliance between them and the itinerant inoculators, which renders the detection and prosecution to conviction of the latter a matter of great difficulty or impossibility, notwithstanding the best efforts of the Constabulary. We still feel that we have not, in the present state of the law, the means of successfully contending with the prejudice in question; and, without legislative interference, we see little prospect of improvement in this respect, except such as the slow influence of education is sure to bring about, unless the better informed classes, and more especially the clergy of different denominations, could be induced zealously to exert themselves to enlighten the opinion of the less informed, on the subject of the evils of Inoculation for small-pox and the benefits of Vaccination.

8. In the concluding paragraph of our last Medical Charities Report, we gave an account of the steps we had taken, as the Commissioners authorized under the 19th section of the Medical Charities Act, to execute in Ireland the powers and purposes of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, for the purpose of preventing, as far as possible, or mitigating Cholera; and on its becoming epidemic in any Union, providing for the treatment of persons labouring under the disease or its premonitory symptoms.

9. With respect to the enforcement of measures of sanitary improvement, we had addressed a circular, so far back as October, 1852, to the Boards of Guardians, for the purpose of impressing upon them the importance of attention to this subject. The danger, however, was then remote, and comparatively little was effected in the way of sanitary improve-

* Second Annual Report, 1854, App. B, No. 1. †Appendix B, No. 1.

ment, till the Autumn of the following year, when the salutary alarm occasioned by the violent outbreak of Cholera at Newcastle-on-Tyne, caused the same circular, which we re-issued on the 15th of September, 1853, to be received in a very different spirit; and we have the satisfaction of being able to say, that from that time till now, the Boards of Guardians and Sanitary Committees have, with few exceptions, exhibited an earnest desire to act with energy for the removal or abatement of nuisances in their respective Districts. The Town Councils have generally undertaken this duty in the corporate towns and cities of Ireland, and with the aid of the Constabulary, and acting under the authority derived from the Order in Council, and the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, have exercised great activity in the discharge of this important duty. We can confidently assert, that within this period, an amount of sanitary improvement has been effected in this country, nothing remotely approaching to which has been ever, on any previous occasion, reached in a similar period.

10. In our last Report, dated 6th February, 1854, we stated that up to that date, Cholera had appeared in an epidemic form in the Cork Union only. It had been introduced into Belfast and Cork, on the 5th and 7th of November, 1853, by two emigrant vessels, the *Guiding Star* and the *Kossuth*, on board of which the disease had broken out with violence. In Belfast, the patients from the *Guiding Star*, 26 in number, and such of their friends as were permitted to land, were kept in a separate part of the Fever Hospital of the Workhouse, till all appearance of Cholera was gone. No spread of the disease took place in the Workhouse or Town of Belfast. At Cork, the passengers on board the *Kossuth*, except those actually labouring under Cholera, were allowed to land at Queenstown and Cork; and soon after, the disease declared itself in both towns. A small number of scattered cases of Cholera were reported from a few other places in the end of 1853 and the beginning of 1854, the last case occurring on the 22nd January, 1854; and it then became for a short time extinct in Ireland.

11. The revival of Cholera commenced by an apparently spontaneous outbreak, on the 2nd of February, 1854, at Limerick, and the disease has since declared itself in a large number of distinct localities. In a small number of these places (Limerick, Belfast, and Dublin), the disease seemed to spread from them, as centres, to a considerable extent around. In a much larger number of places, where the first cases

appeared to arise spontaneously, the epidemic spread but little or not at all around. To this category belong Londonderry, Coleraine, Carrickmacross, Enniskillen, Castlebar, Mullingar, Westport, and some other towns, with a small number of rural Dispensary Districts. The same thing was observable at Cork in the first outbreak, in 1853.

12. In each of the cases where the spread of the disease was extensive, two remarkable facts were to be observed. In none of them was the spread uniform from centre to circumference. On the contrary, the disease showed a manifest predilection for some particular directions. Thus, at Limerick it spread principally to the south, south-east, and south-west; at Belfast, principally to the north-west, east, and south-west; and at Dublin, principally to the south, west, and north-west. Secondly, in no case was the spread of the disease in any direction uniform in its advance, like a tide. Numerous instances occurred in which a certain district around any of the centres being occupied by the Epidemic, its next advance took place, by a leap, to a town, village, or farm-house, many miles distant from the circumference of such district; less remote localities becoming involved in its spread some days or weeks subsequently. These facts were so marked and constant, that no theory to account for the propagation of the disease can be sound which does not harmonize with them.

13. We are happy to be able to state that the present visitation of Asiatic Cholera in Ireland, compared with the previous epidemics, has been so far, upon the whole, remarkably mild. The disease has spread over a considerable extent of the country, and has been in existence for nearly fifteen months; yet the total mortality does not probably exceed that of London, for the fortnight ended 16th September, 1854, when the mortality from Cholera in the late outbreak of the disease in the Metropolis attained its maximum, and in which period, according to the Registrar-General's Returns, the number of deaths from Cholera, in London, was 3,599. We will not undertake to conjecture how much of this result may be attributable to diminished intensity in the still occult causes essential to the existence of the disease; but we cannot doubt that much may justly be attributed to the promptitude with which it was met, through the Dispensary organization which it was in our power to apply to its treatment, and to the very large amount of sanitary improvement which has been effected through the country between the time when the near approach of Cholera alarmed the Boards of Guardians and the present moment.

14. The following account of our proceedings on being made aware of the appearance of Cholera in any Dispensary District, will render intelligible the use to which we put the organization just referred to, exhibit its advantages, and show the steps we took with a view to secure promptitude of treatment.

15. Immediately, with very few exceptions, on learning the occurrence of a well-marked case of Asiatic Cholera in any Dispensary District, the Medical Officer of that District, in accordance with the instructions contained in a Circular of the 3rd of January, 1854,* to Dispensary Medical Officers, addressed to us a letter making us acquainted with the symptoms, treatment, and, if the case had terminated, the result of the case. This information we forthwith communicated to the Board of Guardians of the Union, and to the Committee of Management of the Dispensary District in which the case had occurred; and at the same time, we directed one of our Medical Inspectors to proceed to the locality to collect all ascertainable particulars respecting the probable origin of the disease in the reported case, and as to the spread or otherwise of Cholera in the district; to inquire as to the sanitary condition of the neighbourhood, and the manner in which the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts already in force had been carried out; and to report to us on all these matters. In all cases in which the statements of the Inspector's Report showed that it was advisable to do

* A copy of this Circular was given in the Appendix to the Second Annual Report as follows:—

"*Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,*
"*3rd January*, 1854.

"Sir,

"The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have now positive indications of the existence of Cholera as an epidemic in Ireland. The disease, so far as the Commissioners are informed, is at present limited to the City of Cork and the immediate neighbourhood.

"In the event of any case of Asiatic Cholera arising in your District, the Commissioners request that you will at once communicate the particulars of the case in a Report directly addressed to them.

"In addition to the symptoms of the case and the result of the treatment, the Commissioners are desirous of being informed, with respect to the cases first appearing in any District, whether the persons affected, or any of those with whom they have lived or associated, have, within any short time previously, been out of the District, and if so, in what particular localities, whether in Ireland or elsewhere; and they request that you will be good enough to add any other facts which may appear to you material in tracing a connexion between the case and any other case of Cholera, or any locality affected by that disease; or which would, on the other hand, tend to show that the disease had arisen without any such connexion.

"By Order of the Commissioners,

"*To each Medical Officer of a "Dispensary District.*"

"W. Stanley, *Secretary.*

In October, about the time of the outbreak in London, a further Circular was issued to the Dispensary Officers and the Medical Officers of Workhouses: see Appendix A, Nos. 9, 10.

so, we addressed the Guardians on the sanitary measures requiring enforcement; and as soon as we were satisfied that the disease was likely to become epidemic in the district, we issued an Order for the treatment of Cholera and Diarrhœa. The issue of the Order brought into operation all those provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, which provide for the treatment of the epidemic, as well as our regulations for that purpose, framed under the authority of those Acts. At the same time that we issued the Cholera Order to any Union, we sent letters of instructions to the Dispensary Committee and Medical Officers of those Districts which were to be affected by the Order.*

16. Under the Medical Charities Act, medical relief to the sick poor can be given only on the presentation of a ticket signed by a member of the Committee of Management of a Dispensary District, a Warden, or a Relieving Officer; but the frequently sudden attack and rapid course of Asiatic Cholera, manifestly render this mode of relief altogether inapplicable in the treatment of this disease, because of the delay necessarily attendant on the procuring of a ticket; and we were, therefore, under the necessity of having recourse, for this purpose, to the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts. Availing ourselves, accordingly, under these, of the existing organization of the Dispensaries, we constituted, by the issue of the Cholera Order to any Union, any Dispensary District in it in which the disease actually existed, a district for the treatment of Cholera and its premonitory symptoms; the Committee of Management of such District, a sanitary committee, whose duty it should be to aid the Board of Guardians in the execution of the directions and regulations, and in the energetic enforcement of sanitary measures within their District; and the Medical Officer of the Dispensary, the Medical Officer for the treatment of Cholera and Diarrhœa, on application by any person, without the presentation of a ticket or recommendation of any kind.

17. In this manner, sufficient provision was made for the treatment of patients in the commencement of the epidemic, and while the cases were still few; and the provisions, which had been recently rendered available by the Order in Council, of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, together with the directions and regulations, gave ample powers to the Boards of Guardians to provide hospital accommodation, wherever necessary, and to make additional medical appointments, in proportion with the spread and increasing severity of the epidemic.

* Cholera Order and Letters of Instructions, in Second Annual Report, 1854, App. A, Nos. 27-31.

18. Thus was provided, in every district in which Cholera had become epidemic, the easy means of procuring prompt medical treatment by any person suffering under Cholera or its premonitory symptoms, and who was willing to avail himself of those means. We have, likewise, willingly sanctioned the adoption of house-to-house visitation where it was proposed by the Boards of Guardians, and, in some instances, have pressed it upon them, where they were indisposed to adopt it themselves.

19. When Cholera made its appearance in any of the Workhouses, a course of action was suggested by us, which was attended, as we believe, with great success. A ward was set apart on each side of the house for the reception and treatment of cases of Diarrhœa; a vigilant watch was kept up, to ascertain the existence of the earliest symptoms of a suspicious nature, and, immediately on their occurrence, the patient was sent to the appropriated ward, at once placed in bed, warmly covered up, and submitted to the proper treatment.

20. From the experience obtained in the North and South Dublin and other Workhouses, it would appear that prompt treatment of Diarrhœa, in the manner above described,—that is to say, in a Diarrhœa Ward, as distinguished from a Cholera Ward,—affords the best security for the suppression of Cholera, on its outbreak in any public institution. In the Dispensary Districts and Cholera Hospitals, upwards of 33,000 cases of Diarrhœa have been treated in the course of last year, while the total number of true Cholera cases did not exceed 5,570. It is impossible even to conjecture what proportion of this very large number of cases of Diarrhœa would have run on to Cholera, if prompt treatment had not arrested the former disease; but, considering the powerfully predisposing influence of a cause which so speedily reduces the vital powers as Diarrhœa, and the frequency with which we find it constituting the first stage of Cholera itself, there are no reasonable grounds to doubt, that, in a large number of these cases, prompt treatment did indeed prevent the existence of Cholera, or suppress it immediately after its commencement.

21. Under these arrangements, we have found that the treatment of Cholera, in the present visitation, has been hitherto conducted in a satisfactory manner; and that, except in two or three instances, where the disease burst with extraordinary suddenness and extreme mortality in a single house, or locality of narrow bounds, nothing like panic has been produced. We cannot, we think, more strikingly illustrate the advantages that have flowed from the arrangements

in question, than by quoting the description given by the late General Board of Health, in a notification published on the 17th of last April, of the evils that resulted in certain places in England from the absence of some such organization. The Board observes:—"While it is satisfactory to state that a great "and growing number of local authorities now manifest an "earnest desire to carry into effect every practicable means "of prevention, there are some who show the same reluctance "as formerly to admit the plainest facts evidencing the near "approach of an outbreak. Instead of preparing to meet "the danger, they shut their eyes against it. Cases of "Diarrhœa occurring in unusual intensity, in unusual num-"bers, and at an unusual season, they regard as of no real "significance. Successive deaths, with the symptoms of "malignant Cholera, they call deaths from English Cholera, "as if changing the name altered the evil. They suppress, "as far and as long as possible, the knowledge of all local "forewarnings, whence a false security is maintained, which, "on the outbreak of the pestilence, gives place to panic. On "the arrival of one of the Board's Medical Inspectors, who, "under such circumstances, is usually sent for, he finds "the Union Medical Officers distracted with the sudden "demands made upon them,—demands greater than they "could possibly satisfy were they to devote day and night "to the service, which, indeed, many of them do, to the "peril, and some to the loss, of their own lives. Thus occu-"pied with the treatment of cases, they are wholly unable to "devise, organize, and superintend measures for preventing "the spread of the pestilence among the population as yet "unattacked. Additional medical assistance has now to "be sought from a distance; properly qualified house-to-"house visitors, to perform the service of bringing the pre-"monitory cases under immediate treatment, are to be "obtained; houses of refuge are to be procured; Dispen-"saries are to be opened; in short, the whole preventive "system has to be organized: and before these arrangements "can be made, which ought to have been completed before a "single case of the disease occurred, the pestilence is at its "height."

22. In the performance of the duty we had imposed on ourselves, as explained in paragraph 15, of placing the Guardians and Committees of Management in immediate action, on the first appearance of Cholera in their respective districts, we found ourselves occupying a position of peculiar advantage for observing the manner in which the propagation of the disease takes place. It is obvious, that it is by the close observation of the facts connected with the first cases oc-

curring in localities previously free from the epidemic influence, that the best evidence may be obtained to throw light on the obscure and disputed questions of this subject, the practical bearings of which are of very great importance. When on the other hand, the disease has established itself in any place, the evidence afforded by new cases, for the solution of these questions, becomes obscured and doubtful.

23. The information on this subject we have been able to collect in a single visitation, which has not yet reached a great part of Ireland, is, of course, limited in amount; but we believe that we have availed ourselves of our peculiar advantages for the observation of this class of cases in such a manner, as to enable us to contribute many facts that may be fairly, because of their authenticity, and the clear language of their evidence, considered as possessing considerable weight for the determination of the questions referred to.

24. In the spread of Cholera in the present epidemic in Ireland, we have observed among the first instances of the disease in new localities, three classes of cases :—

i. To the first belong cases of the following description. The inhabitant of a locality where there has previously been no evidence whatever of the existence of epidemic influence, in the prevalence of Diarrhœa or other premonitory symptom of Cholera, (who has not been absent from his home for a length of time, and who, so far as can be ascertained, has not been in contact with any person who might be suspected of having conveyed infection), is suddenly struck down by unmistakable Asiatic Cholera. Cases of this class exclude the idea of contagion, so far as the information extends.

ii. To the second class belong cases where persons, who have resided for a greater or less length of time in a place where Cholera at the time prevailed, proceed to a locality as yet unaffected, in apparent health; and within a few days of the date of departure from the former residence, fall ill of Cholera, which, on the death or recovery of the patient, becomes extinct in the new locality. Such cases cannot be altogether free from suspicion of having had their origin in contagion; but their existence is perfectly compatible with an entire absence in the disease of a power to propagate itself by contagion. The case may be precisely similar, in this respect, to one of no uncommon occurrence in Ireland, in which a labourer, the inhabitant of a district in this country where ague is unknown, goes, in Spring, to seek employment in England, spends some weeks among the fens of Lincolnshire, and after the malarious poison has taken hold of him, returns to his home, where, perhaps several months after his return, he falls ill of ague. The fever, however, never spreads

among the attendants or neighbours of the patient, and hence is not suspected of being communicable by contagion.

iii. The third class includes cases in which persons recently arrived in a locality, perfectly free up to that time from all evidence of the existence of the epidemic influence, from a place in which Cholera was then prevalent, take Cholera; and, immediately after, the attendants, persons in the same house, or neighbours who frequented this house during the course of the disease, are themselves seized by Cholera. The spread of the disease consequent upon the occurrence of cases of this kind, is explicable only on the supposition, either that Cholera is occasionally propagated by contagion; or, secondly, that the imported case gave birth in some way to the epidemic influence in the new locality; or, lastly, that that influence became active, quite independently of the imported case, and that the approximation in time between the commencement of the activity of the influence and the occurrence of the case was a purely accidental coincidence.

25. In the history of the commencement of the present epidemic in Dublin and its immediate vicinity, well-marked cases of the three classes above mentioned have been recorded.

26. Firstly; on Sunday, November 5, 1853, six cases of well-marked Asiatic Cholera occurred in the North City Dispensary District, at Grangegorman, Dublin. Five of them were fatal; four in periods of ten, eleven, thirty, and thirty-one hours respectively. All the patients lived close to one another; and though the locality where they resided is open, the hygienic conditions of their habitations were extremely bad. In their immediate vicinity there was a very large collection, in a yard, of street-manure and night-soil, collected by carts from the lanes and alleys of the neighbouring parts of the city. No other case of the disease occurred at this time. It did not become epidemic in Dublin for more than ten months after. The Registers of the Dublin Dispensaries proved the absence of tendency amongst the poor to diarrhœa, or other affection of the bowels. There was not the smallest evidence to support the suspicion that any of these cases had been in contact with any one who had recently arrived from a quarter in England, or elsewhere, in which Cholera then existed.

27. The first case of Cholera that occurred in the Dispensary District of Clondalkin, a village about three miles south-west of Dublin, affords an example of the second class of cases. John Kelly was attacked on September 19th, and died, after about eighteen hours' illness. He had come two days before from Cardiff's Bridge, near Finglas, where Cholera was then severely epidemic. Very few cases of the

disease have since occurred in the District, and none are suspected of having had any connexion with that of Kelly. A considerable number of cases of this class will be found recorded in the Appendix, in the letters of Medical Officers and reports of Medical Inspectors.

28. The following account of the outbreak of Cholera in the present epidemic in Finglas, about a mile and a-half north-west of Dublin; in Kingstown, about eight miles south-east of Dublin; and in Kill-of-the-Grange, a small village about a mile south-west from Kingstown, presents three well authenticated instances of the third class of cases.

29. On the 12th of August last, there was not an epidemic case of Cholera in Ireland south of Lisburn, about seven miles south-west of Belfast, and about ninety north of Dublin. On the 11th of August, James Reilly, who had been employed in laying down the wires of the Electric Telegraph between Dublin and Belfast, and after the completion of his work had remained about a fortnight in Belfast, where Cholera was then rather severely epidemic, arrived in Dublin by steam-boat. He proceeded the same day to Finglas, and took lodging in the house of a woman named Lawless. On the 13th, he was seized with Cholera. The infant son of Mrs. Lawless took the disease on the 16th. On the evening of the same day, a sister of the last patient, four or five years old, was affected with symptoms little differing from those of Asiatic Cholera, and died on the 21st. The next case occurred in the same house, in the person of the wife of Reilly. On the 29th, a case of pure Asiatic Cholera occurred in another part of the village. Ellen Grey took the disease at four o'clock, A.M., and died at twelve o'clock, noon, of the same day. A sister of this patient, and living in the same cottage, had been seized on the 18th of August, with similar symptoms, and died, probably of Cholera, in less than twelve hours' illness. The disease now spread through the village, and soon became so alarmingly severe, that many of the inhabitants fled, from dread of the pestilence. One of the fugitives, Mary Johnson, left Finglas late on the night of September 16th, and arrived at the house of her brother-in-law, Peter Byrne, in Kill-of-the Grange, a very small village, eight or nine miles in a south-westerly direction from Dublin, at one o'clock, A.M., of the 17th. At this time there was not an ascertained case of Cholera in Dublin, or its vicinity, except at Finglas. On the next day, Mary Johnson fell ill of Cholera, and died, after thirty-two hours' illness. In the same house, Peter Byrne, nephew of Mary Johnson, and about six years of age, took the disease on the 20th September, and died in twenty-five hours. Immediately the epidemic spread with virulence through the village. In the house immediately adjoining Byrne's, resided the family of a

man named Moore, seven in number. Between the 23rd and 28th of September, this entire family was swept off. Peter Byrne, in whose house Mary Johnson had taken and had died of Cholera, alarmed by her death and his child's, would not return to the house after the interment of the latter, but took refuge in a lodging-house, kept by a person named Cowell, at Kingstown, where, as yet, no case of Asiatic Cholera had appeared. About thirty-six hours after his arrival at Cowell's house, this man was seized with all the symptoms of malignant Cholera, and died, after about ten hours' illness. Two days after, the first indigenous case in Kingstown occurred. Francis Cowell, aged eight years, son of the lodging-house keeper, and residing in the house where Byrne died, took Cholera, and died, after about thirteen hours' illness; and on the fourth day after, a sister of the last patient was affected with symptoms of Cholera, from which, however, she recovered. The disease in a short time after became epidemic in Kingstown. There will be found recorded in the Appendix upwards of twenty other distinct and well-authenticated cases, similar to those just mentioned as having occurred at Finglas, Kill-of-the-Grange, and Kingstown, and giving the same evidence of the contagious nature of Asiatic Cholera. Those cases are described in the reports designated by Nos. 1, 2; 14, 15; 51; 54; 55, 56; 65; 70, 71; 73; 82; 86; 90; 101; 103; 112; 115; 120; 126; 206*. Three similar cases have been reported since the Appendix was put in type.

30. On the 21st of September, the first case of the existing epidemic visitation of Cholera took place in Dublin. For some months previously, the state of the health of the poor in Dublin had been particularly good, except that, immediately before the commencement of the epidemic, there was found to be an inconsiderable increase of bowel complaints, on comparison with the same season in 1853. There can be no doubt that some of the fugitives from Finglas took shelter in the crowded streets and lanes in the poorest and dirtiest parts of the city, in which the disease has hitherto almost exclusively prevailed; but, in no case, have we been able to detect a link of connexion with an inhabitant of Finglas. Still the broad fact remains, that after the disease had broken out with violence in a village near Dublin on the north, and had been conveyed across it by traced cases to two villages (Clondalkin and Kill-of-the-Grange) on the south, and that, with a high degree of probability, fugitives from the infected locality had taken shelter in it, the epidemic forthwith declared itself in the city.

* In Appendix A, No. III.

31. Soon after, an outbreak of Cholera (very alarming for a short time, on account of the rapid increase in the number of cases and great mortality of the disease) took place in the North Dublin Union Workhouse. Some circumstances respecting this outbreak are worthy of mention. It was at first considered and represented as affording a striking example of the spontaneous origin of the disease, and one free from all suspicion of having been imported into the Institution from without. The following facts, however, were ascertained, on inquiry, by our Inspector, Mr. Crawford, and will be found more in detail in his Report in the Appendix.* The day before the first cases of Cholera occurred in the Workhouse, a person presented himself to the porter at the Workhouse gate, with a certificate that he was labouring under severe Diarrhœa. The porter called the attention of Dr. Monahan, one of the Medical Officers of the Workhouse, to the case. On examining the patient, Dr. Monahan advised him to go immediately to the Cholera Hospital; but the man declared he would rather die in the street than do so. A few minutes after, Dr. Kirkpatrick, another of the Medical Officers of the Workhouse, came up. He examined the man, gave the same advice, and received the same reply. In fine, the man was admitted into one of the Hospital Wards of the Workhouse. About an hour after, Dr. Kirkpatrick visited him again, and, finding him getting worse, gave directions to have him removed from the Workhouse to the Cholera Hospital, which was done two hours after. On the following day the first cases of Cholera occurred in the Workhouse.

32. It is not our intention to assert, that the comparatively small number of cases in which we have attentively observed the origin of Cholera in the present epidemic in Ireland, and which will be found recorded in the Appendix, would suffice for a safe foundation whereon to build a theory respecting the mode of origin and propagation of the disease; but we think they supply a highly valuable contribution to the mass of facts from which, at some future time, by careful analysis and philosophically cautious induction, a just conclusion may be deduced, respecting a question of great practical importance. The observations we have collected tend to establish the following conclusions:—

i. When the unknown influence on which epidemic Cholera depends has reached any country, cases of apparently spontaneous origin—that is, cases which cannot be traced to connexion with any other case—are of frequent occurrence.

* Appendix A, No. III. 44, (page 91.)

ii. Cholera occasionally spreads by communication from individual to individual.

iii. The force of the contagious property of Cholera, as compared with Typhus Fever, Scarlatina, and other diseases which possess this property in a high degree, is feeble, and may be certainly mitigated or counteracted by the adoption of sanitary measures.

iv. Both modes of origin, and the spread of the disease when it has arisen, are favoured by all causes which lower the vital powers, and in an especial manner by those that poison the atmosphere habitually breathed, such as crowding of habitations, neglect of ventilation, and the contamination of the air breathed, by the deleterious emanations from animal and vegetable substances in a state of decomposition, &c.

33. We have adduced cases in support of the two former conclusions already. We will quote one case which supports most of the inferences of the two latter conclusions. On the 8th of December, 1854, the first case, in the present epidemic, appeared in one of the Dispensary Districts of the Coleraine Union. The disease broke out in the families of two brothers, named M'Cormack, whose houses were about a mile apart. Charles M'Cormack, the subject of the first case, became ill on the 8th, and died on the 10th December. The second case was that of a daughter of this man. No other case had occurred in this family, which consisted of ten persons, up to the 24th of December. The third fatal case was that of Henry M'Cormack, brother of Charles. He had been at his brother's house during his illness, and attended his funeral. After suffering from Diarrhœa for two or three days, he took Cholera on December 12th. Of eight members of Henry M'Cormack's family, four died, three had Diarrhœa and recovered, and one only remained unaffected on December 24th. Charles M'Cormack's family were in tolerably comfortable circumstances; their residence was in an airy situation, and of average cleanliness. Henry M'Cormack was very poor; his dwelling was very wretched and very filthy, and had a large cesspool closely adjoining it. Numerous similar instances justify the belief that the difference in the sanitary conditions under which these families lived satisfactorily explains the extreme difference in the virulence of the disease in the two houses.

34. Abundant evidence will be found in the Appendix in support of the third conclusion, in the numerous instances in which the disease introduced into a family does not spread. The comparative infrequency of the occurrence of the disease, which was everywhere to be observed, among the Medical

attendants, nurses, and other persons constantly employed about the sick, is strongly corroborative of this opinion.

35. In general, the disease, as it has presented itself here in the existing epidemic, has faithfully retained nearly all the distinguishing characters which have marked it in the other countries of Europe. We have been struck by two exceptions to this general assertion; one relating to the predilection which it has been supposed to exhibit, in its spread, for the banks of rivers, often confining itself in its progress, in a great measure, to these and their immediate neighbourhood. It is notorious that it has shown such an apparent predilection in its propagation along the course of the Ganges and Jumna, the Euphrates and Tigris, the Volga and Don, and the St. Lawrence and Mississippi. But the spread of Cholera in Ireland, on the present occasion, has been such as to be distinctly contradictory to the supposition of such a predilection. The disease has prevailed with some severity in several large towns situated at the mouths of rivers, but it has not, in any one instance, chosen the course of the river in its spread. At Londonderry it has not run up the Foyle; at Belfast it did not follow the course of the Lagan; nor at Dublin or Cork that of the Liffey or the Lee. At Limerick, for some distance in its spread from the City, it seemed to attach itself to the shores of the estuary of the Shannon; but it altogether deserted the river in its long course to the north.

36. The second exceptional fact, to which we have alluded above, relates to the facilities supposed to be presented for the propagation of Cholera by seas. The belief in question has been founded on a small number of striking facts; in particular, on the rapid transmission of the disease across the Atlantic to America, after it had reached the Western shores of the Continent of Europe. We had an opportunity of testing this opinion by an observation on a small scale, when Cholera appeared on the banks of Lough Neagh, at Antrim, on the 23rd of April, 1854. This small inland sea certainly presented no facility for the propagation of Cholera. The disease did not run round the low banks of the lake from Antrim; no cases were reported as having occurred in any of the many villages or farm-houses close to the borders of the Lough. It did not appear at Randalstown, near the lake, a few miles from Antrim, till August 19th, nor at Lurgan, near its southern extremity, till August 24th.

37. The facts just mentioned suggest an inquiry, devoid neither of interest nor importance, but which it is not within our province to pursue, as to the causes on which the differences observed depend. It is worthy of remark, that

Cholera has not hitherto visited, during the present epidemic, some towns, such as Drogheda and Sligo, in which on former occasions it raged with virulence.

38. Several cases will be found in the Appendix, from the history of which a conclusion may be arrived at respecting another point of some practical value, viz., the length of time that usually intervenes between exposure to the exciting cause of the disease and the actual seizure. In none of the cases recorded was this period of incubation above a few days. In the case, for instance, of James Kelaghan;—on the 14th of September he left Carrickmacross for Liverpool, to attend the funeral of a brother who had died there of Cholera. At that time there was not an epidemic case of Cholera in Carrickmacross, or within twenty miles of it. Kelaghan returned from Liverpool on the 18th, and on the night of that day took Cholera, which became epidemic in the town on the 25th, though no connexion could be traced between Kelaghan's and the succeeding cases. It may fairly be presumed that in this case the period of incubation did not exceed three days. We will quote another case in which this period was more distinctly defined. Honor Shephard came from Limerick, where Cholera was then prevalent, to the house of her sister, Bridget Connors, about ten miles from Limerick, and in the Dispensary District of Newport, where no case of Cholera had hitherto occurred in the present epidemic. Honor Shephard arrived at her sister's house on the afternoon of the 11th of April; slept in the same bed with her sister, and, though apparently in her usual health on going to bed, was seized with the usual symptoms of Cholera about midnight. On the morning of the 12th she was conveyed to the Limerick Cholera Hospital, where she died on the following day. The first indigenous case was that of Bridget Connors, who fell ill early on the 16th, and died on the 17th, as she was being conveyed to hospital at Limerick. The next case was that of Michael Cosgrave, son-in-law of Connors, residing in the same house: on the 18th he was attacked with Cholera in a severe form, but recovered. In the former of these two cases, therefore, the period of incubation did not exceed four and a half days, and in the latter did not exceed six or seven days. Several other cases will be found in the Appendix, from which similar inferences may be drawn.

39. In the Treatment of Cholera in the existing epidemic, the Medical Officers of the Irish Dispensaries have been, with few exceptions, guided, apparently, by a conviction that nothing in the slightest degree deserving to be regarded as a specific for the cure of Cholera has yet been discovered

or proposed. Accordingly, the almost invariable course of treatment adopted has been—1st, in the preliminary or diarrhœal stage of the disease, in which the prevailing opinion is that treatment is highly efficacious, the exhibition of vegetable and mineral astringents, combined in most instances with small or moderate doses of opium. 2nd, in the second stage, when collapse is imminent or established, in which condition, in a large proportion of the cases, treatment seems altogether to fail of effect, the persevering application of means to restore warmth by friction with the warm hand or warm flannels, &c.; the use of external stimulants, as sinapisms and spirit of turpentine, and of internal stimulants, as aromatic spirit of ammonia, brandy, &c. In this stage, calomel was often employed,—seldom in twenty-grain or larger doses, as in the Indian practice,—much more frequently in small doses, in combination with opium, also in small doses, and often repeated; or the milder mercurial, mercury with chalk, combined with opium, both in small doses, was preferred to calomel. 3rd, in the third stage, that of consecutive fever, which has occurred in a very considerable number of cases, marking a distinction, as on former visitations, between Cholera, as it has shown itself in Europe and in India, the same general principles of treatment have been applied as are adopted in the management of Fevers of similar typhoid type, taking their origin from other causes. In a few cases, chloroform, or sulphate of quinine in liberal doses, has been used, without any result deserving of more detailed notice. Finally, in some few instances the saline system of treatment of Dr. Stephens, the plan recommended by Dr. Ayre, of small doses of calomel very frequently repeated, and the treatment by Castor Oil, were tested, but quickly abandoned, apparently because the result of the first cases, treated according to these plans respectively, did not offer encouragement to further perseverance in the use of them.

40. The following summary exhibits the numbers of cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa, returned by the Medical Officers of Dispensaries and Cholera Hospitals in Ireland, during the year 1854:—

	Cholera.		Diarrhœa.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
In Dispensary Districts, (*i. e.*, treated at patients' homes), . .	4,557	1,591	27,423	279	31,980	1,870
In Hospitals under the Boards of Guardians, .	2,062	1,015	6,638	603	8,700	1,618
Total, . .	6,619	2,606	34,061	882	40,680	3,488

Cases sent from Dispensary Districts to Hospitals provided by the Guardians for the treatment of Cholera are to be deducted from the above totals of cases, but the columns of deaths are not affected by this. The correct numbers, therefore, after making the necessary deduction on account of cases returned both from the Dispensaries and Cholera Hospitals, are as follows:—

Diarrhœa,	33,872 cases:	882 deaths.
Cholera,	5,570 ,,	2,606 ,,
Total,	39,442 ,,	3,488 ,,

These numbers represent the cases treated by the Dispensary Medical Officers and in Hospitals under the Boards of Guardians; but do not include cases in other institutions or in private practice, the numbers of which there are no means of ascertaining in the absence of a general system of registration.

41. The following is a return of the numbers of new cases reported by Medical Officers of districts in which the Cholera Order is still in force, during the week ended 17th March, 1855, being the last week for which returns have been received:—

Union.	Dispensary District.	Cholera.		Diarrhœa.	
		New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
Ballymena,	Ballymena,	–	–	–	–
	Broughshane,	–	–	–	–
	Galgorm,	–	–	3	–
Celbridge,	Celbridge,	2	2	6	–
Coleraine,	Coleraine,	3	2	19	1
North Dublin,	Blanchardstown and Castleknock,	–	–	–	–
Dunshaughlin,	Dunboyne,	–	–	–	–
Enniskillen,	Enniskillen,	–	–	1	2
Larne,	Larne,	5	1	2	–
	Total,	10	5	31	3

42. The extra Expenditure of Poor-rates incurred in meeting the present visitation of Cholera, cannot be yet ascertained with any degree of accuracy, as the chief part of it will be comprised in the accounts of the current half-year.

43. In the accounts for the year ended 29th September, 1854, we find £4,284 entered under the head of "Removal of Nuisances." This does not include the expenditure incurred by any authority other than the Guardians of Unions and the Dispensary Committees; and there is no doubt that in the large towns and cities much has been expended on the same objects by the various local authorities, of which we possess no account.

44. In the Union accounts for the same year, the sum of £1,960 is entered under the head of "Cholera," as the amount incurred in the treatment of the disease; but it

must be borne in mind, that the epidemic was very limited in its extent until after the month of September, 1854; and that very few of the special and additional expenses which have to this time been incurred in Dispensary Districts could be brought into the accounts of that half-year. We do not doubt, however, that the special expenditure in the treatment of Cholera has been, and will continue to be, much lighter, in proportion to the service rendered, than on the occasion of any former visitation; and this is another result, which must be ascribed to the existence of the Dispensary organization referred to in paragraphs 13 to 18, as productive of great advantages in arresting the progress of the epidemic. We have been accustomed, in all cases after the disappearance of the epidemic, and not before, to suggest the special remuneration of the Dispensary District Officers for services under the Cholera orders, in addition to their salaries under the Medical Charities Act; and with the exception of one Union, we have encountered no serious impediment from the Boards of Guardians in effecting an object so just towards the medical profession, and so important to the future interests of the public in a sanitary sense. There has, we think, been generally little occasion for complaining of the spirit in which the Boards of Guardians have complied with our requisitions on this head, nor has much complaint arisen on the part of the Medical Officers. The cause of economy, however, has been much promoted by the opportunity which the existing organization affords of determining the remuneration of the medical attendants, not before, but after the service has been performed; whereas where no such organization exists, preliminary stipulations have to be arranged in total uncertainty as to the extent of the service, causing much hesitation and delay, and often resulting in dissatisfaction on the part of one or the other of the contracting parties.

45. The exceptional case above adverted to is that of Limerick Union, and is the more remarkable, because the epidemic prevailed in a most severe and fatal form in that city; and with the aid of very effective hospital arrangements, specially organised for the occasion, was successfully met and suppressed by very strenuous exertions on the part of the District Medical Officers of the City. For this latter service the Guardians have to this day refused to provide any remuneration in addition to the ordinary Dispensary salaries. We have thought it of essential consequence in this case to exercise such power as we possess for the purpose of redressing this injustice to the Dispensary Officers, and of endeavouring to prevent that feeling of distrust, on the part of the medical profession, which must arise from an example so subversive of that system of procedure in providing for the ex-

pense of a visitation of Cholera, which we are anxious to establish, and which has been adverted to above We have, therefore, issued an order, under the seal of the Commissioners, requiring the Limerick Board to disburse sums amounting to £200, in addition to the ordinary amount of the Dispensary salaries,—viz., £300,—to remunerate the four Dispensary Officers of the City, for their exertions in protecting the inhabitants from the continuance of a most threatening and fatal outbreak; and we are at present engaged in enforcing, by process in the Court of Queen's Bench, the unwilling compliance of the Guardians with this necessary order.

46. The organization under the Medical Charities Act being now settled, for the most part, on a permanent basis, and the Dispensary Depots and Stations throughout the country having been ascertained to be in a proper state of efficiency, we have considered that a less frequent visitation of the several Districts will hereafter be sufficient, and have therefore felt ourselves enabled to respond to the demand communicated to us for a reduction of our annual estimate, by reducing the number of Medical Inspectors from five to four. We have accordingly selected for retirement from the service, Dr. Dillon, who will cease to act as an Inspector on the 31st instant.

We have the honour to be

Your Excellency's obedient, faithful Servants,

(Signed,) A. POWER.
E. HORSMAN.
THOS. A. LARCOM.
J. M'DONNELL, M.D.
E. SENIOR.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX (A.)

CIRCULARS OF INSTRUCTIONS, &c., ISSUED UNDER THE MEDICAL CHARITIES ACT OF 1851, 14 & 15 VIC. c. 68.; AND THE NUISANCES REMOVAL AND DISEASES PREVENTION ACTS.

I.—DISPENSARY ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 1.—HALF-YEARLY ACCOUNTS of DISPENSARY EXPENSES:—Circular to Clerks of Unions; with two Enclosures.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
22nd March, 1854.

SIR,

I am directed by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to draw your attention to the General Rules for the government of Dispensary Districts,* Article 29 of which directs that "Immediately after the completion of the half-"yearly Accounts for the Audit thereof by the Auditor of the "Union, the Board of Guardians shall cause their Clerk to furnish "to the Committee of each Dispensary District, previously to such "Audit, a statement of all items of Expenses incurred for the Dis-"trict, which shall have been included in the Half-year's Accounts; "and such statement shall be made in such Form as may be directed "or approved by the Commissioners."

I am accordingly directed to forward a Form† in which the statement above referred to should be prepared and sent to the Committee of each Dispensary District, showing the expenses incurred for the District under the Medical Charities Act during the Half-year, and the apportionment of the expenses upon the several Electoral Divisions of the District according to their net annual value, in accordance with the 6th section of the Act.

The Commissioners are desirous of receiving a general statement of the expenditure incurred for each Dispensary District, during each Half-year, under the Medical Charities Act; and a Form, in two parts,‡ is also attached, in which such statement is hereby required to be made; the first part to contain a classified statement of the Expenditure in each District, and the other to show the Apportionment of such expenditure upon the several Electoral Divisions of the District. These latter statements‡ are to be forwarded to this

* General Order of 16th Dec., 1853, in 2nd Annual Report, App. A, No. 9.
† Enclosure A, p. 2. ‡ Enclosure B, I. & II., p. 3.

Office, appended to the Half-yearly Abstracts of the audited Accounts of the Union.

By Order of the Commissioners,

W. STANLEY, *Secretary.*

To the Clerk of each Union.

ENCLOSURE A.

—— UNION. —— DISPENSARY DISTRICT.

STATEMENT of the items of Expenditure incurred under the Medical Charities Act, 14 & 15 Vic. c. 68, for the above Dispensary District, and included in the Accounts of the Union, during the Half-year ended ——— 185 ; also showing the Apportionment of the Expenditure on the several Electoral Divisions comprised in the Dispensary District.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of Officers :—			
Name, ——. Office, ——			
£ | s. | d.			
Medicines and Medical Appliances :—			
Rent of Dispensary Building, ...			
Repairs of do., Furniture, Fixtures, &c., . .			
Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertisements :—			
Fuel and other Incidental Expenses :—			
Total Expenditure, . .			

Apportionment of the Expenditure upon the several Electoral Divisions comprised in the Dispensary District :—	£	s.	d.
——— Electoral Division, ...			
——— do.			
——— do.			
——— do.			
——— do.			
——— do.			

NOTE.—Expenses under the Medical Charities Act, 14 & 15 Vic., c. 68, incurred for a Dispensary District, are to be apportioned upon the several Electoral Divisions of the District, according to their Net Annual Value. Care must be taken that none of the Expenses under the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts are included.

Date ———, 185 . ——— *Clerk of Union.*

ENCLOSURE B.

—— UNION.

I.—STATEMENT showing the Expenditure under the Medical Charities Act, 14 & 15 Vic., c. 68, in each Dispensary District of the above Union, during the Half-year ended —— 185 .

Names of Dispensary Districts.	Expenditure during the Half-year ended —— 185 .					
	Medicines, and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Salaries of Officers.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertisements.	Fuel and other incidental Expenses.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District.*
Total of Union,						

* NOTE.—Care must be taken that none of the Expenses incurred under the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts are included herewith. Expenses under these Acts should appear in the Half-yearly Abstracts of the Union Accounts, in the column headed "Election, Law, and other Expenses."

Signature, —— *Clerk of Union.*

Date, —— 185 .

II.—STATEMENT showing the Valuation of each Dispensary District, and each Electoral Division of the above Union; and the apportionment of the Medical Charities Expenses of the Half-year ended —— for the Dispensary Districts, upon the Electoral Divisions comprised therein.

Names of Dispensary Districts.	Electoral Divisions comprised in each District.	Net Annual Value of rateable property in each Dispensary District.	Net Annual Value of rateable property in each Electoral Division.	Total Expenses under the Medical Charities Act, in each Dispensary District.	Proportion of Expenses under Medical Charities Act, chargeable to each Electoral Division in the District.
	Total, .				

NOTE.—Expenses under the Medical Charities Act, 14 & 15 Vic., c. 68, incurred for a Dispensary District, are to be apportioned upon the several Electoral Divisions of the District, according to their Net Annual Value.

Signature, —— *Clerk of Union.*

Date, —— 185 .

No. 2.—Annual Appointment of Dispensary Committees: —Circular to Boards of Guardians of Unions in Ireland; with two Enclosures.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
24th March, 1854.

Sir,

1. The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to call the attention of the Board of Guardians to the provisions of § 7 of the Dispensaries Act, 14 & 15 Vic., c. 68, under which the requisite number of members to complete the Committee of Management of each Dispensary District, is to be appointed, in each year, as soon as practicable after the Annual Election of Guardians in each Union. The section directs that "at the first meeting of the Guardians after such "Annual Election, or as soon thereafter as conveniently may be, the "Committee of Management for the said Dispensary District shall "be appointed," in manner provided therein, "for the ensuing year; "and so likewise in each succeeding year."

2. Under the provisions of this section, the Guardians who are returned in the Annual Election of Guardians for the Union, become members of the Committees of Management of the respective Dispensary Districts therein, in which they are resident or are owners or occupiers of property situate in such Districts respectively; and under the same section, the Board of Guardians will have to elect a sufficient number of Ratepayers, resident in each District and liable to pay Poor Rates, in respect of property therein of the net annual value of £30 at the least, so as (with the Ex-officio and Elected Guardians, resident, or being the owners or occupiers of property in the District, who are thereby qualified and entitled to act on the Committee of each District), to complete the number of members of whom the Committee of such District is to consist, as fixed by the Commissioners' Order in that behalf.

3. In case the full number of Guardians be not returned in the Annual Election, so that any vacancies appear on the Returning Officer's Return of the Election of Guardians for the Union, the Commissioners, in due course after the receipt of that Return, will issue an Order providing for a supplemental Election to fill such vacancies in the Board of Guardians; and as the Guardians so to be elected will be entitled to act on the Dispensary Committees of the respective Districts, according to the provisions of the Act above referred to, the Board of Guardians should elect only such number of qualified Ratepayers as would be necessary if the number of Guardians eligible for the Union were now complete; so that the Guardians to be elected to supply vacancies may become members of the respective Dispensary Committees upon which they may be qualified and entitled to act, without displacing any Ratepayer who may be elected by the Board of Guardians as a member of any such Committee.

4. The Commissioners at the same time desire to call the attention of the Board of Guardians to the Circular of 30th March, 1852, (of which a copy is herewith enclosed,*) relating to the appoint-

ment of Wardens, who, as well as Members of the Dispensary Committees and Relieving Officers, are authorized by § 9 of the Dispensaries Act, to issue Tickets for Medical Relief under that Act. It will be observed that it is provided, that the appointment of Wardens should be made within one month after the Annual Election of Guardians. A Form for the Return required under paragraph 3 of the enclosed Circular will be forwarded to you hereafter.

5. It is desirable that the parties authorized to issue tickets for medical relief in a Dispensary District, should be selected, as far as practicable, from different localities in the several parts of the District, so that sufficient facility for obtaining such relief with due convenience to the sick poor resident in all parts of the District, may be afforded, by means of persons distributed over the whole District, according to the requirements of the District from the amount of population in its various parts, or other local circumstances: and the Commissioners suggest to the Guardians the propriety of keeping this consideration in view, in the selection of Ratepayers for the Dispensary Committees and of Wardens. It will, therefore, be desirable for the Board, in making such selection, to have before them a List of the Guardians and Relieving Officers entitled to issue tickets for medical relief, showing their respective places of residence; and to make their selection of Ratepayers accordingly from persons resident in localities least provided with facility for obtaining such tickets from other resident persons authorized to give them.

6. The Commissioners also recommend the Guardians to select for members of the Dispensary Committees such qualified Ratepayers as will be likely to be able and willing to assist in the due administration of the Dispensaries Act, by attending the Meetings of the Committee of Management of their District, at the prescribed times, so as to ensure, as far as practicable, regular meetings of a sufficient number of the Committee for the due management of the Dispensary, and the transaction of the business arising under the Act, in accordance with the General Rules issued in pursuance thereof. It is the more important that this consideration should be kept in view in the selection of Ratepayers to complete the Dispensary Committees, at the present time, inasmuch as those Committees are required by § 19 of the Act, to give their aid, in their respective Districts, in carrying into effect the sanitary directions and regulations issued under the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts,—an object which demands the vigilant and continued attention of all the local authorities, with a view to the adoption and enforcement of sanitary measures, in the abatement of nuisances, and the removal of causes injurious to health.

7. Your attention, as Clerk of the Union, is requested to your duties under Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, and 27 (annexed hereto†), of the General Dispensary Regulations of 16th December, 1853, in pursuance of which you will, as soon as the new Committees are completed by the Board of Guardians, make a Return to the Com-

* Enclosure A, p. 7. † Page 6.

missioners of the Names and Addresses of all the Members of each Committee, in the Form (No. 1) prescribed for the purpose; and you will take care to forward such return to this Office in due course, as soon as the new Committees are constituted.

8. You will likewise forward the prescribed notice (Form No. 3), to each member of the respective Committees so constituted, and the List of their Names and Addresses (in Form No. 5,) to the Medical Officers of the respective Districts, in accordance with the regulations. Herewith is enclosed a form of Letter* which you can use in transmitting to each Medical Officer the list for his District. Where there is more than one Medical Officer for any District, a copy of the entire List for the District is to be transmitted to each Medical Officer thereof.

9. You will also take care that each of the persons authorized to issue tickets for medical relief, shall be supplied with "Medical Relief Ticket Check Books," in the Forms (E 1 & 2), prescribed by the General Regulations of 16th December, 1853, for the purpose.

10. In case any of the members of the present Dispensary Committees, or Wardens, be not reappointed on the expiration of their present term of office, and consequently cease thereupon to have authority to issue tickets for medical relief, you will transmit to them the Notice (Form No. 6,) prescribed in such case.

11. You should immediately take the necessary steps for obtaining, if you have not already done so, the requisite supply of the Forms above referred to, (Nos. 1, 3, 5, and 6; and Forms of Ticket Books, E. 1 and E. 2), which should be procured from the Printer in the ordinary manner, without delay, in pursuance of Article 27 of the Regulations.

By Order of the Commissioners,

W. STANLEY, *Secretary.*

To the Clerk of the Board of Guardians of each Union.

Extract from General Order of 16th December, 1853, containing the General Regulations for Dispensary Districts, referred to in foregoing Circular of 24th March, 1854.

"ARTICLE 1.—*Immediately on the completion of a new Committee* of Management for each Dispensary District *after each Annual Election of Guardians in the Union*, the Clerk of the Union shall *make a Return, in the Form, No. 1, annexed to this Order*, to us, the said Commissioners, of the *Names and Addresses of the respective Members of the Committee;* and in like manner, on any Election by the Board of Guardians of a Ratepayer or Ratepayers to fill any vacancy or vacancies in any such Committee, the Clerk shall make a Return to us, in the Form, No. 2, annexed to this Order.

"ARTICLE 2.—The Clerk of the Union shall, *on the appointment of a new Committee after each Annual Election of the Guardians* of the said Union, *send to each Member of the Committee for every Dispensary District*, a *Notice in the annexed Form, No.* 3; and on the Election of any Ratepayer to supply a vacancy at any time in any of the said Committees, the Clerk shall send to him a Notice in the annexed Form, No. 4.

"ARTICLE 3.—Immediately *upon the annual completion of any new Committees* as aforesaid, the Clerk of the Union shall *furnish each Medical Officer of the respective Districts with a List, according to the annexed Form, No.* 5, of the *Names and Addresses of the Members of the Committee* of the District of which

* Enclosure B, p. 8.

he is a Medical Officer; and also of the *Names and Residences of every Relieving Officer and Warden* acting as such for any Electoral Division included in such District: and the Medical Officer shall lay such List before the Committee of Management at their first meeting after receipt thereof. And the Clerk shall, in like manner, notify, from time to time, any changes, from death or otherwise, of Members of the Committee of Management, Relieving Officers, or Wardens in any Districts, to the respective Medical Officers thereof, who shall lay such notification before the Committee of Management at their first meeting after receipt thereof.

"ARTICLE 4.—Whenever any person *ceases to be a Member of the Committee or a Warden*, on the expiration of the period for which he is appointed, the Clerk of the Union shall *transmit to him a Notice in the Form No. 6, hereto annexed*, apprizing him of the cessation of his power to issue Tickets for Medical Relief, and requiring him to return to the Board of Guardians any forms of the Tickets for medical relief which had been issued to him in the Medical Relief Ticket Check Books, (Forms E. 1, and E. 2, hereinafter mentioned), and which may not have been used."

"ARTICLE 27.—The Board of Guardians shall, from time to time, as may be necessary, cause to be provided a sufficient supply of Books, Stationery, and Forms prescribed by this or any other Order under our Seal, and all other requisites, for the use of each Committee of Management; and shall also *cause a sufficient number of Check Books* of *Medical Relief Tickets, according to the annexed Forms, E. 1, and E. 2*, to be provided, and cause a sufficient *supply of such Check Books to be furnished to each Member of every Dispensary Committee* in the Union, and to *each Relieving Officer* and *Warden* therein."

ENCLOSURE A.—ANNUAL APPOINTMENT *of* WARDENS:—*Circular to Boards of Guardians.*

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
30th March, 1852.

SIR,

1.—The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to call the attention of the Board of Guardians to the provisions of the 50th section of the Irish Poor Relief Act, 1 & 2 Vic., c. 56, under which the Board of Guardians of every Union in Ireland is required, "within one Month after the Annual Election of Guardians, to appoint a fit person in each Parish or Townland, or any part thereof, respectively, included in such Union, to be and be styled the Warden for such Parish, Townland, or part thereof." It appears that in some Unions the provisions of this section have not been duly and regularly complied with: and the Commissioners request the attention of the Guardians to the subject, in reference to the due administration of Medical Relief to the sick poor under the Medical Charities Act, 14 & 15 Vic., c. 68, under section 9 of which, Wardens, as well as Members of Dispensary Committees and Relieving Officers, are the parties empowered to afford Medical Relief, by the issue of Tickets for the same as therein provided, after the necessary arrangements for the purpose shall have been made.

2.—With regard to the Districts which it may be advisable to assign to the Wardens, it will be observed that a Warden may be appointed for a Parish, or Townland, or any part thereof. The Commissioners apprehend that it will not generally be necessary to appoint a separate Warden for each Townland, or a subdivision thereof; and difficulty might arise in selecting so many persons willing to act, as would be requisite for the appointment of these

Officers for such Districts, which would in many cases be of very small extent. As the Guardians are enabled to appoint a Warden for a Parish, or any part of a Parish, the Commissioners suggest for their consideration whether it may not be advisable for them so to arrange the Wardens' Districts as to appoint one at least for each parish, or portion of a parish, included in each Electoral Division. The Commissioners, however, are desirous that this suggestion should not be understood as intended to limit the Guardians to this number of Wardens, or to interfere with their discretion in regard to the Districts for which they may think it desirable from local circumstances to appoint them in accordance with the Act.

3.—As soon as the Wardens for the ensuing year shall have been appointed by the Board of Guardians, the Commissioners request that they may be furnished with a return, in the enclosed Form, of their Names and Residences, and of the Districts for which they are respectively appointed, with the other particulars indicated by the Form.

By Order of the Commissioners,
W. Stanley, *Secretary.*

To the Clerk of the Board of Guardians of each Union.

Enclosure B, *in foregoing* Circular *of 24th March*, 1854.

Form of Letter from Clerk of Union to Medical Officer of Dispensary, transmitting List of Dispensary Committee, on their Appointment.

—— *Union.*

Sir,

I have to enclose to you herewith, in pursuance of the General Order of the Poor Law Commissioners of 16th December, 1853, containing the Dispensary Regulations, a List, in the prescribed Form, of the Names and Addresses of the Members of the Committee of Management of the —— Dispensary District, in the above Union, for the present year, and of the Names and Addresses of every Relieving Officer and Warden acting for any part of the District.

Article 3 of the Regulations requires that the Medical Officer of the District should lay such List before the Committee of Management at their first meeting after receipt thereof.

Dated this —— day of ——— 1854.

—— *Clerk of* —— *Union.*

To Dr. ——

Medical Officer of —— *Dispensary District.*

Extract from General Order of 16th December, 1853, containing the General Regulations for Dispensary Districts, (annexed to foregoing Enclosure.)

"Article 3.—Immediately upon the annual completion of any new Committees as aforesaid, the Clerk of the Union shall furnish each Medical Officer of the respective Districts with a List, according to the annexed form No. 5, of the Names and Addresses of the Members of the Committee of the District of which he is a Medical Officer: and also of the Names and Residences of every Relieving Officer and Warden acting as such for any Electoral Division included in such District: and the Medical Officer shall lay such List before

the Committee of Management at their first meeting after receipt thereof. And the Clerk shall in like manner notify, from time to time, any changes, from death or otherwise, of Members of the Committee of Management, Relieving Officers, or Wardens in any Districts, to the respective Medical Officers thereof, who shall lay such notification before the Committee of Management at their first meeting after receipt thereof."

No. 3.—Notification of Dispensary Arrangements:—Vaccination and Inoculation:—Circular to Dispensary Committees; with Enclosures.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
2nd June, 1854.

Sir,

1. The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to call the attention of the Dispensary Committees recently constituted, to the following Regulations in the General Order for the Government of Dispensary Districts, dated 16th December, 1853:—

"Article 16.—After the completion of the Committee in each year, they shall cause a Notice to be prepared, specifying the persons and their residences to whom application may be made for Tickets for Medical Relief, the situation of the Dispensary or Dispensary Stations in the District, the days and hours of attendance at each, the name and residence of the Medical Officer, and such other particulars of the Dispensary arrangements as may be necessary to afford due facility for obtaining Medical Relief and Vaccination where requisite. Such Notice may be in the Form N,* annexed to this Order, or in such other Form as may be directed or approved by the Commissioners; and a printed copy thereof shall be posted at each Dispensary in the District, and at such other places in the District as the Committee may deem necessary for the due notification of the Dispensary arrangements. The Committee shall also cause a Notification, in the Form O†, to be kept conspicuously painted or affixed on the exterior of each Dispensary in the District."

2. The Commissioners continue to receive communications from which it appears that in some Districts there has been a diminution in the amount of Vaccination, or that there has been but little Vaccination, and in some Dispensary Districts none, owing in great measure to indifference on the part of the peasantry, or to a prejudice still existing in favour of the injurious and illegal practice of Inoculation for Small Pox, which the Commissioners regret to find resorted to in some localities.

3. The Regulation and Notices above referred to have been framed with a view to remove any impediment to persons obtaining the benefit of Vaccination, or any difficulty in obtaining Medical Relief in fit cases, through misapprehension, or through ignorance as to the parties to whom they should apply, owing to alterations which occur from time to time in the constitution of the Committees and other Dispensary arrangements. And the Commissioners recommend that if the placard Notices (Form N*) for the present year have not been already posted, steps should be taken for having them posted as soon as practicable. A copy of the Commissioners' Circular of 11th July, 1853, relating to this subject, to which the

* Page 14. † Page 16.

attention of the Committee is requested, is enclosed herewith*, together with the Form of Notice† referred to: and if they have not already taken steps for this purpose, the Committee should proceed, in accordance with paragraph 5 of that Circular, to obtain the requisite copies of the Notice for their District, by sending the necessary particulars to the Board of Guardians, with a view to their having the Notices printed for public notification in manner provided.

4. In some instances also it appears that Notice Boards (Form O‡) have not yet been affixed to the exterior of the Dispensary, or that the Inscriptions thereon do not contain all the requisite information, some of the particulars (such as the Notice "Vaccination gratis," or the times at which the Dispensary is open, or the name and residence of the Medical Officer,) being omitted. In any such cases, the Committee should take steps for remedying the defect, by having the notification affixed to the exterior of each Dispensary in a permanent form, by means of a board or otherwise, and with all the necessary particulars (as in Form O) inscribed thereon. A Copy of the placard Notice (Form N) should also be kept constantly posted up at each Dispensary, for general information.

5. With regard to the practice of Inoculation above adverted to, and the provisions on the subject set forth in the public Notice, the Commissioners request the Committee to consider, wherever the practice is found to prevail, and where evidence of the facts can be obtained, whether steps cannot be taken by communicating with the Police Authorities or otherwise, to detect and punish the offenders, so as to deter persons from a violation of the law which prohibits any practices by which the disease of Small Pox may be produced, that offence being punishable under 3 & 4 Vic., c. 29, § 8, by Imprisonment for one Month. From reports received by the Commissioners, it appears that in various instances, owing to the exertions of the local authorities, itinerant Inoculators have been successfully proceeded against under the provisions referred to, some of these parties having been convicted and committed to gaol for various terms of imprisonment, which has had the good effect, in some instances, not only of checking their illegal proceedings, but of inducing the poor residents of the district to bring their children to the Dispensary, where a large number have afterwards been vaccinated. The Commissioners trust that all practicable means will be adopted by the local authorities for attaining the same desirable end, wherever possible; and they do not doubt that the Medical Officer will afford to the Committee any aid in his power in furtherance of this object in the event of any cases of Inoculation with small-pox virus coming under his notice. The enclosed Circular, while referring to the value and importance of Vaccination as a protection against the suffering and mortality arising from Small Pox, also observes, that "the general practice of Vaccination will no doubt tend to diminish the labour which would otherwise fall upon the Medical Officer, in case Small Pox, from its highly contagious character, should become prevalent amongst the poor in his District;

* Page 11. † Notice, Form N, p. 14. ‡ Page 16.

and at the same time, by tending to prevent the prevalence of this disease, will no doubt tend also to the saving of the rates, by preventing an increase of sickness and consequent destitution from this cause, whereby the demands for relief at the cost of the rate-payers would be increased."

By order of the Commissioners,

W. Stanley, *Secretary.*

To the Honorary Secretary of each Dispensary Committee.

Enclosure.—Vaccination *and* Inoculation, *and* Notification *of* Dispensary Arrangements :—*Circular to Dispensary Committees.*

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
11th July, 1853.

Sir,

1. The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland deem it advisable at the present time to call the attention of Committees of Management and Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts, to the provision made under the Medical Charities Act for the performance of Vaccination.

2. From Returns which the Commissioners have had before them, and from the Reports of their Medical Inspectors, they have observed that in many Districts this part of the duty of the Medical Officer appears to have been performed with much zeal and success, a large number of cases in which the operation has been duly and successfully performed being reported. But in other Districts, on the other hand, it appears, that the number of cases of Vaccination performed by the Medical Officer has been very small, that few applications for Vaccination have been made to him, and that in some Districts no applications at all have been made to the Medical Officer for Vaccination during considerable periods, and the practice appears in fact in such cases to have fallen into disuse as a part of the Dispensary duty. At the same time, it appears from reports recently received that Small Pox has been prevalent in several Districts, and that the practice of Inoculation with Small Pox virus has extensively prevailed, and is still prevalent, in some Districts.

3. With regard to the injurious practice of Inoculation with Small Pox virus, the Commissioners desire to call attention to the provisions of the 8th section of the Act of Parliament passed in 1840 for the Extension of Vaccination (3 & 4 Vic., cap. 29), by which Inoculation with Small Pox is made an offence punishable as therein provided. The section, which still contines in force, enacts, "that "any person who shall, from and after the passing of this Act, produce "or attempt to produce in any person, by Inoculation with variolous "matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to any matter, "article, or thing, impregnated with variolous matter, or wilfully, by "any other means whatsoever, produce the disease of Small Pox, in "any person in England, Wales, or Ireland, shall be liable to be "proceeded against and convicted summarily before any two or more "Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions assembled ; and for every

"such Offence shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned in the Common "Gaol or House of Correction, for any term not exceeding One Month."

4. The 13th section of the Medical Charities Act, 14 & 15 Vic., cap., 68, provides that "the Medical Officer of every Dispensary "District constituted under this Act, shall and is hereby required to "vaccinate all persons who may come to him for that purpose:" and the Commissioners, in their Circular of the 7th July last, recommended, with a view as far as possible to prevent any impediment to persons obtaining the benefit of Vaccination, as well as Medical Relief where requisite, through ignorance as to the proper parties to whom they should apply, or the places at which they should apply, under the new arrangements, that printed Notices or Placards should be procured and posted in conspicuous places throughout the Dispensary District, as well as at each Dispensary itself; such Notices stating the locality of the Dispensary or Dispensary Stations in the District, the days and hours of attendance at each, the Name and Residence of the Medical Officer, and other particulars, and also announcing that a Ticket is not required for Vaccination, as in the case of an application for ordinary Medical Relief.

5. As changes occur from time to time in the parties authorized to issue tickets for Medical Relief, and otherwise in the Dispensary arrangements, it is desirable that such Notices should be renewed from time to time, and posted at each Dispensary after the completion of the Committee of Management, and appointment of Wardens, in each year; but it appears that at the time of the Inspector's attendance in some Districts, such Notices or Placards had not been circulated or posted in accordance with the Circular of 7th July last, probably owing, in some cases, to the Committee of Management not having been duly completed at the time. As the constitution of the Committees for the present year is now generally complete, the Commissioners recommend that if such Notices announcing the existing Dispensary arrangements are not posted in the District, steps should now be taken for obtaining and circulating them in manner suggested, by having them posted in conspicuous places throughout the District, as well as at the Dispensary itself. With this view, a copy of the Form of Notice, filled up with the necessary particulars, should be transmitted to the Board of Guardians, with a requisition for the number of copies required; and it may be advisable under the circumstances above stated, to add to the form of placard suggested, a notification of the provisions of the Vaccination Extension Act, above referred to, by printing section 8, as above quoted from that Act, on the placard itself. A copy of the form of Notice amended accordingly, is annexed hereto*; and the Commissioners recommend that steps should be taken for procuring and circulating copies without delay, if similar Notices in this Form or the Form heretofore in use are not already issued. It would also be desirable that in all cases a Notice should be painted, or affixed by a board, on the exterior of the Dispensary, in a form similar to that hereto annexed.†

* See Form N (p. 14), now prescribed by General Rules of 16th December, 1853, Article 16.

† Form O (p. 16), prescribed by General Rules of 16th December, 1853, Article 16.

6. The Commissioners desire further to point out, that there is no restriction or limitation as to the classes or description of persons who may avail themselves of the above provision for obtaining the benefit of Vaccination. The Act passed in 1840 "to extend the "practice of Vaccination," provided for the Vaccination of all persons who might come for that purpose. The Medical Charities Act, which has put an end to the separate contracts for Vaccination which previously existed, and requires that Vaccination should be performed as part of the ordinary duty of the Medical Officers of Dispensaries, provides in like manner that they shall vaccinate "all "persons who may come" to them for that purpose.

7. In some Districts it appears to have been a practice to require that a sum of money (as a shilling or other amount) should be deposited with the Medical Officer, by every person bringing a child to be vaccinated, such deposit to be returned after the child shall have been presented again for inspection on a subsequent day. In reference to this practice, the Commissioners desire to observe that there is no provision in the Medical Charities Act authorizing such a course; and the Medical Officer would not be justified in refusing to vaccinate without receiving a pecuniary deposit, which could not be made compulsory.

8. The object of the practice here alluded to appears to have been to induce the parties bringing children for Vaccination, to present them again on a subsequent day for inspection, in order that it may be ascertained that the operation has had a successful result. But it appears from reports which the Commissioners have received, that this object has not been uniformly attained by the practice of requiring a pecuniary deposit, as in many instances persons of sufficient means to be able to leave a pecuniary deposit have not again presented themselves after the first application, and have not applied for the return of the deposit. On the other hand, it is to be apprehended that if it were generally understood that a pecuniary deposit, however small, were required, it would operate amongst the poorer classes as a check to their availing themselves of the benefit of Vaccination, which it has been the object of the Legislature to promote and extend as much as possible; and it may be observed that the inconvenience to the poor, of requiring such a deposit, is in direct proportion to their want of means, its tendency being to check the applications to the Dispensary for Vaccination from those who are unable to procure it out of their own resources, and who are therefore the fittest objects for obtaining the advantage of gratuitous Vaccination at the Dispensary.

9. The Commissioners trust that the Medical Officer will impress on all persons applying to him for Vaccination, the importance and advantage of bringing the children again for subsequent inspection, and will endeavour by every proper means to induce them to do so: but at the same time, they do not consider it advisable that for this purpose any course should be adopted, such as that of requiring a pecuniary deposit, which may have the effect of altogether preventing a person from applying, and which is not sanctioned by the Act of Parliament. Vaccination where properly performed is, in a large proportion of cases, successful on the primary operation; and it is better that this should be performed than that any obstacle to it

should arise from the attempt to enforce the return of the applicant by requiring a pecuniary deposit.

10. The Medical Officer should, wherever practicable, induce the parties applying, to present the child again on a subsequent day for inspection, not only with a view to its being ascertained that the Vaccination has been successful, but also for the purpose of keeping up a supply of vaccine lymph. The Medical Officer should take care to keep up sufficient supplies of vaccine lymph at the Dispensary, and when the supply taken from persons presented there fails, or where the Medical Officer cannot otherwise obtain it, application should be made to the Board of Guardians in the usual manner for a fresh supply. The Commissioners have addressed the Board of Guardians in reference to the supply of vaccine lymph; and in cases where they subscribe for the Dispensary to the Cow Pock Institution in Dublin, the Medical Officer of the Dispensary District should be apprized of the fact, if not already so informed, in order that he may be enabled to apply direct to the Institution for the lymph required from time to time.

11. The Commissioners trust that the Committees of Management and Medical Officers of Dispensaries will use every means in their power to promote and extend the practice of Vaccination throughout their respective Districts, and to discourage and suppress that of Inoculation wherever the latter is found to prevail. It is unnecessary to dwell on the value and importance of Vaccination as a protection against the suffering and mortality arising from Small Pox; but they desire to observe that the general practice of Vaccination will no doubt tend to diminish the labour which would otherwise fall upon the Medical Officer in case Small Pox, from its highly contagious character, should become prevalent amongst the poor in his District; and at the same time, by tending to prevent the prevalence of this disease, will no doubt tend also to the saving of the rates, by preventing an increase of sickness and consequent destitution from this cause, whereby the demands for relief at the cost of the rate-payers would be increased.

12. The Commissioners request that this Circular may be communicated to the Medical Officer, as well as laid before the Committee of Management.

By order of the Commissioners,

W. Stanley, *Secretary.*

To the Honorary Secretary of the Committee of Management of each Dispensary District.

Forms of Notification prescribed by General Regulations of 16th December, 1853, Article 16, (annexed to foregoing Circular).

Form N.—Notice for Posting up at each Dispensary and other places in Dispensary Districts.

NOTICE.

—— Union.

—— Dispensary District, consisting of the Electoral Divisions of ——, in the above Union. [*It is desirable that such description, by Parishes or other-*

wise, should be given of the District as will enable the poor to understand what localities are included in it.]

Dispensary situate at —— (*a sufficient description of the locality to be given*).

Times of attendance of the Medical Officer at the Dispensary, every —— day and ——day, from —— o'clock to —— o'clock. Tickets for Medical Relief on attendance of the party *at the Dispensary* must be presented at the Dispensary within the hours and on the days here named.

Medical Officer, Dr. ——, of —— (*his place of residence to be stated*).

Visiting Tickets, for the attendance of the Medical Officer *at the patient's home*, may be presented to the Medical Officer either at the Dispensary or at his Residence; but if presented at his Residence, they should be presented before —— o'clock in the morning, in order to insure his attendance on the same day where required.

The Committee of Management of the Dispensary District meet at the Dispensary situate at —— on every ——, at —— o'clock in the ——noon (*state ordinary day and hour of meeting*).

The following are the persons authorized to issue Tickets for Medical Relief in the above District:

Committee of Management:
(*state names and places of residence*).

Wardens:
(*state names and places of residence*).

Relieving Officers:
(*state names and places of residence*).

Without a Ticket being presented from one of the above persons, the Medical Officer is not bound to attend or afford Medical Relief to any poor person. But Vaccination is performed without a Ticket being required.

Children Vaccinated gratuitously during the hours of attendance of the Medical Officer at the Dispensary, as above mentioned; and they should be afterwards brought again for examination of the arm, on such days as the Medical Officer may direct in each case.

All persons are hereby cautioned against the dangerous practice of Inoculation; and poor persons are advised to present their children (if they have not been already successfully Vaccinated) at the Dispensary, for Vaccination, as the best preservative against Small-pox. Vaccination is performed at the Dispensary, as above stated, on application, without any ticket or payment being required. By an Act of Parliament passed on the 23rd July, 1840 (3 & 4 Vic., cap. 29), entitled "An Act to extend the practice of Vaccination," the practice of Inoculation with Small-pox virus is made punishable by imprisonment. The following are the words of the 8th section of the Act:—

Extract from 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 29.

"§ 8. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall, from and after the passing of this Act, produce or attempt to produce in any person, by Inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to any matter, article, or thing impregnated with variolous matter, or wilfully by any other means whatsoever produce the disease of Small-pox in any person in England, Wales, or Ireland, shall be liable to be proceeded against and convicted summarily before any two or more Justices of the Peace in Petty Sessions assembled; and for every such offence shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned in the common gaol or house of Correction, for any term not exceeding one month."

By order of the Committee of Management,

—— *Honorary Secretary.*

—— of ——, 185–.

Form O.—Form for a Board or Inscription to be conspicuously placed on the Exterior of each Dispensary.

DISPENSARY.

Open on* ——days and ——days, from —— to ——o'clock.
Vaccination gratis. Medical Officer, Dr. *or* Surgeon (*his name*), of (*his residence*).

* *Name the several days of the week determined upon by the Committee for the purpose.*

No. 4.—Notification of Dispensary Arrangements.—Vaccination and Inoculation :—Circular to Boards of Guardians; with Enclosures.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
3rd June, 1854.

Sir,

1. The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland transmit herewith, for the information of the Board of Guardians, a Copy of a Circular, dated the 2nd instant,* which has been addressed to the several Dispensary Committees, relating to Vaccination, and the Notification of the Dispensary Arrangements, together with a Copy of the enclosure therein :† and the Commissioners request that the Guardians will be good enough to cause the proper Notifications, (Forms N & O ‡), to be supplied for the several Dispensary Districts and Dispensaries in the Union, not already duly supplied with them.

2. The Commissioners request the special attention of the Guardians to paragraphs 2 & 5 of the enclosed Circular of the 2nd instant,* relating to the injurious and illegal practice of Inoculation with Small Pox virus, and suggesting steps that may be taken with a view to the detection and punishment of parties committing the offence referred to, where evidence of the fact can be procured. It is of importance, for the protection of the community against the spread of a malignant and highly contagious disease, that all possible steps should be taken to prevent the practice of Inoculation or the use of means calculated to produce Small Pox, and to promote the practice of Vaccination as a means of protection against that disease : and the Commissioners trust that the Guardians, as well as other local authorities, will use all the means within their power to this end in their respective localities.

3. With regard to the supply of Vaccine Lymph for the Dispensaries, the Commissioners desire to call the Guardians' attention to the Circular of 12th July, 1853,§ a Copy of which is annexed ; and request that they will make provision for ensuring effective Vaccine Lymph for use at the Dispensaries, from time to time, if not already done.

4. Where the Guardians subscribe to the Cow Pock Institution in Dublin, for the supply of the respective Dispensary Districts in the Union with Vaccine Matter, you should apprize the Medical

* No. 3, p. 9. † Pages 11–16. ‡ Pages 14, 16. § Page 17.

Officers of the several Districts for which such subscription is made, if they are not already informed of the fact, in order that they may be enabled to apply direct to the Institution for the Lymph required from time to time.

By Order of the Commissioners,

W. Stanley, *Secretary.*

To the Clerk of the Board of Guardians of each Union.

Enclosure *referred to in paragraph* 3 *of preceding Circular of* 3*rd June*, 1854.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, 12*th July*, 1853.

Sir,

1. I am directed by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to transmit herewith, to be laid before the Board of Guardians, a copy of a Circular* which the Commissioners have addressed to the Committees of Management of Dispensary Districts, relating to the duties of Medical Officers of Dispensaries under the Medical Charities Act, in regard to Vaccination, and to the propriety of issuing Notices as thereto annexed, if such Notices are not already in use: and the Commissioners request that the Guardians will be good enough to cause such Notices to be supplied, on the Committee of any District in the Union furnishing the necessary particulars for the same.

2. With a view to the successful performance of Vaccination, it is of importance that proper Vaccine Lymph should be obtained and kept for use at the Dispensaries; and with reference to the means of insuring proper supplies of good Lymph, the Commissioners desire to call the attention of the Guardians to their Circular of the 8th July last, in which the Commissioners stated as follows:—

"Inquiries as to the mode of procuring Vaccine Lymph, for the use of the Medical Officers of Dispensaries in the Vaccination of persons coming to them for the purpose, in pursuance of § 13 of the Act, having been received by the Commissioners, they recommend that the Board of Guardians should procure the supplies that may be required for this purpose, from time to time, from the Cow Pock Institution in Dublin, as already suggested by the Commissioners in their Circulars of 7th March and 19th April, 1848, in reference to the supply of Vaccine Lymph for the Vaccination of inmates of the Workhouse. The Commissioners understand that in some cases, the orders of the Board of Guardians upon the requisition of the Medical Officers and Committees of the Dispensaries for the supply of Lymph, having been forwarded to Druggists, or Contractors for the supply of medicines, they have procured the Lymph from the Cow Pock Institution, whose charge for Lymph so procured is 2*s.* 6*d.* per packet. It would probably be found more economical and convenient for the Guardians to procure the Lymph direct from the Cow Pock Institution, the Directors of which have made arrangements for supplying it to the Dispensaries in Ireland on payment of 10*s.* 6*d.* annually for each Dispensary. As this subscription will insure a regular and sufficient supply of effective Lymph, for each Dispensary District for which the subscription is paid, the Commissioners recommend the Guardians to consider the propriety of procuring the requisite supplies in this

* Circular of 11th July, 1853, with Notifications attached, as since prescribed by General Order of 16th December, 1853; (p. 11–16.)

manner, if they do not already subscribe to the Institution for this purpose, as has been already done by the Boards of Guardians of various Unions."

3. The Commissioners trust that the Guardians, as well as the Dispensary Committees and Medical Officers, will use every means in their power to promote and extend the practice of Vaccination, and to repress that of Inoculation with Small-pox Virus in any Districts wherein the latter is found to prevail.

By Order of the Commissioners,

W. Stanley, *Secretary.*

To the Clerk of the Board of Guardians of each Union.

No. 5.—Vaccination and Inoculation:—Circular of Instructions to Medical Inspectors.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, 23rd February, 1854.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, having received Reports from which it appears that Inoculation with Small-pox Virus is still practised in some parts of Ireland, by itinerant Inoculators, desire to call the attention of the Medical Inspectors again to the Commissioners' Circulars of 11th and 12th July last, of which further copies were transmitted to the Boards of Guardians, and to the Committees and Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts, with the Commissioners' Circulars of 22nd December, accompanying the revised regulations for Dispensary Districts*; and I am directed to state, for your information, that, on the issue of the Circulars of the 11th and 12th July, 1853, the Commissioners transmitted copies of those Circulars to the Under-Secretary, for the information of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, at the same time stating, that the object of the Commissioners, in bringing the subject under the notice of His Excellency, had reference to the practice which prevails in some parts of Ireland, of Inoculating for the Small-pox; and the Commissioners submitted for consideration, whether any thing could be done by the Police Authorities which might have the effect of deterring persons from a violation of the law, which prohibits any practices by which the disease of Small-pox may be produced, that offence being punishable, under the Act 3 & 4 Vic. c. 29, § 8, by Imprisonment for One Month.

In reply, the Commissioners received a communication from Major Larcom, dated 27th August last, stating, by desire of His Excellency, that the matter having been brought under the consideration of the Inspector-General of Constabulary, he had again called the attention of that Force to the subject, by a Circular Order.

The Commissioners have addressed the Board of Guardians and Dispensary Committees, from time to time, wherever it has been reported that Inoculation is practised by itinerant Inoculators, and

* Second Annual Report, 1854, Appendix A, Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12.

have recommended them to consider, whether by communicating with the local authorities, or otherwise, the parties so practising Inoculation, if known, and if evidence of the fact can be obtained, cannot be prosecuted and punished, as provided in the Act above referred to : and the Commissioners trust that the Medical Officers will afford any aid in their power in furtherance of this desirable object, in the event of any cases of Inoculation coming under their notice. Independently of other considerations, it has been already observed in the Commissioners' Circular of 11th July, that the general practice of Vaccination will, no doubt, tend to diminish the labour which would otherwise fall upon the Medical Officer, in case of Small-pox, from its highly contagious character, becoming prevalent amongst the poor in his District.

The Commissioners make this communication to you for your information and guidance, in your inspection of the arrangements in the Dispensary Districts under your inspection ; and they have to observe, that it appears, from reports received by them, that in various instances itinerant Inoculators have been successfully proceeded against, and, owing to the exertions of the local authorities, some of these parties have been arrested and committed to gaol for various terms of imprisonment ; which has had the good effect, in some instances, not only of checking their operations, but of inducing the poor residents of the District to bring their children to the Dispensary, where a large number have been afterwards Vaccinated. The Commissioners trust that all practicable means will be adopted for attaining the same desirable end wherever possible.

I have the honour, &c.,

W. Stanley, *Secretary.*

To each Medical Inspector.

No. 6.—Vaccination and Inoculation:—Further Circular of Instructions to Medical Inspectors; with two Enclosures.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
27th June, 1854.

Sir,

I am directed by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland to transmit herewith for your information an extract from a communication received from the Medical Officer of the Cloonbur Dispensary District, in Oughterard Union,—and a copy of a Constabulary Report, from Sub-Inspector Lennon, of Killashee, in Ballymahon Union, received from the Chief Secretary's Office,—relating to cases of Inoculation which had occurred in their respective Districts.

The case reported by Sub-Inspector Lennon having been referred to the Law Adviser of the Chief Secretary's Office, he has given his opinion that the parents in that case were not liable to be proceeded against, under section 8 of the Vaccination Extension Act, 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 29 ; that the Statute referred to being a penal statute is to be construed strictly, and seems to contemplate the punishment

of the person who actually "produces" or "attempts to produce" Small-pox by Inoculation with variolous matter, &c. ; and he observes that there is no power in the Constabulary that he is aware of to procure the medical evidence sought for in that case.

There appears to be difficulty, in some cases of this kind, in procuring the necessary evidence for the conviction of the offenders ; and the Commissioners request that you will, in any case that may be brought under your notice in your district, in which an offence has been committed against the provisions of section 8 of the Act above referred to, afford all the aid in your power with a view to the conviction of the offender under that section.

I have, &c.,

W. Stanley, *Secretary.*

To each Medical Inspector.

Enclosure (A).—*Extract from a Communication received from Medical Officer of Cloonbur Dispensary District, in Oughterard Union.*

A woman named Joyce, I believe, has recently inoculated several children for Small-pox, within this District ; and I am of opinion it would not be difficult to have her convicted of the crime, if the duty of the Relieving Officer.

Enclosure (B).—Police Report.

County Longford, Killashee, May 2, 1854.

I beg leave to state, that I have reason to believe that an infant belonging to James Reynolds, of Kennagh, has been lately inoculated with matter for the purpose of producing Small-pox.

I saw the child last Friday, but I was unable to judge whether it was for Small-pox it was inoculated, and therefore I communicated with Dr. Bracken, of Ballymahon, who is the Poor Law Medical Attendant for that District, requesting that he would see the child, and inform me whether it is the supposed disease the child has ; but as that gentleman has not since seen the child, nor replied to my communication, I beg to ask for instructions in this case :—

1st. As to how I shall be able to procure the attendance of a Medical person to decide upon the nature of the complaint.

2nd. In the absence of evidence against the person who actually inoculated the child, should the parents be proceeded against for having got it done? See 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 29, sec. 8.

I understand that a great number of children have been operated upon, and I strongly suspect a quack, named Bucannon, who resides in this neighbourhood ; and although I have used every exertion, I cannot arrive at any direct evidence against him.

(Signed), John J. Lennon, *3rd Sub-Inspector.*

Longford, May 3, 1854.

Submitted.—I have directed Sub-Inspector Lennon to procure a Medical Practitioner's certificate, pending your instructions as to whether the parents of the child may be proceeded against.

(Signed), Thos. Porter, *2nd County Inspector.*

The Inspector-General.

II.—CHOLERA, AND SANITARY PRECAUTIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE NUISANCES REMOVAL AND DISEASES PREVENTION ACTS.

No. 1.—EXAMINATION of the LOCALITIES in which CASES of FEVER, &c., had occurred:—Circular to Boards of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
3rd April, 1854.

SIR,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland are of opinion that great advantage to the Union would arise were the Board of Guardians to ascertain, from the entries in the Register, the previous residence of patients admitted, during the last twelve months, in the Fever Hospital, labouring under Fever, with a view of directing inquiry to be made by the Relieving Officer, or other servant of the Board of Guardians, into the sanitary state of the pauper's residence, and the neighbourhood thereof; and, in case of the detection of the existence of filth or any nuisance, to cause its removal, in accordance with the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts.

The Commissioners find from the Reports of the General Board of Health, and other sources of information, that Fever, Cholera, and other infectious or epidemic diseases, revisit the same neighbourhoods, and reappear in the same houses, on the occasion of the outbreak of epidemic disease, as had suffered on previous visitations; and the Commissioners think that no possible exertion should be spared to render the sanitary state of the country satisfactory, and so to mitigate, if not avoid, the impending danger of Cholera.

By Order of the Commissioners,

W. STANLEY, *Secretary.*

To the Clerk of each Union.

No. 2.—REGISTRY of CASES attended out of Hospital, under the CHOLERA ORDER:—Instructions transmitted from time to time, to Medical Officers of Cholera Districts, on the issue of a CHOLERA ORDER*; with Enclosures.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
1854.

SIR,

1. Inquiries having been received from the Medical Officers of some Districts to which an Order providing for the medical relief of persons affected or threatened with Cholera has been issued, as to the manner in which cases of Diarrhœa and of Cholera attended without Tickets in pursuance of such Orders should be recorded,*

* For the Cholera Order, see Second Annual Report, 1854, App. A, No. 27.

the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland transmit the following instructions for the guidance of the Medical Officers of such Districts.

2. The class of cases referred to,—namely, cases of Diarrhœa and of Asiatic Cholera, or its premonitory symptoms, attended without Tickets,—should be recorded separately from the ordinary Dispensary cases attended in pursuance of Tickets under the Medical Charities Act, for which alone the ordinary Dispensary Register (Medical Relief Register, Form F.) is intended: and the Commissioners are desirous of being furnished, from time to time, with returns of all cases attended under the Cholera Orders, so long as those Orders continue in force.

3. A form of Return has been accordingly prepared, which will serve also as a Register or record of any future cases which may occur, to be kept by the Medical Officer and submitted to the Committee of his District at their periodical meetings. Copies of the Form* are enclosed herewith, and the Commissioners request that you will transmit to them a return in this form at the close of each week, retaining a duplicate of it. The return should be made up so as to include all cases which have occurred up to Saturday inclusive, and be transmitted so as to reach this Office on the following Tuesday, at latest.

4. The first part of the return, (marked "I.—Summary,") should show in the respective columns the *entire numbers* attended under the Cholera Order, from the *date of receipt of such Order* to the *last day included in the return*,—namely, to the end of the week for which the return is made; and this summary can be made up accordingly, *in each weekly return*, after the first, by adding to the numbers in the Summary of the last *previous* weekly return, the numbers of new cases in the week for which the return is made.

5. The Commissioners request your special attention to the second part of the return, with a view to your ascertaining and recording the particulars to be included therein as fully and accurately as possible, especially in reference to the earlier cases. The Commissioners, however, do not wish to trouble you to fill up the return No. II., in reference to all past cases: it should commence with the new cases in the first week for which the return is made.

6. The Commissioners request that you will transmit to them accordingly a return on the close of the present week, and on the close of each ensuing week, so long as the Cholera Order remains in force in your District. But in any week in which there may be *no* new cases, it will be sufficient to apprize the Commissioners of the fact, by transmitting the form merely, with a note of the fact upon it: it is requested that you will be good enough to notify the fact *on the form*, rather than *by letter*. Further copies of the form will be supplied, when required, on application to this Office.

7. In any instance where a case recorded in column 1 of the Register No. II. as a case of Diarrhœa passes into Asiatic Cholera, the fact should be stated accordingly; and care should be taken that

* Enclosure, p. 24.

the same individual be not reckoned twice over in the Summary (No. 1); but the number of such cases can be distinguished, where necessary, by a note in the column for observations.

8. In like manner, care should be taken where the Medical Officer of the Dispensary District also attends a Cholera Hospital, that cases seen in the first instance as Dispensary cases, but afterwards removed to Hospital, be not reckoned twice over in the total numbers. It will be advisable for greater clearness that a separate record should be kept of Patients in Hospital; and a corresponding form* has been prepared accordingly, of which any requisite copies will be transmitted to you on your informing the Commissioners whether you attend any Hospital in which cases of Asiatic Cholera are received under arrangements made by the Board of Guardians or Dispensary Committee.

9. In case of your attending any case which is afterwards sent to an *Hospital not under your charge*, it will be desirable that you should nevertheless record the particulars of the case in the Register No. II., as far as you are able to ascertain them, up to the time when the case is transferred to Hospital.

By Order of the Commissioners,

ARTHUR MOORE, *Assistant Secretary.*

To each Medical Officer of a Cholera District.

* No. 5 and Enclosure; pages 26, 27.

ENCLOSURE.—*Dispensary Cholera Register.*

_____ *Dispensary District, in* _____ *Union.*

Register of Cases of DIARRHŒA and CHOLERA in the above Dispensary District, attended out of Hospital, by Dr. ——, Medical Officer, from the — day of —— 1854, (the date of receipt of the Cholera Order,) to Saturday, the — day of——, 1854, inclusive.

I.—SUMMARY :—being a Return of the Total Number of Cases attended by the Medical Officer out of Hospital, during the above period.

DISEASE.	Total Number of Cases to close of previous week, as in last Weekly Return.	New Cases in the week for which the present Return is made.	Total Cases.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining under Treatment.	Sent to Hospital.	Total.	Observations :—(State hereunder the Name of the Hospital to which any of the Patients may have been sent.)
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Asiatic Cholera, . . Diarrhœa, English Cholera, or other affection premonitory of Asiatic Cholera, . .									
Total, .									

II.—REGISTER of NEW CASES included in Column 3 of foregoing Table No. 1.

Disease: (As Asiatic Cholera, English Cholera, or Diarrhœa, &c.)	Name of Patient.	Sex.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence: (Name of Street, Row, Place, Townland, &c.; and whether in an upper room, ground floor, cellar, &c.)	State of Locality in which resident, in regard to Cleanliness, &c., or proximity to predisposing causes of Disease.	Whether or not residing in any locality in which Cholera prevails, or lately resident in such a locality.	Premonitory Symptoms, if any, and what? And their duration before being seen by the Medical Officer.	Whether attended at Patient's Residence, or at Dispensary, or at Medical Officer's Residence.	Length of Time under Treatment.		Result: (as Recovered, Died, Remaining under Treatment, or Sent to Hospital.)	Observations: Especially as to probable origin of the attack; habits, condition in life, and previous health of the Patient; and Treatment.
										Date of First Attendance.	Date of last Attendance.		
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.

(*Signature,*) *Medical Officer.*

(*Date,*) *of* 1854. *of* *Dispensary District.*

No. 3.—Registry of Cases attended out of Hospital, under the Cholera Order:—Letter to Dispensary Committees, with Copy of foregoing Instructions to Medical Officers*.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

Sir, 1854.

I am directed by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to transmit herewith, for the information of the Dispensary Committee, a Copy of Instructions* which the Commissioners have addressed to the Medical Officers of Cholera Districts, relating to the Registry of cases of Diarrhœa and Cholera attended without Tickets, in pursuance of the Regulations contained in the Cholera Order.

By Order of the Commissioners,

W. Stanley, *Secretary.*

To the Honorary Secretary of the Dispensary Committee of each Cholera District.

No. 4.—Registry of Cases attended out of Hospital, under the Cholera Order:—Letter to Boards of Guardians, with Copy of foregoing Instructions to Medical Officers*.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

Sir, 1854.

I am directed by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to transmit herewith, for the information of the Board of Guardians, a Copy of Instructions* which the Commissioners have addressed to the Medical Officers of Cholera Districts, relating to the Registry of cases of Diarrhœa and Cholera attended without Tickets, in pursuance of the Regulations contained in the Cholera Order.

The Commissioners request that you will inform them, *by return of post,* whether there is any and what Hospital in the Union to which *Cholera patients are or have been sent,* since the issue of the Cholera Order, under arrangements made by the Board of Guardians; and if so, that you will state the names of the Hospital, and of the Medical Officer or Officers thereof, appointed under such arrangements, for the attendance of Cholera patients in Hospital, if any.

By Order of the Commissioners,

W. Stanley, *Secretary.*

To the Clerk of the Board of Guardians.

* No. 2, p. 21.

No. 5.—Registry of Cases attended under Cholera Order, in Hospital:—Circular of Instructions transmitted from time to time, to Medical Officers of Cholera Hospitals, after issue of such Order.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

Sir, 1854.

1. The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland transmit to you herewith, for your information, a Copy of a Circular which they have addressed to the Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts* to which an Order providing for the Medical Relief of Cholera cases has been issued, relative to the mode of registering such cases, and calling for a weekly return in a form therein referred to, relating to cases treated by them *out of Hospital.*

2. The Commissioners request that you will furnish them with a similar return, upon the close of the present and each succeeding week, of Cholera Cases *admitted into Hospital* under your charge, in pursuance of arrangements made with the Board of Guardians. A Form for the Return† of such cases is enclosed herewith; and further copies of it will be supplied, when required, on application to this Office.

3. In regard to cases admitted into Hospital which *have been attended in the first instance by the Medical Officer of the Dispensary,* it will not be necessary for you to make a return of those particulars of the case which are more readily ascertainable by the Medical Officer visiting the case at the patient's residence, as pointed out in paragraph 9 of the enclosed letter*; but in other cases, *not previously attended by the Dispensary Medical Officer,* and therefore not returned by him, the Commissioners request that you will be good enough to record the particulars required by the return as fully as the information which you may be able to obtain may enable you.

By Order of the Commissioners,

Arthur Moore, *Assistant Secretary.*

To Dr. , *Medical Officer of Cholera Hospital.*

* No. 2, p. 21. † Page 27.

ENCLOSURE.—*Hospital Cholera Register.*

_____ *Cholera Hospital in* _____ _____ *Dispensary District, in* _____ *Union.*

Register of Cases of CHOLERA or CHOLERAIC DISEASE in HOSPITAL in the above District, from the day of 185 , (the date of receipt of the Cholera Order,) to Saturday, the day of , 1854, inclusive.

I.—SUMMARY :—being a Return of the Total Number of such Cases attended by the Medical Officer, in Hospital, during the above period.

DISEASE.	Total Number of Cases to close of previous week, as in last Weekly Return.	New Cases in the week for which the present Return is made.	Total Cases.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining under Treatment.	Total.	Observations.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Asiatic Cholera, . . Diarrhœa, English Cholera, or other affection premonitory of Asiatic Cholera, . .								
Total, . .								

II.—REGISTER of NEW CASES included in Column 3 of foregoing Table No. 1.

Disease: (As Asiatic Cholera, English Cholera, or Diarrhœa, &c.)	Name of Patient.	Sex.	Age.	Occupation.	Residence; with Electoral Division in which situate; (Name of Street, Row, Place, Townland, &c.; and whether in an upper room, ground floor, cellar, &c.)	State of Locality in which resident, in regard to Cleanliness, &c., or proximity to predisposing causes of Disease.	Whether or not residing in any locality, in which Cholera prevails, or lately resident in such a locality.	Premonitory Symptoms, if any, and what? And their duration before being seen by the Medical Officer.	Date of Admission.	Date of Discharge, or Termination of the Case.	Result: (as) Recovered, Died, or Remaining under Treatment.)	Observations: Especially as to probable origin of the attack; habits, condition in life, and previous health of the Patient; and Treatment.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.

(*Signature,*) *Medical Officer.*

(*Date,*) *of* 1854.

No 6.—Sanitary Precautions against Cholera and other Epidemic Disease;—Circular to New Dispensary Committees; with Enclosures.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
17th May, 1854.

Sir,

1. The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor Ireland desire to call the attention of the Dispensary Committees recently appointed for the current year, to the Circular of Instructions to the late Committees, dated 12th October last,* relating to the duties imposed on the Dispensary Committees and their Medical Officers by § 19 of the Medical Charities Act, by which they are required to aid in carrying into effect the Directions and Regulations issued under the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, in their respective Districts.

2. The Commissioners accordingly transmit, annexed hereto, a copy of the above Circular,* together with the Directions and Regulations of 20th September, 1853,† (which still continue in force under the Orders in Council of 17th September and 9th March last,) and copies of explanatory Circulars,† as well as a set of the Forms† therein referred to, further copies of which should be obtained, from time to time when required, in the usual manner, by application to the Board of Guardians for the same.

3. Cholera having appeared in various parts of Ireland during the present year, the Commissioners deem it right to point out to the present Committees as well as other local authorities, the importance of timely sanitary precautions being taken in their respective localities against any fresh appearance or extension of the disease, and the *necessity of continued vigilance to prevent fresh accumulations of filth and nuisances,* in localities which may have been already cleansed: and the Commissioners request the attention of the Committee to the following paragraph in the Circular of 19 Oct., 1852:—

"The Commissioners desire to impress on the Guardians the importance of any precautionary measures which they are empowered to carry into effect, in the removal of Nuisances &c., being adopted *before* the appearance of Epidemic Disease; inasmuch as many measures of this nature which might be safely and advantageously resorted to at the present time, might tend to aggravate the evil they are intended to provide against and alleviate, if deferred until the actual appearance of such Disease The Commissioners desire further to point out that any such measures will also be of service as precautions against Epidemic Fever. Typhus Fever has long been the scourge of Ireland, attributable in a great measure no doubt to causes not removable by the Guardians, but also, to a very great extent, the result of the undrained filthy state of the worst parts of almost every Irish town, unknown and unvisited by those in better circumstances: but when once Fever is prevalent, it extends its ravages to all classes, and is even more fatal to the rich than to the poor. It may at the same time be observed that any precautions of the kind herein adverted to, which tend to prevent or diminish the prevalance or virulence of epidemic or contagious disease amongst the poor, will no doubt tend also to the saving of the rates, by diminishing the demands for relief at the cost of the rates."

4. The result of past experience and inquiry tends to show that Fever, Cholera, and other infectious or epidemic diseases, revisit

* Enclosure i., p. 30.
† See Second Annual Report, 1854, App. A, Nos. 18–26.

the same neighbourhoods and reappear in the same houses, on the occasion of the outbreak of epidemic disease; and the Commissioners think that no possible exertion should be spared to render the sanitary state of the country satisfactory, and so to mitigate, if not avoid, the impending danger of Cholera, They accordingly recommend the Committee, while taking steps for the abatement of Nuisances and the removal of causes unjurious to health, throughout their District, to direct their attention especially to any localities in which Cholera or Fever, or other epidemic disease, has prevailed on former occasions; and with this view it would be advisable to ascertain from the entries in the Medical Relief Register, the previous residence of any patients treated for Fever as Dispensary patients or removed to a Fever Hospital, during the last twelve months, with a view to cause inquiry to be made into the sanitary state of the patient's residence, and of the neighbourhood thereof; and in case of the existence of any filth or nuisance in the house or neighbourhood in which the case occurred, being discovered, to cause its removal, in accordance with the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, without delay.

5. The attention of the Committee is requested to paragraphs 5 and 6 of the annexed Circular of 12th October last,* suggesting that for the purpose of co-operating with the Board of Guardians in carrying into effect the provisions of those Acts, the Committee should meet at shorter intervals than is requisite for the ordinary purposes of the Dispensary; and that they should obtain the assistance of the Medical Officer in certifying the existence of nuisances which may come under his notice in the course of his attendances at the residences of Dispensary patients, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act there referred to.

By order of the Commissioners,

W. Stanley, *Secretary.*

To the Honorary Secretary of each Dispensary Committee.

Enclosures transmitted with foregoing Circular.

Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts of 1848 and 1849, (11 & 12 Vic., c. 123, and 12 & 13 Vic., c. 111); and § 19 of Medical Charities Act of 1851, (14 & 15 Vic., c. 68.)

Extracts from Circulars of 19th October 1852, and 21st September, 1853.†

General Order of 20th September, 1853, containing Directions and Regulations issued in pursuance of § 10 of the Act of 1848, and under the Order in Council of 17th September, 1853, renewed by Order in Council of 9th March, 1854, for six months from the latter date.‡

Circular to Boards of Guardians of 30th September, 1853.‡

Circular to Boards of Guardians of 5th October, 1853:‡
Circular to Boards of Guardians of 12th October, 1853:‡
} Stating the cases to which the Forms‡ for proceedings in the removal of Nuisances are applicable, and the mode in which they should be used.

Circular to Dispensary Committees, of 12 Oct., 1853: (annexed hereto.*)

Circulars to Boards of Guardians of 25th November, 1853, as to services of the Constabulary.‡

Forms, (No. 1 A, 1 B, 1 C; No. 2; No. 3,) for use in manner pointed out in Circulars of 5th and 12th October, 1853, in proceedings for the abatement of Nuisances &c.‡

---

* Enclosure i., p. 30. † Enclosure ii., pages 31-33.

‡ Second Annual Report, 1854, App. A, Nos. 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26.

Enclosures.

1. Circular *to* Dispensary Committees *annexed to foregoing Circular of 17th May, 1854, and referred to therein.*

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
Sir, *12th October,* 1853.

1. The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have directed me to forward to the Dispensary Committee the accompanying supply of Forms, which have been prepared for the purposes of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts of 1848 and 1849.* The Commissioners also transmit a copy of Circulars addressed by them on the 5th and 12th instant, respectively, to Boards of Guardians,† accompanying copies of the Forms, and describing the cases and the manner in which they should be used. The Forms should be distributed in manner pointed out in paragraph 2 of the Circular of 12th instant.

2. Under the 19th section of the Medical Charities Act, it is the duty of the Committees of Management and Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts, as well as all other persons appointed or employed under that Act, in their respective Districts, to aid the Guardians of the Poor, and such Officers or Persons as they shall appoint or employ, in the superintendence and execution of the Directions and Regulations issued by the Commissioners, in pursuance of the Order in Council putting in force certain provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts of 1848 and 1849.

3. In many cases, the Boards of Guardians have themselves already appointed the Dispensary Committees to be Sanitary Committees for the purposes of these Acts, and have called upon them to afford their aid, in their respective Districts and localities, in carrying into effect the Directions and Regulations referred to: and the Commissioners deem it expedient to transmit to the several Committees, direct, a copy of those Directions and Regulations‡, which they, and the Medical Officers of the respective Districts, are bound to aid the Guardians in carrying into effect, whether specially appointed by them for the purpose or not.

4. The Commissioners accordingly enclose herewith a copy of the Directions and Regulations issued by them under the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, together with explanatory Circulars which they have issued to the Boards of Guardians of the respective Unions in Ireland, for their guidance; copies of the Acts are also enclosed herewith; and the Commissioners trust that the Board of Guardians will receive from the Committees of Management, and the Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts, at the present time, in their respective localities, their cordial aid and active co-operation in carrying into effect the provisions of the Acts for the removal of Nuisances and the prevention (as far as possible) of epidemic disease.

5. With this view, it is desirable that *the Dispensary Committee, acting as a Sanitary Committee, should meet at shorter intervals than*

* Forms, No. 1, A, B, C; No. 2; No. 3; Second Annual Report, 1854, App. A, No. 23.

† Ibid, Nos. 22, 24.

‡ General Order of 20th Sept., 1853; 2nd Annual Report, 1854, App. A, No. 18.

is prescribed by the General Rules for the ordinary purposes of the dispensary business; and the Commissioners refer to the enclosed Directions and Regulations and accompanying communications, as indicating the objects to which their attention should be directed in their respective localities, and the mode in which their aid may be effectively rendered to the Guardians, *to whom the Committee should report at each of the weekly meetings of the Board,* as to the steps taken in the execution of the Directions and Regulations,—as to any Nuisances existing or in course of removal in the District,—and as to the sanitary state of the District generally.

6. The Commissioners request that the Committee will communicate the contents of this Letter to the *Medical Officer or Officers of the Dispensary District, each of whom should also be furnished with copies of the Form of Certificate* (No. 1 A),* with a view to his certifying the existence of any Nuisances such as are therein described, in accordance with the 6th section of the Act of 1849, in order to the necessary steps being taken for the abatement or removal of any such causes of injury to health.

7. For any further copies of any of the Forms that may be required, application should be made to the Board of Guardians; and if the Notice recommended in the Commissioners' Circular of 30th ultimo, has not yet been circulated and posted for public information in the District, application should likewise be made to the Guardians for copies of it for that purpose.

By Order of the Commissioners,

To the Honorary Secretary of the Committee of Management of each Dispensary District.

W. Stanley, *Secretary.*

---

ii. *Extracts referred to in foregoing Circular of 17th May, 1854, as to Removal of Nuisances, &c.*

Extracts from Circular to Boards of Guardians, dated 19th October, 1852, in reference to the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts (11 & 12 Vic., c. 123, and 12 & 13 Vic., c. 111).

The appearance of Asiatic Cholera as an Epidemic in parts of the Continent of Europe renders it desirable that the attention of the Guardians should be directed to those steps which may be taken in the removal of Nuisances, &c., as precautionary measures for the preservation of health: and to this end, the careful and vigilant attention of all those public and local bodies to whom authority is given for enforcing sanitary precautions, and the removal of causes which may be injurious to health at any time, and especially in the event of the recurrence of Epidemic Disease in this country, appears to be demanded at the present time: and the Commissioners will be prepared to afford the Guardians any advice and assistance in their power in reference to these objects.

The Commissioners desire to impress on the Guardians the importance of any precautionary measures which they are empowered to carry into effect, in the removal of Nuisances, &c., being adopted

* Forms, Second Annual Report, 1854, App. A, No. 23.

before the appearance of Epidemic Disease; inasmuch as many measures of this nature which might be safely and advantageously resorted to at the present time, might tend to aggravate the evil they are intended to provide against and alleviate, if deferred until the actual appearance of such disease. The Commissioners desire further to point out that any such measures will also be of service as precautions against Epidemic Fever. Typhus Fever has long been the scourge of Ireland, attributable in a great measure no doubt to causes not removable by the Guardians, but also, to a very great extent, the result of the undrained filthy state of the worst parts of almost every Irish town, unknown and unvisited by those in better circumstances; but when once Fever is prevalent, it extends its ravages to all classes, and is even more fatal to the rich than to the poor. It may at the same time be observed, that any precautions of the kind herein adverted to, which tend to prevent or diminish the prevalence or virulence of epidemic or contagious disease amongst the poor, will no doubt tend also to the saving of the rates, by diminishing the demands for relief at the cost of the rates.

Under § 1 of the first-named Act (11 & 12 Vic., c. 123, Act of 1848), the Board of Guardians and other local authorities therein designated are empowered, in case of complaint, to take proceedings for the abatement of Nuisances in connexion with houses or property, for the cost of abating which the owners or occupiers of the premises are responsible. On receipt of a Notice signed by two or more inhabitant householders, representing the existence of any of the causes of complaint described in the Act, and setting forth that the premises referred to in such Notice are in such a condition as to be a Nuisance or injurious to health, the Guardians are empowered, after due examination, to proceed against the owner or occupier of the premises in manner provided in the Act, with a view to the removal of the cause of complaint if the same be not previously abated: and in case of his non-compliance with any order of Justices in this behalf, the Guardians or other authorities named for the purpose, may themselves cause the Nuisance to be abated and removed. Sections 3 and 4 provide for the payment of the costs and expenses thus incurred, which should be recovered from the owners or occupiers as therein provided, wherever practicable: but the latter section is so far modified by § 7 of the second Act (12 & 13 Vic, c. 111, Act of 1849), that such expenses incurred by the Guardians may, in certain cases described, where not so recoverable, be charged by the Guardians upon the Poor-rates of the Electoral Division in which the premises are situate. It will be observed that under § 5 of the second Act, Justices may act in Petty Sessions in cases brought before them under these Acts, although they may be ex-officio Guardians of the Union.

The powers given by § 1 of the first Act, for the removal of Nuisances, are extended by § 6 of the second Act, which dispenses with the necessity of a notice from householders, and enables the Board of Guardians and other local authorities to take proceedings for the removal of any of the causes of complaint specified in the first Act, upon a Certificate of their existence from any Medical or

Relieving Officer of the Union, or from two Constables. The Guardians are thus enabled themselves to take measures for the removal of Nuisances by the agency of their own Officers: and the Commissioners request the attention of the Guardians to the subject with a view to their considering the propriety of calling upon the Medical and Relieving Officers of the Union to certify to them from time to time any Nuisances of the kinds described in the Act, which may come under their notice in the course of their performance of the duties of their office in their respective Districts, so far as this may be practicable without interfering with their ordinary duties.

The Form of Certificate of the Medical or Relieving Officer may be similar to the Form of Notice (Schedule A), for the use of householders, as annexed to the first Act, or to the like effect; and it may be convenient for the Guardians, with a view to avoid unnecessary delay and expense, to cause their Relieving Officers to be provided with blank Forms of Certificate, to be filled up where they find such Nuisances to exist, *and to instruct them to leave a copy of any such Certificate with the occupier of the premises to which it may relate, with a view to the latter removing the cause of complaint without a resort to legal proceedings.* This, however, would not dispense with the necessity of any of the other steps prescribed by § 1 of the Act, wherever it is necessary to go on with such proceedings.

The authorities who are empowered to take steps for the removal of Nuisances are designated in § 1 of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act of 1848, and in § 6 of the Amendment Act of 1849. Where there is in any Town, Parish, or other locality within any Union, a Town Council, Trustees, Commissioners, Officers of Health, or other local body, it is probable that these Officers, being on the spot in their respective localities, may be able more effectively to carry into effect such measures as may be necessary for the removal of Nuisances, in those localities, than the Board of Guardians of the Union at large: but the Board of Guardians, although authorized to incur certain expenses themselves in certain cases, are not authorized to provide other bodies with funds for the purposes referred to.

The existence of such bodies, however, does not deprive the Board of Guardians of their own powers and functions in the same localities: and § 6 of the second Act appears to devolve the duties in question more immediately upon the Guardians. Under § 1 of the first Act, the Board of Guardians can, if they think fit, appoint a Committee of Members of their own body, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions in question; and this power may enable the Board of Guardians to provide more effectively and conveniently for the due execution of the Acts in remote parts of the Union, where there may be no other body authorized to take the necessary proceedings in this behalf; such Committees reporting their proceedings from time to time to the Board of Guardians at their Weekly Meetings.

By Order of the Commissioners,

ARTHUR MOORE, *Assistant Secretary.*

Extract from a Circular issued to Boards of Guardians by the Poor Law Commissioners, dated 21st September, 1853, on the issue of the Directions and Regulations of 20th September, 1853.

The Commissioners desire further to point out sections of both Acts containing provisions now required to be promptly carried into effect.

Section 10 of the Act of 1848, under which the Commissioners have issued their Order containing the Directions and Regulations deemed to be primarily necessary, directs, that the Guardians or their Officers shall superintend and see to the execution of such Directions and Regulations; and where there may be default or delay in their execution, through neglect of Public Officers having the care and management of streets, public ways, and places, or by reason of the poverty of occupiers of houses and tenements, the Guardians of the Poor of the Union are to provide for or aid in the execution of such Directions and Regulations.

Section 13 (Act of 1848): the Guardians of the Poor, or their Officers employed for the purpose, may, at reasonable hours in the daytime, enter into and inspect any dwelling or place, if there be ground for believing that there exists therein any filth or matter dangerous to health, or that there may be any necessity for executing therein any of the Directions or Regulations of the Commissioners.

Section 16, (Act of 1848,) imposes penalties for obstructing the execution of the Act.

Section 4, (Act of 1849,) empowers the Guardians of the Poor to direct prosecutions for the wilful violation or neglect of the Commissioners' Directions or Regulations.

Section 14, (Act of 1848,) enables the Guardians of the Poor to defray out of the Poor-rates the expenses incurred by them in execution of the Directions or Regulations of the Commissioners; and by the 19th Section of the Medical Charities Act, (14 & 15 Vic., cap. 68,) it is provided that all expenses so incurred shall be charged on the Poor-rates of the respective Electoral Divisions.

By the same Section of the Medical Charities Act, it is directed that all Committees, Inspectors, Medical Officers, and other persons employed under that Act, shall, in their respective Districts, aid the Guardians of the Poor and their Officers in the execution of any Directions or Regulations issued by the Commissioners, under the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts.

Section 6, (Act of 1849,) and Sections 1 & 3, (Act of 1848,) give the Guardians powers for enforcing the removal of Nuisances by the owners or occupiers of premises in which they may be found to exist, or for recovery of the expenses incurred where the Nuisances may not be removed by owners or occupiers; but the Guardians should keep in view the power given to them by Section 10 for Removal of Nuisances where, by reason of poverty, the occupiers cannot comply with the Commissioners' Directions and Regulations.

Section 7, (Act of 1849,) enables the Guardians of the Poor to defray, out of the Poor-rates, expenses incurred in having Nuisances removed from premises, when not recovered from owners or occupiers.

By Order of the Commissioners,

W. Stanley, *Secretary.*

iii. CIRCULAR *to Boards of Guardians as to the Services of the* CONSTABULARY *in* CERTIFYING NUISANCES *and* SERVING NOTICES *on the Parties.*

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
25th November, 1853.

SIR,

1. Adverting to paragraph 7 of the Circular addressed by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, on the 12th ultimo, to Boards of Guardians of Unions in Ireland, relating to proceedings to be taken under the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, and to the Instructions issued by the Inspector-General of the Constabulary, in which it was stated that *the Constabulary had been directed to give a Notice or Certificate to the Guardians, in pursuance of* § 6 *of the Act of* 1849, *of any Nuisances of which they may receive credible information, and also to go in quest of Nuisances whenever they can be spared from the discharge of their more peculiar duties;* the Commissioners have now to state, for the information of Boards of Guardians and the Sanitary Committees appointed by them, that the Commissioners have received a further communication, by direction of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, from the Chief Secretary's Office, informing them that *the Constabulary will be instructed to issue Notices to parties for the Removal of Nuisances, such Notices being forwarded to the Constabulary by the Clerk of the Board of Guardians acting for the Board officially, or by the Presiding Chairman or Honorary Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Sanitary Committee acting officially for the Committee;* it being understood that all subsequent proceedings after the service of such Notices by the Constabulary, shall be carried on by the Boards of Guardians and the Sanitary Committees by means of their own Officers.

2. After receipt of the Certificate of the Constabulary, of the existence of Nuisances, and the service of the consequent Notices to the parties concerned, (Forms No. 2 and No. 3, respectively,* referred to in paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Circular of 5th ultimo,) for the removal or abatement of the Nuisances, the remaining functions of the Guardians in abating the Nuisances reported to them, as already intimated in the Circular of 12th ultimo, must be performed by persons directly employed under their own authority, the Guardians making use of their ordinary staff of Officers for the purpose as far as practicable.

3. A sufficient number of copies of the present Circular, showing to what extent the assistance of the Constabulary will now be available, is forwarded herewith, for transmission to the several Sanitary Committees appointed by the Board of Guardians, in pursuance of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts and the Medical Charities Act; and the Commissioners request that the Board of Guardians will cause a copy of this Circular to be transmitted to each of such Committees accordingly, for their information and guidance.

By Order of the Commissioners,
ARTHUR MOORE, *Assistant Secretary.*

To the Clerk of the Board of Guardians of each Union.

* Forms, Second Annual Report, 1854, App. A, No. 23.

No. 7.—Cholera; Sanitary Precautions:—Further Circular to Boards of Guardians; with Enclosures.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
18th May, 1854.

Sir,

1. Having reason to apprehend that in some Unions the Guardians are relaxing their exertions for putting into execution the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, and that in some Districts no steps are at present being taken for enforcing the necessary sanitary precautions in pursuance of those Acts, the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland consider it right, at the present time, to call the attention of the Guardians again to this subject. Although Cholera, which has appeared in various parts of Ireland during the present year, does not now prevail as an epidemic, the local authorities charged with the execution of the provisions of the above Acts should still use every means in their power to place all localities under their charge in as satisfactory a condition as is attainable in this respect, by the timely adoption of all possible sanitary precautions against any fresh appearance or extension of the disease, by taking measures for the cleansing of localities still requiring it, and for the abatement of any nuisances and matters injurious to health which still exist, and by adopting means to *prevent the fresh accumulation of filth and nuisances* in localities which may have been already cleansed and temporarily freed from these evils.

2. For this purpose, continued vigilance on the part of the Guardians and their officers is necessary; and the Commissioners desire to call the attention of the Guardians to paragraphs 4 and 5 of the Circular to Boards of Guardians of 12th October last,* relative to the proper constitution of Committees for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the above Acts. If Committees of Guardians have not yet been constituted since the recent general election of Guardians for the present year, the Commissioners recommend the Guardians at once to appoint Committees in accordance with that Circular, for the several Towns and Districts of the Union; and the Guardians should require their Officers to use every exertion, compatible with the due performance of their ordinary duties, in aid of the Guardians and their Committees in the suppression of nuisances in all parts of the Union, in cleansing especially neighbourhoods inhabited by the poorer classes, and in whitewashing their abodes, wherever it is necessary, from the poverty of the occupiers or other causes, that this should be done by the Guardians or other local authorities.

3. The Commissioners have addressed the several Dispensary Committees recently constituted for the present year, on this subject; and enclose herewith, for the information of the Guardians, a copy of the Circular which the Commissioners have addressed to those Committees†, together with copies of the enclosures‡ therein referred to; and the Commissioners desire to call the

* Second Annual Report, 1854, App. A., No. 24. † No. 6, p. 25.
‡ List of enclosures referred to, p. 29.

attention of the Guardians to the following passage in the Circular of 19th October, 1852:—

"The Commissioners desire to impress on the Guardians the importance of any precautionary measures which they are empowered to carry into effect, in the removal of nuisances, &c., being adopted *before* the appearance of epidemic disease; inasmuch as many measures of this nature which might be safely and advantageously resorted to at the present time, might tend to aggravate the evil they are intended to provide against and alleviate, if deferred until the actual appearance of such disease. The Commissioners desire further to point out that, any such measures will also be of service as precautions against epidemic Fever. Typhus Fever has long been the scourge of Ireland, attributable in a great measure, no doubt, to causes not removable by the Guardians, but, also, to a very great extent, the result of the undrained filthy state of the worst parts of almost every Irish town, unknown and unvisited by those in better circumstances: but when once Fever is prevalent, it extends its ravages to all classes, and is even more fatal to the rich than to the poor. It may, at the same time, be observed, that any precautions of the kind herein adverted to, which tend to prevent or diminish the prevalence or virulence of epidemic or contagious disease amongst the poor, will, no doubt, tend also to the saving of the rates, by diminishing the demands for relief at the cost of the rates."

By Order of the Commissioners,

W. Stanley, *Secretary.*

To the Clerk of the Board of Guardians of each Union.

No. 8.—Cholera, and Sanitary Precautions:—Further Circular to Boards of Guardians.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
23rd September, 1854.

Sir,

1. The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire me to state that the prevalence of Cholera at this time, in a very severe form, in some parts of the United Kingdom, and its presence in some towns in the North of Ireland, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the City of Dublin, lead them to address to the Guardians of each Union in Ireland a further communication on the subject of their duties in reference to the epidemic, and to remind them of the provisions of the law, and of the regulations and arrangements subsisting under the orders of the Commissioners for the removal of nuisances and the prevention and mitigation of disease.

2. By a recent Order in Council, renewing previous Orders, the arrangements and regulations above referred to are continued in force for a further period of Six Months.

3. The Commissioners will, in the first place, advert to the public duties which devolve on the Board of Guardians under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, and which are of a permanent character.

4. These relate chiefly to the abatement of nuisances and matters injurious to health, on private premises, dwellings, or buildings, under section 1 of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act of 1848, as pointed out in the Circular of 5th October last. On receipt of a notice from any two or more inhabitant householders, or a certificate of the existence of any of the causes of complaint specified in section 1 of

the Act of 1848, from any Medical Officer of the Union, or a Relieving Officer, or any two constables of the Constabulary or Police Force of the District, under section 6 of the Act of 1849, the Guardians are required and directed by the provisions of these Acts to proceed in manner pointed out in section 1 of the Act of 1848. Forms for such notices and certificates, for the use of the several parties described, have been already prepared and issued by the Commissioners, with instructions as to the use of them, in their Circulars of 5th and 12th October last. Those Circulars, and the subsequent Circular of 18th May last, with the documents accompanying it, point out the course of proceeding to be adopted; and the attention of the Guardians is especially requested to the Circulars of 21st September and 5th October last.

5. The powers above referred to are to be exercised permanently by the Board of Guardians and other public bodies, and have reference not to Cholera alone, but to other diseases, the prevention of which depends on sanitary measures of the nature indicated.

6. Under the Orders in Council, which have only a temporary character, the Commissioners have issued Directions and Regulations, as contained in the General Order of 20th September, 1853, providing for the frequent and effectual cleansing of all streets, rows, lanes, courts, alleys, and passages, and public ways and places, and the removal of all filth and nuisances therefrom, by the local authorities intrusted by law with the care and management of the streets and other public ways and places; and likewise providing for the cleansing of, and removal of nuisances from dwelling-houses and other premises, by the owner or occupier, and persons having the care or ordering of such dwelling-house, or of the premises where the nuisance or matter injurious to health may be, who are required to cleanse, whitewash, or otherwise purify, as the case may require, such dwelling-house or building, or abate or remove the nuisance or matter injurious to health, with all reasonable speed.

7. The same Order of 20th September, 1853, further authorizes and requires the Guardians of the Poor, by themselves, or their respective officers, to superintend and see to the execution of the Directions and Regulations contained therein, within their respective Unions; and, where there may be any default or delay in the execution of such Directions and Regulations, or any of them, in any Union, or portion thereof, by want or neglect of the Surveyors, Trustees, or others intrusted with the care and management of the public ways and places, or by reason of the poverty of occupiers or otherwise, the Guardians are authorized and required to cause such Directions and Regulations to be carried into execution, and to do all acts, matters, and things necessary for superintending or aiding in the execution of such Directions and Regulations, or for executing the same, as the case may require.

8. So long as the Order in Council, and the Directions and Regulations issued in pursuance thereof, remain in force, the responsibility of seeing that they are duly carried into effect by the proper parties, or of themselves carrying them into execution,

is imposed by the Act of Parliament, upon the Guardians, as above set forth. No time should be lost in the adoption of the necessary precautions, if not already taken, in those districts in which the Cholera does *not* yet prevail. In regard to any District in which the disease *is* prevalent as an epidemic, much caution will be necessary in the disturbance of matters which might be safely removed or dealt with at other times; and the Commissioners again press on the attention of the Guardians the importance of the precautionary measures which they are empowered to carry into effect, in the removal of nuisances, &c., being adopted *before* the appearance of epidemic disease; inasmuch as many measures of this nature which might be safely and advantageously resorted to at such a time, might tend to aggravate the evil they are intended to provide against and alleviate, if deferred until the actual appearance of epidemic disease in the District. The powers which the Guardians have for carrying into effect the necessary sanitary measures have been already pointed out in the Circulars above referred to; and it has been intimated to the Guardians that the Constabulary Force would, as far as their other duties admit, co-operate with the Poor Law authorities in carrying out the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts. The manner in which their assistance may be made available has been pointed out in the Circular of 25th November last.

9. The Order of 20th September, 1853, above referred to, is in force throughout the whole of Ireland; but those powers which the Commissioners have thought it best to exercise by a separate Order on the appearance, or threatened appearance, of Cholera in any District, are shown in the form of Order contained in the Appendix (App. A., No. 27), to their Second Annual Report under the Medical Charities Act; and to the provisions of that Order, available as it is immediately on the appearance of Cholera in any Union, the Commissioners wish to draw the especial attention of the Guardians at the present time, when there is reason to apprehend that Cholera may be impending.

10. Under this Order, the organization already existing under the Medical Charities Act is made applicable at once to the treatment of Cholera; the Medical Officers of Dispensaries being required to attend all cases of Cholera or Diarrhœa, without ticket or recommendation.

11. This essential duty is not imposed on the Medical Officer under the Medical Charities Act, but under the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act, which authorizes the Commissioners to issue Orders to Boards of Guardians and Medical Officers for the treatment of epidemic disease, while an Order in Council is in force under that Act.

12. It is clear from this statement, that the services of a Dispensary Medical Officer, under the Cholera Order, are entitled to special remuneration, distinct from his salary under the Medical Charities Act. He is bound, however, to give those services without any previous arrangement as to the amount of remuneration: and the most convenient and satisfactory way of determining the

amount, is to leave the subject for consideration after the termination of the period of special service, when the extent of duty actually done can be clearly ascertained.

13. By thus availing themselves of the Dispensary organization, the Commissioners are enabled to provide at once for the treatment of Cholera when appearing sporadically in any part of Ireland, without incurring any expense disproportionate to the services actually rendered.

14. If Cholera should prevail in any District so as to require additional Medical assistance, or the provision of Hospital accommodation, these measures are within the powers of the Guardians, under the 10th and 14th sections of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act of 1848 (11 & 12 Vic., cap. 123), and should be promptly adopted when sufficient occasion is considered to arise.

15. With regard to the treatment of Cholera, the Commissioners have communicated to the Medical Officers of Dispensaries the opinions promulgated by the late Central Board of Health in 1848 and 1849; and likewise a Report of the Royal College of Physicians in Ireland adopted on 6th October, 1853. The professional advice proceeding from these high sources need not be dwelt upon in this Circular; but the Commissioners request special attention *to the warnings therein given to individuals not to neglect the first symptoms of looseness of bowels, especially if unattended by pain; not to take aperient medicines, as castor oil, salts, without medical advice; to go to bed immediately, and to preserve a recumbent position; to keep up warmth by warm coverings, bottles of hot water, heated bricks, or friction; to take warm stimulants, as punch, negus, or mulled port wine, in moderate quantity; and to obtain medical advice as quickly as possible.*

16. These are precautions which, as they afford the most effectual means of safety, and are at the same time the most available generally, cannot be too much or too often urged on the attention of the public; and there is reason to think that the publicity given to the above and to other similar recommendations has already had a great effect in checking the spread of Cholera in this country, in many parts of which it has existed in a sporadic, and in only a few places in an epidemic form, during the course of the current year.

17. The Commissioners strongly recommend, therefore, at the present time, the re-publication of the form of notice to householders contained in their Circular Letter of 30th September, 1853, containing precautions as to diet, drink, clothing, air, cleanliness, and exercise; and on the actual appearance of Cholera in any district, a public notice in few words, pointing out what each individual attacked by looseness of bowels ought to do, as stated above in paragraph 15, until Medical advice can be procured.

By Order of the Commissioners,

W. Stanley, *Secretary.*

To the Clerk of the Board of Guardians of each Union.

No. 9.—Cholera:—Further Circular to Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts, requiring them to report Cholera Cases occurring in their respective Districts.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
21st October, 1854.

Sir,

I am directed by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to draw your attention to their Circular Letter of the 3rd January last, printed in their Second Medical Charities Report, page 111, in which they requested that in the event of any case of Asiatic Cholera arising in your District, you would at once communicate the particulars of the case in a report addressed to them.

As the disease still exists in several parts of Ireland in a sporadic, if not in an epidemic, form, the Commissioners are still anxious that such reports as were required by the Circular above referred to, may be made to them in the event of any cases of Asiatic Cholera arising in your District.

The points to which the Commissioners wish such reports to be specially directed, are set forth in the last paragraph of the Circular in question, as follows:—

"In addition to the symptoms of the case and the result of the treatment, the Commissioners are desirous of being informed, with respect to the cases first appearing in any District, whether the persons affected, or any of those with whom they have lived or associated, have, within any short time previously, been out of the District, and if so, in what particular localities, whether in Ireland or elsewhere; and they request that you will be good enough to add any other facts which may appear to you material in tracing a connexion between the case and any other case of Cholera, or any locality affected by that disease; or which would, on the other hand, tend to show that the disease had arisen without any such connexion."

By Order of the Commissioners,

W. Stanley, *Secretary.*

To each Medical Officer of a Dispensary District.

No. 10.—Cholera:—Circular to Medical Officers of Workhouses, requiring them to report Cholera Cases; with Enclosure.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
21st October, 1854.

Sir,

I am directed by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to forward herewith a copy of a Circular which they addressed on the 3rd of January last to the Medical Officers of the several Dispensary Districts in Ireland, requesting that in the event of any case of Asiatic Cholera arising in any District, the particulars of the case might be at once communicated to the Commissioners in a special report.

As the disease still exists in a sporadic, if not in an epidemic, form, in several parts of Ireland, the Commissioners request that,

in the event of any case of Asiatic Cholera occurring in the Workhouse of which you are Medical Officer, you will be good enough to communicate the particulars of the case without delay, in a report directly addressed to them.

The points to which the Commissioners are desirous that such reports should be specially directed are set forth in the last paragraph of the accompanying Circular, to which the Commissioners request your particular attention.

By Order of the Commissioners,

W. Stanley, *Secretary.*

To the Medical Officer of each Workhouse.

Enclosure.

Circular *to* Medical Officers *of Dispensary Districts throughout Ireland, instructing them to report* Cases *of* Cholera *occurring in their respective Districts :—(referred to in foregoing Letters to Medical Officers, of 21st Oct., Nos.* 9, 10.)

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, 3rd January, 1854.

Sir,

The Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have now positive indications of the existence of Cholera as an Epidemic in Ireland. The disease, so far as the Commissioners are informed, is at present limited to the City of Cork and the immediate neighbourhood.

In the event of any case of Asiatic Cholera arising in your District, the Commissioners request that you will at once communicate the particulars of the case in a Report directly addressed to them.

In addition to the symptoms of the case and the result of the treatment, the Commissioners are desirous of being informed, with respect to the cases first appearing in any District, whether the persons affected, or any of those with whom they have lived or associated, have, within any short time previously, been out of the District, and if so, in what particular localities, whether in Ireland or elsewhere; and they request that you will be good enough to add any other facts which may appear to you material in tracing a connexion between the case and any other case of Cholera, or any locality affected by that disease; or which would, on the other hand, tend to show that the disease had arisen without any such connexion.

By Order of the Commissioners,

W. Stanley, *Secretary.*

To each Medical Officer of a Dispensary District.

III.—CHOLERA CASES.—Reports and Communications from Inspectors and Medical Officers on the Subject of Cholera.

Armagh Union.

No. 1.—Letter from Dr. Leslie, Medical Officer of Armagh Dispensary District.

Committee Rooms, Dispensary, Armagh,
August 30, 1854.

Present:—William Paton, J.P., in the chair.

Other members present:—Thomas Dobbin, J.P.; John G. Winder, J.P.; William Boyd, James Gardner, John M'Walters, Thomas A. Prentice, Esqrs.; and the Medical Officer, Dr. Leslie.

The meeting was called by the Honorary Secretary in consequence of the death of Eliza Girvin, of Asiatic Cholera, in order to consider the necessary steps to be taken in case the disease should spread in the town. It appears from the best information we can obtain, that the deceased was taken ill in Belfast on Sunday last; that she arrived in Armagh by the twelve o'clock train on Tuesday. On her arrival she was found to be very ill; visited by Dr. Savage (and immediately removed to her sister's residence at Drumadd); and afterwards by the Dispensary Officer, Dr. Leslie, who attended her until her death, which took place at four o'clock this morning. Doctors Leslie and Savage have no doubt of the case being one of Asiatic Cholera.

The woman stated to Dr. Savage that she lived in a hotel in Belfast (the Plough), that she was unwell in the morning, that a doctor had been sent for to see her, and that she was sent to Armagh by her master.

As this is the only case of Cholera which has appeared in Armagh, and it being ascertained that it did not originate in the District, this meeting does not deem it necessary to take any immediate steps, further than to see that the sanitary regulations of the town are attended to and enforced; and that it should be made known that the Union Hospital is at present the proper place to send patients so afflicted; that all medical men and clergymen, as well as the Guardians and Wardens, have the power of giving orders of admission to poor persons labouring under epidemic or infectious disease.

This meeting, however, is unanimously of opinion, that if unfortu-

nately there should be an outbreak of Cholera in the District, no time should be lost in providing a separate hospital, to be supplied with the necessary medicines and appliances, to which the usual staff of medical officers and nurses should be appointed.

William Paton, *Chairman.*
Thomas A. Prentice, *Hon. Sec.*

Armagh Dispensary, September 1, 1854.

A Copy by J. Leslie, *Medical Officer* :—

1st September, at a meeting of Committee held this day, William Paton, J.P., in the chair, Ordered: That five hundred notices be printed and circulated, calling the attention of the inhabitants to the immediate necessity for the removal of any existing nuisance.

The Medical Officer desires further to inform the Commissioners, than on the information reaching the Dispensary he lost no time in repairing to the sister's, at Drumadd, which is close to the town. On my arrival I found the woman cold and pulseless, severe vomiting and purging, cramps severe, and chiefly confined to the lower extremities. The Diarrhœa was very copious, and passed away almost involuntarily: it was of the rice-water character. Her voice much altered, countenance shrunken and livid, with a dark areola about the eye; her extremities were also livid. Finding her in this state of collapse, I stated to her friends that the case was hopeless. I, however, placed her under medical treatment immediately, provided a competent nursetender, and visited her seven or eight times between three and twelve o'clock, at which time the vomiting and Diarrhœa were almost checked. I remained with her until four o'clock on Wednesday morning, when she died.

The deceased informed me that she took ill with vomiting and purging on Sunday morning. The Commissioners will see that she was ill of Cholera for two days, two nights, and up to twelve o'clock on Tuesday last, at which time she was sent to Armagh by the train, arriving here about two o'clock.

James Leslie, *Medical Officer.*

The Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 2.—Letter from Dr. Leslie, Medical Officer of Armagh Dispensary District.

Cholera Report.

Armagh Dispensary, September 1, 1854.

Lucinda Girvin, residing with her sister, at Drumadd, applied at the Dispensary for advice, complaining of Diarrhœa, at two o'clock this day, for which some astringent medicines were prescribed. She left, stating that she would send or return if not better. At eight o'clock this evening, I was hurriedly sent for; proceeded immediately to her sister's (Drumadd), found her in bed, additional symptoms had set in, viz., vomiting and cramps; she appeared, for the short time,

very ill. I administered medicines, and had her removed to the Workhouse Hospital, where she was immediately attended by the Medical Officer, and placed under treatment. I had an opportunity of seeing her this day (Saturday, 2nd inst.), and I think there is little or no hope of her recovery. I may here mention that this woman, accompanied by a younger sister (still in good health), went to Belfast on last Thursday, by railway, to inquire into the circumstances of their sister's illness, and procure her clothes. I am disposed, from the evidence of her sister, who accompanied her, to believe that the bowels were slightly relaxed before she left Armagh.

Sunday night, eight o'clock.

I have just seen Lucinda Girvin. Reaction has set in, and there is now some hope of recovery.

September 2, 1854.

At eleven o'clock this morning I was requested by the Relieving Officer to visit Mary Jane Drennon, age thirty-two, residing at Drumadd: she is a married sister of the Girvins, taken ill of Asiatic Cholera at seven o'clock this morning. I placed her under medical treatment immediately, as she refused to go to hospital. I again visited her at one o'clock, and succeeded in getting her removed to the Workhouse Hospital. I recommended the remaining members of the family to leave the cabin, that it might be locked up for a few days, when I would recommend the Sanitary Committee to have the place limewashed and otherwise purified. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood did not wish to give them lodging. I then advised that they should be admitted into a separate ward in the Workhouse Hospital for a few days until the excitement would subside, which has been carried into effect. This woman did not accompany the others to Belfast, which circumstance would strongly favour the notion of its contagious character.

September 3, 1854, *half-past Eight o'clock, Night.*

Mary Jane Drennon died this morning at a quarter-past four o'clock.

On going to the post office with this communication on Saturday night, I was informed by the post-master that it would not be delivered in Dublin till Monday morning; so I kept it until the last moment, that the Commissioners might have the latest information. The remaining members of the unfortunate family of Drennon and Girvin remain well. No additional cases.

James Leslie, *Medical Officer.*

The Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

Ballymena Union.

No. 3.—Letter from Dr. Dysart, Medical Officer of Portglenone Dispensary District.

Portglenone, Ballymena Union,
September 2, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I beg to inform you that I have just visited a case of Epidemic Cholera, the first in this District. The patient, a young man of scrofulous constitution, had been at Glenarm for the benefit of his health; and while on his way home, to escape the disease, became affected by it on the road. The case terminated fatally about five o'clock this evening. As we have no Choleraic Diarrhœa as yet in this neighbourhood, and as the public health is in a very satisfactory state, it is to be hoped this will prove a solitary case.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Custom House, Dublin.

John Dysart.

No. 4.—Letter from Dr. Courtenay, Medical Officer of Galgorm Dispensary District, to Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Galgorm Dispensary, Ballymena Union,
September 2, 1854.

Sir,

I am sorry to inform you that I have had several cases of Asiatic Cholera, one of which has terminated fatally. The party had been at Glenarm, where he found himself ill; and when I was called upon he was in the collapse state, so that I could do him no good. The Committee meet on Tuesday, weekly.

I have the honour to be, Sir, yours respectfully,

Thomas Courtenay, M.D.

No. 5.—Report from Dr Knox, Medical Inspector.

Randalstown, September 13, 1854.

Sir,

I have to report that I visited the Galgorm Dispensary District on the 11th and 12th inst., with reference to the appearance of Cholera therein, and to the state of the District in a sanitary point of view.

It appears that three fatal cases of Cholera are reported by the Medical Attendant of this District up to the period of my last visit, yesterday, at which time the cases of Cholera under treatment amounted to 4, and of Diarrhœa, to 3.

In the fatal cases two of the patients, it appears, had been in Glenarm, and in the house of M'Canbridge, where the malady

broke out with such virulence, and were seized with symptoms of the disease soon after their return to their homes, in the Galgorm District.

The wife of one of these persons (Robert Smyth), who had also been in Glenarm, was seized, after her return, with vomiting and diarrhœa, but recovered; and some days after, their son, William Smyth, had similar symptoms, and he also recovered; but it was not ascertained if he also had been in Glenarm. Several other inmates in the same house have remained free from disease.

Ellen O'Neill, the third person in whom the disease proved fatal, lived about half a mile from Smyth's residence, but could not be ascertained to have had any communication with the Smyths, or any other infected person or place.

It was on the extreme verge of this District that a farmer, named Mann, also died of Cholera, as referred to by me in previous Reports from Dirraw, Ballymoney, and Castlequarter Districts, in the Ballymoney Union;* but the facts had not come under the observation of the Medical Attendant, Dr. Courtenay.

One or two other cases are reported to have proved fatal also in this District, from Cholera; but not having been attended by him, he is not certain as to the facts regarding them.

It is evident, however, that the epidemic is prevalent over a tract of country, including the Ballymena, Ahoghill, and Galgorm Dispensary Districts.

The Committee and Medical Officer of Galgorm appear to be using their best exertions to meet the outbreak of the disease; and the latter now reports that although various nuisances have been abated in this District, it is not in a satisfactory state, from their constant tendency to reaccumulate.

The Relieving Officer has, however, again visited the District, and furnished a list of nuisances requiring to be removed, especially at Cullybackey. This has been laid before the Sanitary Committee, who propose taking the most speedy steps in order to have them abated.

The village and thickly inhabited neighbourhood of Kells is in this District, but five or six miles from the Medical Officer's residence, at the Dispensary in Galgorm, rendering application and attendance in Cholera cases impracticable with as much promptitude as might be requisite; and the Committee therefore proposed to have a Meeting yesterday evening, to discuss the necessity of having a temporary resident Medical Assistant to Dr. Courtenay, at the Kells depot of the Galgorm District.

The village of Kells is not more than a quarter of a mile from the Connor Dispensary, in the Antrim Union.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ALEXANDER KNOX, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

* See Nos. 10 and 13.

No. 6.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Randalstown, September 13, 1854.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that I visited the Portglenone Dispensary District on the 11th inst., and ascertained that two well-marked cases of Asiatic Cholera had occurred in the country part of the District—the first, as Reported by the Medical Officer, on the 1st instant, in his letter returned herewith; and the other on the 3rd instant, proving fatal on the 5th instant.

There is every reason to believe that the first patient referred to had been much in the house of M'Canbridge, in Glenarm, where the disease manifested itself with such virulence, as described in my special Report from thence; and the other had been in Ballymena the whole day preceding his illness, but it could not be ascertained whether in any house where Cholera existed.

A person resident in the town of Portglenone, who had been in Belfast on the 2nd instant, was seized with Choleraic Diarrhœa on the 6th instant, in Portglenone; but he recovered, in a few hours, under medical treatment.

In all the three instances no Cholera or Diarrhœa has subsequently occurred in the families of the sufferers, nor has any case been ascertained to appear in this Dispensary District, either before or since the cases above referred to.

The second patient who died of the disease resided about half a mile from the residence of the first, but no communication had taken place between them.

The nuisances pointed out at my recent inspection have been abated, and the town is much improved in a sanitary point of view; but the Medical Officer reports that in the rural part of the Districts various nuisances exist, which are constituted by the accumulation of filthy, stagnant pools of water, and other offensive matters, in the manure tanks or pits, which, as the general rule over a great part of the District within my inspection, are placed in close proximity to the dwelling houses, and become the depositories of all sewerage and refuse matter.

I should, therefore, suggest that the attention of the authorities should be drawn to the subject, with the view of having the nuisances referred to abated with as little delay as possible.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Alexander Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

No. 7.—Letter from Dr. Jefferson, Medical Officer of Clough Dispensary District, to Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Clough Dispensary, Sept. 14, 1854.

Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you that I was called on at an early hour this morning, to attend an aged man labouring under Cholera, which proved fatal in three hours after I first saw him; and I am given to

understand that he and his wife had been to Ballymena a few days before, seeing their son-in-law and daughter, both of whom died in this disease; and they, very foolishly, brought with them a sick child (who had the disease, and is not better yet), and a quantity of old clothes. In all other respects I am happy to say that the people of this District are in their ordinary state of health.

I remain, &c., Sir, yours faithfully,

J. Jefferson.

To Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Ballymoney Union.

No. 8.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Randalstown, August 3, 1854.

Sir,

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commissioners, that I, yesterday, visited the Dirraw Dispensary District, with reference to the occurrence of Cholera therein.

The case of Francis O'Neil, referred to in the letter of Dr. Maxwell to the Commissioners, returned herewith, appears, on inquiry, to have been as follows:—He had been resident in Ballymena, but whether in any house where Cholera had occurred, could not be ascertained.* Having been seized with Diarrhœa, he left Ballymena, and returned to the house of his brother, in the townland of Craig, in the Dirraw Dispensary District. He was subsequently seized with all the symptoms of confirmed Cholera, viz., vomiting, cramps, and collapse, in addition to the previous Diarrhœa, and died on the 24th instant, the day on which Dr. Maxwell was applied to and visited him, and about one week from the occurrence of Diarrhœa.

There appears no reason to doubt that this was a case of malignant Cholera.

The other cases referred to in the communication of Dr. Maxwell are those of Jane Quinn and her child, and of Nancy M'Naghten.

The symptoms in the case of Jane Quinn and her child, were Diarrhœa, vomiting, and cramps, with tendency to collapse; but they both recovered under the treatment employed by Dr. Maxwell. These persons live next door (under the roof) to the house where Francis O'Neil died (24th ult.); but their illness occurred previously to his arrival from Ballymena by several days (8th ult.).

In the fourth case, that of Nancy M'Naghten, the symptoms were vomiting, spasms, but no Diarrhœa—the former being described as very severe. Her illness occurred on the 25th ultimo, the day after O'Neil's death; but as far as could be ascertained, there had been no communication between the inmates of her house and those of Jane Quinn's and O'Neil's residence. M'Naghten's illness terminated in recovery. Her house is about 200 perches from that of Quinn and O'Neil, and they are all in a high, airy situation.

With reference to these last cases, Dr. Maxwell describes them as Spasmodic and not Asiatic; but he states that he cannot describe

* Cholera was epidemic in Ballymena at this time.

any grounds of distinction between the severe forms of the disease, whether termed Spasmodic or Asiatic Cholera.

On inquiry, I find that the district at present is free from Cholera and Diarrhœa; no cases having occurred amongst the several inmates of the houses above referred to, or in any other part of the District.

Dr. Maxwell will report forthwith the occurrence of any future cases, if such should appear.

The residence of M'Naghten is cleanly, but those of O'Neil and Quinn very filthy, both internally and externally.

The District generally is reported to be in a satisfactory state, generally in a sanitary view, with some marked exceptions. I visited different parts of it, and observed various offensive nuisances requiring immediate removal, some of them at the village of Rasharkin, in particular, demanding prompt attention.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Alexander Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

No. 9.—Letter from Dr. Moore, Medical Officer of the Ballymoney Dispensary District.

Ballymoney, August 29, 1854.

Gentlemen,

A case of decided malignant Cholera has occurred about three miles from this town, in the person of Jane Brown, of Scroggy, in the Enagh Electoral Division.

This case was attended by Surgeon Taylor, of this town, who tells me that it presented the ordinary characters of Asiatic Cholera, viz., violent purging, cramps, vomiting, &c. The case terminated fatally after twelve hours' illness.

This patient was in a comfortable position in life, and had been at the house of a relative, near Ballymena, who had died of Cholera; consequently the case was an imported one.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

William Moore.

To the Commissioners of Poor Law, Ireland.

No 10.—Memorandum by Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Two cases of Cholera have recently occurred in the district (Dirraw), both fatal, which, I presume, the Medical Officer has reported in the usual form. The deceased had both been in the same house, at a funeral of a person named Mann, dead of Cholera in the Ballymena Union, and, as far as I can ascertain, in the Clough Dispensary District. The woman who died of Cholera in the Ballymoney District (Mrs. Brown), had also been at Mann's residence and funeral, as reported to Commissioners by Dr. Moore. I have further ascertained that two brothers (Carson), lately resident in the Castlequarter Dispensary District (Ballymoney Union), who had also been

at Mann's residence and funeral, died two or three days ago, also of Cholera, thus making up five persons who have died in the Ballymoney Union within last five days, in a few hours' illness, of a very malignant form of Cholera, the disease being apparently caught in the one house (Mann's) in the Ballymena Union. The Ballymoney Union, however, appears to be generally very healthy; no cases of Cholera having occurred indigenously except those reported by Dr. Maxwell in the Dirraw District.

The five persons referred to were all in the class of respectable farmers—their houses being of the average degree of comfort and cleanliness, and situated in different and opposite directions in the Ballymoney Union. No second case of Cholera or Diarrhœa has occurred in any of the five houses. I am not aware if the Medical Officers of the Castlequarter or Clough Districts have yet reported the occurrence of any cases of Cholera in their Districts.

September 1.

No. 11.—Further Memorandum by Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

With reference to the Ballymoney District, I beg leave to refer to my letter of 30th ult., forwarding the communication of the Medical Officer of that District, announcing the occurrence of a case of Cholera therein (Mrs. Brown). This case occurred nearly a fortnight ago, and is the only one ascertained to have appeared in the Ballymoney Dispensary District, except two cases of a slighter form which occurred as far back as the month of July, and which are referred to in my last report from the Castlequarter District of 7th instant.*

The Medical Officer of Ballymoney District reported to me a few days ago that it was particularly healthy, and I directed him to report immediately to the Commissioners the occurrence of any future case of Cholera. I am not, therefore, aware of the present necessity of extending the Cholera order to Ballymoney, or to any other District in that Union except Dirraw. Castlequarter, with the exception of the two fatal imported cases of the Carsons, was and had been perfectly healthy up to the date of my last visit, on the 6th instant.

With reference to Ballymena Union, one case only has been reported from Toome District, and none from Glenwhirry, Broughshane, and Clough. Portglenone and Galgorm I purpose visiting and reporting on to-morrow. I visited Broughshane on Friday, and the Medical Officer there reports his District healthy. I shall inquire further regarding the Glenwhirry and Clough Districts.

September 11.

No. 12.—Further Memorandum by Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

The case of Mann, referred to in the preceding page, and supposed at Ballymoney to have occurred in the Clough Dispensary District,

* See No. 13.

I find to have occurred in the Galgorm Dispensary District, but on the very confines of the Clough District.

With reference to the necessity of issuing Cholera Orders, the Ballymena Districts stand as follow :—

1. Ballymena, order in force.
2. Galgorm, do.
3. Glenwhirry, no cases of Cholera reported by the Medical Officer; nor, as far as I have been able to ascertain, have any occurred.
4. Broughshane, no cases of Cholera occurred.
5. Clough, no cases reported by the Medical Attendant; nor, as far as I have been able to ascertain from the Relieving Officer of the District and others, have any occurred.
6. Toome, one case has occurred.
7. Portglenone, two fatal cases of Cholera (imported) have occurred; the last on the 5th instant; the district healthy.
8. Ahoghill, Cholera Order in force.

I am not, therefore, aware of any necessity for the issue of a Cholera Order in any District in the Ballymena Union to which it has not yet been extended, as no cases of Cholera are ascertained at present to exist, except in Ballymena, Galgorm, and Ahoghill, unless such orders should be issued as measures of precaution, on account of the proximity of the uninfected to the infected Districts, and in order to avoid any delay that must necessarily arise between the outbreak of the disease and the issue of the order.

I have visited the Portglenone and Galgorm Districts, and I shall visit the latter again to-day, and report regarding both more fully to-morrow.

September 12.

No. 13.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Randalstown, September 7, 1854.

Sir,

I have to report that I, yesterday, visited the Castlequarter Dispensary District, with reference to the appearance of Cholera therein.

The cases referred to in the letter of the Medical Attendant annexed, were those of two brothers, John and William Carson, farmers, in comfortable circumstances, and which I have already brought under the notice of the Commissioners on the 1st instant.*

The houses of both were above the average class for neatness and cleanliness; and no cases of Cholera have occurred in this Dispensary District either before or since their fatal seizure. The families of both, amounting in each case to ten or eleven individuals, have remained free from Diarrhœa, or any other symptom of disease, up to the present date.

The symptoms described by the Medical Attendant are those of the most malignant form of Cholera.

It appears that the brothers had both been at the funeral, and in

* See No. 10.

the house of a brother-in-law, called Mann, who had died of Cholera in a few hours, in the Ballymena District. Mann had not been away from his own home, either in Ballymena or elsewhere, for several weeks before his death; but his remains were kept from Friday, the 25th ultimo, until Sunday, the 27th. On this latter day the funeral took place, previous to which the lid had not been screwed down on the coffin, and it was removed on the arrival of the relatives on that day to let them see the remains. The brothers Carson also assisted in carrying the coffin into the grave-yard, decomposition of the body having taken place, partly from the extreme heat of the weather, to a great and offensive extent.

It will be seen that the one brother died on the 29th ultimo, having been attacked the evening before; and the other on the 30th ultimo, having been attacked on the 29th ultimo, each after a few hours' illness.

In the same vicinity, Dr. Moore reports two cases of Cholera to have occurred in the latter end of July, in his private practice, in the Dispensary District of Ballymoney, but closely adjoining the Castlequarter District. The patients recovered; and from the absence of any serious degree of collapse, Dr. Moore distinguished them as cases of English Cholera. Both patients were farmers, and in comfortable circumstances.

The two fatal cases above mentioned, make up five persons ascertained to have died of Cholera after being at Mann's funeral. The others, were the two persons dying in Dirraw District, and Mrs. Brown, who died in the Ballymoney District, as reported by Dr. Moore, of Ballymoney.*

The Castlequarter District is perfectly healthy at present; but the Medical Officer attends at all times, if necessary, in consequence of the issue of the Cholera Order; but no cases of Cholera or Diarrhœa have occurred since the death of the Carsons. The necessary notices have been issued in the District, and the Dispensary is now open from 8 to 11 o'clock daily.

With reference to the sanitary state of the District, as regards nuisances, I have to report that since my last inspection, the Committee had a meeting on the 1st instant, and have issued a printed handbill, of which a copy is annexed. The Medical Officer states that no important improvement has taken place in consequence, but that the Committee propose to take proceedings against all parties found to be offending after the expiring of the ten days mentioned in the handbill. The Relieving Officer has visited the District since my inspection; but it does not appear that notices of any specific nuisances have been brought before the Committee, either by him, by the Medical Officer, by the Constabulary, or by any two householders. The District is entirely rural.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ALEXANDER KNOX, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

* See No. 9.

Belfast Union.

No. 14.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Lurgan, March 18, 1854.

Sir,

I have the honour to report, that in consequence of hearing that cholera had appeared in the Ballymacarrett Dispensary District, I altered my previous arrangements, and proceeded there to inquire into the matter to day.*

The particulars ascertained by me, on careful inquiry, were, that two cases of Cholera, as reported in the Medical Attendant's return for February, occurred in that month (about the 13th), the symptoms being painless, whey-coloured purging, vomiting, nearly total pulselessness, collapse, and in one of the cases, cramps; these cases the Medical Attendant distinguishes as being English Cholera.

On the 4th of March, a showman's daughter,† some days after leaving Carrickfergus, died with symptoms which, as reported subsequently to Dr. Hamilton, led him to believe that the disease was Cholera.

On the 12th of March, the wife of one of the party attached to the same show was visited by him; the symptoms were, rice-water purging, vomiting, nearly pulselessness, and cramps; she recovered.

Mrs. Macklin, residing within three doors of the show people's lodgings, took ill on the 13th of March; she was in collapse when visited by Dr. Hamilton, but she was reported to have had previous vomiting, purging, and cramps. This person was in character a drunkard, and had washed the clothes of the patient who died first.

The child of this woman (Mrs. Macklin) was said to have been taken ill on the night of the 14th, and died on the morning of the 15th of March, soon after being visited by Dr. Hamilton; she was moribund, lying pulseless, with her eyes sunk, when visited by the doctor.

A man resident in same house with Mrs. Macklin, visited by Dr. Hamilton on the 16th of March. His symptoms were purging, shivering, and nausea, but no vomiting. He recovered.

A ropemaker, in a street perhaps about 100 yards distant from the showman's lodgings, attacked on the morning of the 17th with whey-coloured purging, vomiting, and weak pulse; the above symptoms have ceased, and the patient is going on favourably. This man had assisted to put Mrs. Macklin in the coffin. His was the only case of cholera remaining or ascertained to exist at my visit.

These latter cases the Medical Officer distinguishes as Asiatic Cholera.

There are six cases of Diarrhœa at present under treatment, and twenty-three on registry of Dispensary, since the 1st of March; many cases have been relieved at the Dispensary besides, who were suffering from Diarrhœa, but no record has been kept, as the patients applied for and received relief without Dispensary tickets; recoveries have ensued in all the cases ascertained. I visited the localities where the cases occurred and some others, some of them full of nui-

* The Medical Attendant had reported to me as to the recent cases of Cholera, in place of the Commissioners; but he misdirected his letter, and I have not received it. A. K.

† She had not applied for or received medical relief.

sances of a serious description, and requiring immediate measures for their abatement, a subject which I propose to bring before the Board of Guardians at their meeting on Wednesday next, with a view to some effective and prompt steps being taken in the matter.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ALEXANDER KNOX, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

P.S.—I should have visited Larne on Saturday, but from the great importance of Ballymacarrett, as constituting a portion of Belfast, I considered it advisable to visit it in the first instance, on hearing of the existence of Cholera; I have arranged, however, to visit the Larne Union on Tuesday next. A. K.

No. 15.—REPORT from Dr. KNOX, Medical Inspector.

Belfast, March 23, 1854.

SIR,

I beg leave to report, after very careful inquiries, that the girl reported to have been first affected with Cholera in Ballymacarrett, and the show party to which she was attached, left Carrickfergus on Thursday, the 2nd of March, all stated to be in excellent health at the time. They lodged in Carrickfergus, in the house of a person called Martha Wallace, rather in a good situation, opposite the Castle Gate. There was not, at the time, nor has there yet been, any ascertained case of Cholera in Wallace's house, or even in the street in which she resides; in fact, the first case of the disease did not occur in the town of Carrickfergus until the 4th of March, two days after the departure of the showman and his party; although the disease had made its appearance first at Woodburn on the 24th of February, two miles from Carrickfergus. It is not believed that any of the party alluded to had been at Woodburn, and they are reported to have come from Ballyclare to Carrickfergus. Ballyclare is in the Antrim Union.

The place where they resided in Ballymacarrett, and had their performances, was, when I visited it last week, damp, ill-drained, and in the vicinity of the most noisome and disgusting nuisances.

It is material to observe, that two cases of Cholera, as I have previously reported, had occurred in Ballymacarrett, as appeared from the Medical Officer's Relief Registry, in the middle of February, and to which I have previously adverted.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ALEXANDER KNOX, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

Carrickmacross Union.

No. 16.—Letter from Dr. Fleming, Medical Officer of Carrickmacross Dispensary District.

Carrickmacross, October 25, 1854.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, No. 437, M. 54. In reference thereto I have to report that since the 19th of September last both Diarrhœa and Asiatic Cholera have been unusually prevalent in my District. Up to the present date twenty-one cases of Asiatic Cholera, and forty-two cases of Diarrhœa have occurred under my observation in and about the town of Carrickmacross. Of the former, thirteen proved fatal; of the latter, none. The first case which appeared in this town was in the person of a man named Kelaghan, a butter-buyer. He went to Liverpool about the 14th or 15th of last month, to attend the funeral of his brother, who died of Cholera there. He returned to Carrickmacross on the 18th, and the same evening was seized with the disease. It began with vomiting and rice-water discharges from the bowels, great prostration of strength, and cramps in the limbs. These symptoms were rapidly followed by collapse, with cold, clammy, lead-coloured skin, pinched features, sunken eyes, and cold tongue, together with complete suppression of urine. This latter symptom continued four days. This man recovered. The treatment consisted mainly of calomel and cold water, internally; mustard applications externally. Chicken broth, beef tea, and arrow root were given as nutriment. Almost all the other cases presented similar features, and were treated, with little variation, on the same plan. The saline treatment recommended by Stephens was tried for a time with a few, but the results were not satisfactory, and it was laid aside. I should observe, that with two or three exceptions, all the Cholera cases were in the stage of collapse when first submitted to treatment. Premonitory Diarrhœa had been present, and was neglected in all for a period varying from six hours to three or four days. All these persons who presented themselves for treatment, with Diarrhœa, within an hour or two after its first occurrence, were, without exception, easily and speedily cured by a few doses of any of the vegetable astringents, with aromatics and opium.

With reference to the question of contagion there is much difficulty in coming to any satisfactory conclusion, from the data here referred to. There can hardly be any doubt that Kelaghan, our first case, brought the seeds of his disease with him from Liverpool; but there is nothing to warrant the belief that the other cases were the result of any communication with him. They occurred in an entirely different quarter of the town. Kelaghan's case was the only one which happened in the street in which he lived, and not one of the many constantly in his house and about his bed, during his illness, took the disease. And, indeed, the same might be said of all the other cases, with one exception. One family, named Durnen, lost three members in a very short time, but they lived in a most unwholesome lane. They were dealers in fish, and were con-

stantly inhaling a most offensive atmosphere. All the other cases were solitary, one case occurring in each house, and these houses at a considerable distance from each other.

I am happy to think that the disease is already beginning to subside. I have seen no fresh case of Cholera since the 20th instant, although there are still a few cases of Diarrhœa.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

HANS FLEMING, M.D.

W. Stanley, Esq.,
Secretary to Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 17.—REPORT from Dr. HILL, Medical Inspector.

73, Upper Leeson-street, Dublin,
November 4, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 36,433, 1854, of the 27th ultimo, enclosing a communication received from Dr. H. Fleming, Medical Officer of the Carrickmacross Dispensary District, in which he reports the occurrence of twenty-one cases of Asiatic Cholera, and forty-two cases of Diarrhœa in that District; and I beg leave to inform you that, pursuant to your instructions, I made inquiry, on the 2nd instant, into the particulars of these cases, and as to the sanitary condition of the District. I was informed by the Medical Officer, that from the 18th September to the date of my visit, twenty-two cases of Cholera, and forty-five of Diarrhœa, had occurred in the District. Of the former, thirteen had terminated in death, seven in recovery, and two were under treatment. Of the cases of Diarrhœa, forty-four had recovered, and one was under treatment.

The first case of Cholera that appeared in the District was that of James Kelaghan, aged forty-two years, a butter dealer, residing in the town of Carrickmacross. It is stated that he had gone to Liverpool on the 14th September, to attend the funeral of his brother, who had died of Cholera there. He returned to Carrickmacross on the 18th September, about nine o'clock, P.M., and during that night was seized with symptoms of Cholera. He had not been previously affected with Diarrhœa. Dr. Fleming visited him at two o'clock, A.M., and found him suffering from vomiting, purging, and cramps in the limbs, attended with great prostration of strength; the discharges from the bowels resembling rice-water in appearance. Collapse rapidly ensued, the surface of the body became cold and livid, the eyes sunken, the voice whispering, and the secretion of urine suppressed. Calomel, in doses of twenty grains, was administered every half-hour, until three doses had been taken; and mustard poultices were applied externally. At a subsequent period of the day Dr. Fleming prescribed chloroform in camphor mixture, which appeared to produce a favourable effect; and towards evening reaction set in, and the more alarming symptoms subsided. On the next day, the 20th, the patient was able to take various kinds of nourishment, and at the end of four or five days he was conva-

lescent. No other person in Kelaghan's house was attacked with the disease, and his case was the only one that occurred in the street in which he lived.

The next case was that of James Byrne, aged fourteen years, living at Mullanary, who was taken ill during the night of the 25th September, with purging, followed by vomiting and cramps. The Medical Officer was sent for at an early hour the next morning; and on reaching the patient's house, between five and six o'clock, A.M., he found that he had expired a few minutes before his arrival, after an illness of about six hours' duration.

Mullanary, where this boy resided, and where several other cases subsequently occurred, is a small hamlet on the outskirts of Carrickmacross. Its situation is low, but the cottages are clean, and no nuisances prejudicial to health have been permitted to exist in the neighbourhood. No other member of Byrne's family took the disease, nor could his illness be traced to communication with any infected person or locality.

The next case was Francis Geraghty, aged twenty-five years, a carman, living in Mullanary, but at some distance from Byrne's house. On visiting him at nine o'clock, A.M., on the 26th September, the Medical Officer found him in a state of complete collapse; and was informed that three days previously he had taken a dose of purgative salts, which had brought on profuse Diarrhœa, under which he had laboured for two days, when vomiting and cramps set in, followed by extreme debility. These symptoms had been neglected by the patient and his friends, who, for nearly twenty-four hours, believed they were merely the effects of the cathartic medicine he had taken. Stimulants were applied to the surface of the body, and calomel, in doses of five grains, with astringents and antispasmodics, administered internally. Under this treatment reaction was produced, and the purging ceased, though the irritability of the stomach, and the suppression of urine continued. Consecutive fever of very low type ensued, of which he died on the 3rd ultimo.

The fourth case was that of William Connor, aged fifty-six years, a whitesmith, of intemperate habits, living in Mullanary, exactly opposite to the cottage in which James Byrne, above mentioned, had died. He was attacked with purging and vomiting at 10 o'clock, P.M., on the 29th September, but medical relief was not applied for until nine or ten o'clock the next morning. When visited by the Medical Officer, at that hour, he was found labouring under well-marked symptoms of Cholera, and in a state of extreme collapse. As in the case of Kelaghan, above described, the treatment consisted in the external application of stimulants, and the internal administration of calomel, in scruple doses, together with chloroform in camphor mixture. These remedies, however, had no effect in controlling the symptoms, and he died between three and four o'clock, P.M., on the same day. This patient had not been in communication with either of the preceding cases.

The four above-described cases are those referred to in the Medical Officer's Monthly Return (Form L) for September.

The following cases, eighteen in number, presented similar symptoms, and were submitted, with slight variations, to the same line of

treatment, already detailed, that was adopted in the first four cases :—

Patrick Watson, aged nine years, living in Mullanary, was attacked with Cholera, at 11 o'clock, P.M., on the 30th September, having been suffering from Diarrhœa for eight hours previously. He had not been in any of the houses where the disease had appeared, nor in communication with any of their inhabitants. He recovered from Cholera, but died of consecutive fever on the 4th ultimo.

Mary Tumulty, aged two years, living in Mullanary, was seized with symptoms of Cholera at an early hour on the morning of the 30th September. She had been suffering from Diarrhœa for twenty-four hours previously. In this case the internal treatment consisted in the exhibition of calomel and acetate of lead, in small doses, frequently repeated. At the end of two days she was convalescent, and had completely recovered on the 4th ultimo.

Patrick Byrne, aged twenty-two years, living in Mullanary, was taken ill with Cholera on the 26th September, but was not attended by the Medical Officer of the District until the 1st ultimo, having been under the care of another practitioner during the interval. When seen by Dr. H. Fleming he was labouring under the ordinary consecutive fever, from which he recovered on the 6th ultimo.

James Grimes, aged twenty-one years, living in New-street, Carrickmacross, was attacked with Cholera on the 3rd ultimo, having been ill with Diarrhœa for twenty-four hours previously. He died of consecutive fever, on the 9th ultimo.

Catherine Coyle, aged sixty, a midwife, living in Mullanary, was seized with Cholera, at seven o'clock, A.M., on the 4th ultimo, without premonitory symptoms. She was visited and placed under treatment at nine o'clock, A.M., and died at ten o'clock, P.M., on the same day.

Arthur M'Mahon, aged forty-four years, living in Main-street, Carrickmacross, was taken ill at three o'clock, P.M., on the 5th ultimo. He was immediately visited by the Medical Officer, and the requisite treatment having been adopted, he was convalescent on the following day. This patient had been suffering from neglected Diarrhœa for four days before he was attacked with Cholera.

Anne Holland, aged three years, living in Mullanary, had been suffering from Diarrhœa for four days previously to the 5th ultimo, on which day she was seized with Cholera, and died on the 7th ultimo.

Patrick Waters, aged fifty years, a nailer, living in Mullanary, was attacked with Cholera on the 9th ultimo, having been suffering from Diarrhœa for twelve hours previously. This patient recovered.

Anne Durnan, ten years of age, living in New-street, Carrickmacross, was attacked with Cholera at ten o'clock, A.M., on the 8th ultimo, and died at four o'clock, P.M., on the same day, without application having been made for medical relief.

Michael Durnan, aged seventeen years, brother of the last named patient, was attacked with Cholera at five o'clock, P.M., on the 11th ultimo, when returning from Shercock to Carrickmacross. He was visited by the Medical Officer at eleven o'clock that night, and re-

moved to the Fever Hospital, where he died of consecutive fever on the 18th ultimo.

George Durnan, aged 60 years, father of Michael and Anne Durnan, was seized with Cholera on the morning of the 13th ultimo, having been ill with Diarrhœa for eight hours previously, and died on the next day, after twenty-six hours' illness.

The last three patients were dealers in fish, and inhabited a very wretched abode in the town of Carrickmacross.

Patrick M'Connell, aged eight years, living in Mullanary, was taken ill on the 14th ultimo, having been suffering from Diarrhœa for twelve hours previously. This patient recovered.

Bernard Kelly, aged forty-five years, a tailor, living in Mullanary, was attacked with Cholera at an early hour on the 13th ultimo. He was visited by the Medical Officer four hours after the commencement of his illness, but he died on the next morning, after an illness of twenty-four hours' duration.

Bridget Murray, aged forty-six years, living in Mullanary, was attacked on the 16th ultimo, having been suffering from Diarrhœa for twelve hours previously. She has recovered from Cholera, but is still under treatment for the consecutive fever.

Mary Kelly, aged forty years, wife of Bernard Kelly above mentioned, and living in Mullanary, was seized with Cholera on the 17th ultimo. She had been suffering from Diarrhœa for twelve hours previously. Her symptoms yielded to treatment, and she recovered without consecutive fever.

Catherine M'Kenna, aged fourteen years, living in Mullanary, was attacked with Cholera on the 9th ultimo, having been ill with Diarrhœa for twelve hours previously. This patient recovered.

Owen M'Kittrick, aged 60 years, living in Mullanary, was taken ill with Cholera on the 20th ultimo, having been suffering from Diarrhœa for twelve hours previously, and died on the next day, after twenty-two hours' illness.

James M'Gahan, aged twenty-six years, living in Cross-street, Carrickmacross, was attacked with Cholera at an early hour on the morning of the 30th ultimo. He was removed to the Fever Hospital, where he is still under treatment, with a prospect of recovery.

The last mentioned case is the only one that has occurred in the District since the 20th ultimo, and during the same period, but three new cases of Diarrhœa have been under treatment at the Dispensary.

The Medical Officer informed me that the Sanitary Committee of the District have been extremely active in carrying into effect the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts:—The houses of the poor have been cleansed and whitewashed; the accumulation of nuisances has been prevented; and peat charcoal, and Crewe's deodorizing solution have been freely distributed.

With reference to the omission of the Medical Officer to comply with the request contained in your circular letter of the 3rd January last, relating to the occurrence of Cholera in the District, I have to express the regret of the Medical Officer at the circumstance. He informed me that the instructions contained in that circular had altogether escaped his memory, and that having marked the occur-

rence of four cases of Cholera, and ten of Diarrhœa, in his Monthly Return (Form L.) forwarded to you on the 2nd ultimo, he had been under the impression that any further Report respecting those cases was unnecessary, until the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HILL, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Dublin.

CASTLEBAR UNION.

No. 18.—LETTER from Dr. BARRETT, Medical Officer of Castlebar Dispensary District.

Castlebar, November 1, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

In reply to your letter dated 31st ultimo, and No. 26,898, I have to state that Cholera is on the increase, and I regret to say very fatal, nine deaths having occurred since 29th ultimo. The only way I could trace the disease appearing here, is to the great number of persons from this neighbourhood who have lately returned from England. The greatest objection is evinced to give information on the subject, and it is impossible to prevail on the friends of patients attacked to take any thing ordered, hence the great mortality. John Grimes, aged twenty-four years, residing at Ross, a distance from this town of six miles, came to Castlebar for the purpose of attending at the interment of his relative, James Keilty, who died of Cholera on 30th ultimo, was in perfect health, and on his return home, when within a mile of his house, got ill on the road, and was unable to proceed; had to be brought into a house on the road side, where I was requested to see him. On my arrival at the house he was in, I found him as cold as a bar of iron, purging and vomiting, pulseless, and hardly able to articulate. This man died before morning. On last night I was called to see a man named John Canbrey, aged forty years, who came from Ballina to this town on yesterday, for the purpose of getting some work done, when at three o'clock, P.M., he was taken ill. I did not see him, not being reported, till nine o'clock, P.M., when I found his extremities, face, and tongue extremely cold; cramps, vomiting, and purging; urine suppressed, voice feeble, and pulseless. I gave this man the usual stimulants, but he died before morning. Now, as I am writing, I have been called to see the mother of the boy, James Keilty, who died a few days ago. This woman went on yesterday to Ross to see the young man, John Grimes, since dead; she has just been brought into town on a cart, labouring under all the symptoms of Cholera.

We had on yesterday an extraordinary meeting of the Castlebar Dispensary Committee; I annex their minutes. The Committee requested the attendance of two medical gentlemen, Dr. Knott, of the County Infirmary, and Dr. Thomas M'Greal, of the Islandeady,

Dispensary, both of whom came with me to see the patients attacked, but those gentlemen persevere in stating that it is not Asiatic Cholera, in which opinion I do not, by any means, concur.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

John C. Barrett,
Medical Officer Castlebar Dispensary.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Dublin.

Dispensary Meeting, October 31, 1854.

Members present:—Neal Davis, Chairman; John Bole, J. C. Larminie, Mial Hanrohan, Joseph Kelly, William Young, Thomas Cooly.

Resolved—That the foregoing members of the Committee, having taken into consideration the Report of the Medical Officer as to his apprehension of Cholera, in consequence of the number of deaths which have occurred in a short space of time, and having had the Report of Drs. Knott and M'Greal, who kindly, at our request, accompanied Dr. Barrett to see the patients said to be afflicted, we are of opinion, that although there was sufficient cause for apprehension of the disease existing, yet that at present there does not appear to be any decided case of Asiatic Cholera.

No. 19.—Report from Dr. Dillon, Medical Inspector.

Castlebar, November 2, 1854.

Gentlemen,

On receipt of your instructions of the 31st ult., I proceeded at once from Castlerea, county Roscommon, and reached Castlebar at a late hour last night.

In order to afford you the fullest information on the subject of your communication, I visited, at an early hour this morning, every house in which persons had been reported to have died, or were labouring under Cholera, and beg to submit, in detail, the facts that came under my observation, and the statements given me by the persons residing in the several houses.

The localities in which the disease has appeared are amongst the very worst in the town of Castlebar, as far as regards poverty and uncleanliness, and do not appear to have received the benefits of the Nuisance Removal, &c., Acts; one wretched house was reported to contain no less than twenty human beings.

The first case appears to be that of Mary M'Donnell, No. 3, attacked so early as the 24th of October, and ran into consecutive fever, dying on the sixth or seventh day of her illness; after which four persons died in the same house.

John Cawly, No. 5, a resident of Coolcarny, on the borders of the county Sligo, had been in Castlebar two days before he was attacked. He partook of eels for his dinner on Sunday, the 29th of October,

but up to Tuesday, the 31st of October, appeared in good health, and transacted the business upon which he came to Castlebar. I could not discern that any of those attacked had deviated from their ordinary diet.

John Grimes, No. 8, came to Castlebar to attend the wake of his cousin, James Keilty, No. 6, and left for his home on Tuesday morning, the 31st of October, in apparently good health. This case reported by the Medical Officer as severe in its character and rapid in its progress.

Elizabeth Keilty, mother of James Keilty, No. 6, was in attendance on her child and John Grimes during their illness, and now lies in a very dangerous state.

John Carny, the soldier of the 1st Royals, now ill in the military barrack, attended the wake of Clesham's child, No. 4.

The Castlebar Dispensary District is in other respects reported healthy, and the officer of the Union Workhouse states that there is not at present any case of fever in the Fever Hospital.

The sanitary officer is now engaged in having the houses of the poorer classes cleaned and whitewashed. I purpose remaining here for one or two days more, in order to see if further development of the disease may take place, which will be duly reported.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

T. Dillon, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Custom House, Dublin.

Enclosure *in No.* 19.

1. Bridget M'Donnell, age twenty-eight, wife of a rag dealer, who travels through the country, had not been from home or in communication with any person labouring under the disease but her own child, attacked on Saturday morning, the 28th of October, with purging, vomiting, and cramps, and died on Monday morning, the 30th of October.

2. Michael M'Donnell, aged one year and three months, child of the elder Bridget M'Donnell, attacked with vomiting and purging on Saturday night, the 28th October, and died on Sunday morning, the 29th October.

3. Mary M'Donnell, aged two years, child of Bridget M'Donnell, attacked so far back as the 24th of October; had severe purging and vomiting, and died in consecutive fever, on Monday, the 30th Oct., a few hours before its mother.

4. John Clesham, aged two years, child of a labourer residing in the same house with the M'Donnells, attacked with vomiting and purging on Saturday morning, the 28th October, and died on Sunday morning, 29th October, being four deaths in one house.

5. John Cawly, aged forty, a resident of Coolcarny, near Sligo, came to Castlebar for weaving-reeds; had been two days in good health in the town of Castlebar, attacked with purging, vomiting, and

cramps, on Tuesday, the 31st of October, and died on the morning of Wednesday, the 1st November.

6. James Keilty, aged three years, child of Elizabeth Keilty, now in the collapsed stage of Cholera, No. 13, attacked with vomiting and purging on Sunday, the 29th October, and died on Monday, the 30th October.

7. Thomas Cuffe, aged fifty years, a flax. hackler, attended the wake of the M'Donnells, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, attacked with purging, vomiting, and cramps, on Monday, the 30th October, and died on Tuesday night, the 31st October; had not been buried at my visit on the 2nd November.

8. John Grimes, about twenty-four years of age, a small farmer, residing four miles from Castlebar, came to the wake and burial of his cousin, James Keilty, No. 6; when returning home on Tuesday, the 31st October, was attacked with purging, vomiting, and cramps, and died in the house of a neighbour, near two miles from his village, on Wednesday, the 1st of November. Medical Officer of the District visited him on the evening of the 31st ult.

9. Ellen Hynes, an aged pauper lodging in a wretched house in the same street as the M'Donnells, attacked with purging and vomiting, and died in ten hours.

10. Catherine Murtyah, a child two years old, now reported by the sanitary officer as having died this morning, labouring under Cholera; was not reported before, or seen by any medical man.

Total number of deaths to this date, 10; with one exception, namely, John Grimes, No. 8, had resided in the same quarter of the town of Castlebar.

Cases still labouring under the disease and visited by me this morning:—

11. Patrick Brennin, aged forty, had not been from home or in communication with any one labouring under Cholera; resides in the same locality as the other cases; attacked on the 30th October, with purging, vomiting, and cramps; is now passing favourably through the consecutive fever; all secretions restored.

12. Mary Brennin, four years old, daughter of Patrick Brennin, taken ill on the 30th October, now convalescent.

13. Elizabeth Keilty, aged forty-five, mother of James Keilty, No. 6, returned home to Castlebar from attending John Grimes, No. 6, and was attacked on Wednesday evening, 1st November, and now lies dangerously ill, in a state of collapse.

14. A soldier in the Military Hospital in collapse.

15. A drummer's child out of barracks, and residing in the same locality as the other cases.

Total, 15 cases; deaths, 10.

See Report of Medical Officer in charge of the Military Hospital.

T. Dillon.

DEPOT 2ND BATTALION 1ST REGIMENT.

Rank and Name.	Age. Years.	Disease.	Period ill.	Residence.	Observations.
Private John Carney,* . .	19	Cholera,	29 hours,	In barracks, .	Came into hospital at 7 o'clock, a.m., 1st Nov. labouring under vomiting, purging, & cramps; passed no water since admission, is now much sunk, and appears to be going into collapse.
Daughter of drummer, Thos. Lake,	3	Cholera,	6 hours,	Out of barracks	

* Was at the wake of a person of the name of Clesham, on the night of the 31st ultimo, who was reported to have died of Cholera in the town.

E. KNOTT, M.D.,
Surgeon in charge of Depot, 1st Royals.

Castlebar, November 2, 1854.

CASTLEREA UNION.

No. 20.—LETTER from Dr. HARKAN, Medical Officer of Castleplunket Dispensary District.

Castlerea, November 7, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the instructions contained in your circular-letter of the 1st of January, as regarding the appearance of Cholera in the country, I beg leave to report to you the two following cases which came under my notice in my District. On Sunday morning, the 5th inst., I was hurriedly sent for by Mr. Glancy, of Frenchtown (distant four miles from Castlerea), to visit two of his cottiers who had been seriously indisposed all night, and who had returned the Friday previous from England. I saw both John and James Kelly (brothers) soon after nine o'clock, A.M., and was fully convinced, from the symptoms, both were cases of Asiatic Cholera. James, the elder, aged forty, was then in advanced collapse, pulseless, with excessive coldness, and lividity of hands and feet, constant retching, eyes sunken, with pinched features, husky voice, &c. Diarrhœa had subsided. I had recourse to every means of treatment I could avail myself of, but he expired at two o'clock, P.M., same day. He had been suffering all day on Saturday from vomiting and slight Diarrhœa, but as he took his glass freely on his way home, it was considered the effects of drink.

The younger brother, John, aged twenty, was attacked on Saturday night with vomiting and purging, and when I saw him, was, in a word, labouring under all the symptoms of the disease—cramps, rice-water vomit, &c. I gave him two grains of acet. of lead and

one half grain of opium every half hour, and rubbed chloroform liniment over the extremities, and sinapisms to the stomach. On the death of the brother, I deemed it advisable to have him removed to the Workhouse Fever Sheds, and before doing so, Mr. Glancy waited on the Chairman of the Board of Guardians (Mr. Sandford) to have his sanction in so doing; he concurred in its propriety. He is now progressing most favourably. Mr. Glancy had the cabin burned down next day, a most wretched and filthy hovel; however, there can be no doubt but they conveyed the disease with them, inasmuch as the district has been in a most healthy state up to that. Every precautionary measure has been taken to arrest any further progress of the disease. I may observe, that the boy now in hospital acknowledges he had an attack in his bowels in Athlone; he drank little.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

M. Harkan,
Medical Officer to the Castleplunket Dispensary.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 21.—Report from Dr. Dillon, Medical Inspector.

Castlerea, November 14, 1854.

Gentlemen,

After minute inquiry in this District on the subject of the cases of Cholera reported by Dr. Harkan, and the statements made by the surviving brother, John Kelly, to me this day, I have little to add beyond the facts given in the annexed Report of Dr. Harkan.

No further extension of the disease has taken place, and the district reported to be in its former healthy state.

Dr. Harkan appears to me to have exercised sound judgment and discretion in his prompt removal of John Kelly to an isolated position in the fever sheds of the Union Workhouse; by this movement communication was arrested, and such care and attention given to the case as to have secured perfect recovery. The wretched cabin in which James Kelly died has been burned down.

From the history given me by the surviving brother, John Kelly, as to the symptoms under which his late brother laboured, as well as his own, there cannot be the slightest doubt of the disease having been true Asiatic Cholera, and that the disease was contracted in Dublin.

John and James Kelly had been working for several months in England, about twenty miles from Birmingham, returned home by Liverpool, where they remained but four hours. James Kelly, deceased, had been delicate in Liverpool before he embarked, but had taken liberally of ardent spirits. Both landed in good health in Dublin, took their breakfast in an eating-house in Church-street, and left by the mid-day train for Athlone. John, the survivor, had a slight attack of Diarrhœa on reaching Athlone, but got better during the night, and proceeded home the following morning (a distance of about twenty-four miles), which they reached late on the

evening of Friday, when James was suddenly attacked with vomiting, purging, and cramps, and died on Sunday, Dr. Harkan having seen him a few hours before death. John Kelly states that when he saw his brother so very bad, he sickened, had purging, vomiting, and cramps in his belly and arms; he got some medicine from Dr. Harkan and brandy from his landlord, and was taken into the Hospital, where he now lies; does not recollect further, as he believes that he was for some time out of his feeling.

Dr. Harkan states that this case did not run into collapse. He is now perfectly convalescent, and will be able to return home in a few days. The inmates of the Union Workhouse reported in good health.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

T. Dillon, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Custom House, Dublin.

Coleraine Union.

No. 22.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Belfast, December 25, 1854.

Sir,

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland, that, in pursuance of their instructions, I visited the Aghadowey Dispensary District, in the Coleraine Union, with reference to its sanitary state and the appearance of Cholera therein. Up to the period of my visit, on the 21st instant, it appeared that six cases of the epidemic, in its malignant form, had occurred, all of which proved fatal, and which have already been reported by Dr. Lane, the Medical Attendant of the Aghadowey Dispensary.

The last case occurred on the 14th instant, and terminated fatally on the 18th; no ascertained case existing at the date of my visit, and, as far as I have learned, subsequently; consequently, as I have already apprized the Commissioners, the Committee, with whom I concurred in opinion, did not think it necessary to have the Cholera Order issued in the District, unless the further spread of the epidemic should render it desirable.

The fatal cases above referred to all occurred in two houses; the first sufferer being Charles M'Cormick, who took ill on the 8th, and died on the 10th day of December, and in whom the occurrence of the disease was not traceable to any infected source.

The second case was that of a daughter of Charles M'Cormick, residing in the same house with him. In the same family there are eight other inmates, all of whom remain unaffected with Choleraic disease.

The third fatal case was that of Henry M'Cormick, the brother of the first-mentioned patient, their residences being about a mile apart. He was at his brother's house during his illness, and at his funeral, and was attacked with Cholera on the 12th December, but he had suffered from Diarrhœa for two or three days previously. Of the remaining seven inmates in Henry M'Cormick's house, three died

subsequently of Cholera; three more had Diarrhœa, and recovered; and one has continued free from disease.

In addition to the report of Dr. Lane, I made inquiry of the two Medical Practitioners who were in attendance on Charles M'Cormick and his daughter, and from their statements and description of the symptoms, there is no reason to doubt, that the disease of which they died was Cholera of a very malignant type.

In addition to the cases mentioned, a son-in-law of Charles M'Cormick (also in attendance during his illness) was attacked with Diarrhœa and cramps, on the 14th instant, and recovered; and a cousin of the deceased also, under similar circumstances, was attacked with the same symptoms, and recovered. Some other cases of Diarrhœa, but none fatal, have occurred, the last previous one to the date of my visit having taken place on the 19th instant.

Besides the cases referred to, which fell within the observation of Dr. Lane, another Medical Practitioner reported to me two other slighter cases within the Aghadowey Dispensary District, in which the symptoms were vomiting, purging, and cramps, but recovery took place in one of them, and the last only occurred on the 20th of December, and the result is not known (yesterday).

Charles M'Cormick was a bleacher, and not in very poor circumstances, his house being in an airy situation, and not remarkable for any particular nuisance or degree of uncleanliness.

Henry M'Cormick was, however, very poor, and resided in a wretched dwelling, which I visited, and saw the remaining inmates of the family. It had been very filthy, but was, to a certain extent, cleaned out when I saw it, but a large cesspool closely adjoins the house, to which I drew the attention of the Medical Officer, with a view to its being filled up and the manure removed.

When I last inspected this Dispensary, Dr. Lane stated, that there were exceptions to the district being in a satisfactory state, as regarded nuisances injurious to health; and he reports that the same condition of circumstances still exists. I therefore specially drew the attention of the Committee to the subject, and the Relieving Officer, who was present, stated, that he was then engaged in examination of the Aghadowey Electoral Division, with reference to the removal of any nuisances that might be ascertained to exist. The Medical Officer further stated, that cattle in some, and swine in many instances, are kept in the dwelling-houses within the district.

In the instance of Charles M'Cormick, who died first, a wake was held over the remains, but except in the case of his own relatives above adverted to, no disease appears to have occurred amongst the numerous persons present on the occasion. All the other bodies were buried as soon as it could be reasonably effected.

In four cases, the parties being destitute, coffins were procured; and although it appears to have been judicious and necessary to procure them, some legal difficulty may arise, as in some other instances, about paying for them out of the poor rate, the Cholera Order, which confers the power of doing so, not having been in operation in the Union.

Another difficulty also arises in the early cases where the Order is not in operation: the Medical Officer in this, and some other instances, gives relief to the patients, without tickets, to avoid all

delay, and although provided with medicine from the Dispensary, they can neither be recorded without regularity in the Relief Registry, nor in any other manner. Having specially directed the attention of the Medical and Relieving Officers, as well as of the Committee, to the necessity of prompt measures for abatement of nuisances, and cleansing and limewashing of houses in which the disease may have made its appearance, I anticipate all necessary exertion being made, as a very full meeting seemed deeply interested in the matter, and anxious to carry out every suggestion tending to arrest the progress of the epidemic.

I remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

ALEXANDER KNOX, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

COOKSTOWN UNION.

No. 23.—LETTER from Dr. GRAVES, Medical Officer of Cookstown Dispensary District.

Cookstown, September 16, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with your circular, dated 3rd January, 1854, I beg to report that a case of Asiatic Cholera occurred in this town yesterday, in the person of a seaman, on tramp from Belfast. The man was taken ill between seven and eight o'clock, P.M., and a visiting ticket was presented at my house a little after nine o'clock. Being myself absent from home, on professional duty, my friend, Dr. Hamilton, Medical Officer of the Workhouse, immediately visited the patient, and prescribed for him counter-irritants and calomel and opium, &c. On my return about eleven o'clock, I saw him at once; he then, however, was in a state of collapse, and though I used every means in my power to restore him, he died about four o'clock this morning.

I have reported the case to the Board of Guardians at their meeting this day, and have urged them to take all available measures, by the use of lime and other disinfecting agents, to prevent the spread of the disease.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

HENRY GRAVES,

Medical Officer, Cookstown Dispensary.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

CORK UNION.

No. 24.—REPORT from Dr. PURCELL, Medical Inspector.

Cork, April 6, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report, for your information, that on my arrival here yesterday, I heard that some cases of Cholera had occurred in the middle district of the city, which do not appear to have been reported to you. On inquiry this day I learned that on Saturday, the 25th ult., a person (whose name I could not find out) came into Cork from the neighbourhood of Kanturk or Limerick

for the purpose of emigration. He lodged in a very dirty, ill-ventilated lodging-house in Harpur's-lane; was seized with purging, vomiting, and the other usual symptoms of Cholera on the morning of Monday, the 27th ult., and died on Tuesday the 28th.

On Thursday, the 30th ult., a child, six years of age, son to the owner of the house, who also keeps a fish-stall in the market-place, got suddenly ill with the ordinary symptoms of Cholera, and died in seven hours. This child, I am informed, was in previous good health; had no premonitory Diarrhœa, and was treated by Dr. Beamish, one of the physicians to the Cork Fever Hospital.

On Sunday morning last, about one o'clock, A.M., Mrs. Broderick, mother of the child, and wife to the owner of the house aforesaid, was suddenly seized with purging, vomiting, cramps, &c., and at eight o'clock the same morning her husband called on Dr. Beamish, who visited her, and ordered her to hospital. She refused to go, and died at eleven o'clock the same day. This woman, I am told, was within a few days of her confinement, and doubtless in much grief at the loss of her son. She ate of stale fish and drank two glasses of whiskey the previous evening.

Mary Cotter, thirty-one years of age, residing in the same house, was engaged on Sunday last in dressing and preparing the deceased woman, Mary Broderick, for interment, sickened yesterday morning about one o'clock, A.M., with the usual symptoms of Cholera. She was immediately visited by Dr. Beamish, and sent to hospital, where she is now under treatment, and likely to do well.

Ellen M'Namara, of Nelson's-place, in the same locality, was in good health up to eight o'clock on Monday morning last, when she was suddenly seized with purging, vomiting, and other symptoms of Cholera. She was promptly attended by Dr. Murphy, of No. 2, Cork City Dispensary District, and sent by him to hospital. She is under treatment, and likely to recover. This woman informed me that her diet on the previous day consisted only of bread and tea, and that she had no meat, fish, vegetable, or drink of any kind, and no connexion with any infected person that she knew of.

Mary Regan, a prisoner in the county gaol for the last two months, rather in good health, and not suffering from any premonitory symptom of Cholera, was suddenly attacked at about one o'clock, P.M., yesterday, the 5th instant, with serous vomiting purging, cramps, loss of voice, &c. Dr. Beamish, the Medical Officer of the gaol, visited her at two o'clock, when he found her in profound collapse. She lingered, however, until this morning, when she died.

Harpur's-lane and the lanes adjoining abound with nuisances of the very worst description. There is also in this neighbourhood a bone and rag manufactory, the smell from which is at times very offensive. It was in this locality that Cholera first appeared in 1832.

The drainage of the entire city of Cork is most imperfect; and I do not think that either the Sanitary Committee or the Corporation are sufficiently active in their sanitary measures.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

JOHN F. PURCELL, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 25.—Report from Dr. Purcell, Medical Inspector.

Carrick-on-Suir, April 24, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, No. 11,819, 1854, relative to a report of mine of the 6th instant, about certain cases of Cholera which had occurred in the city of Cork, and requiring a further report from me in reference to one of those cases.

In pursuance of the above instructions, I have made inquiry, and learned that the man whose name I was unable to give in my report of the 6th instant, was John Downey, aged about 18 years; that he, accompanied by his mother and a younger brother, came into Cork on or about the 25th ultimo, from Kenmare, in the county Kerry, where they had been some time inmates of the Union Workhouse, on their way to Wales.

I was unable to find out any thing as to the deceased's previous health or habits, or whether he had been in communication with any person or place where Cholera was before his coming to Cork; but I was informed that this was the first case which occurred in Harpur's-lane.

There was no regular application made for medical aid; but Dr. Wall, the Medical Officer of No. 5 Dispensary District, was passing through the lane at about three o'clock, P.M., on the 27th ultimo, and was asked to see the deceased, which he did, and prescribed for him, and left the directions on paper with the parties in the house, and desired that application should be immediately made at the Dispensary for the medicines.

I subsequently saw Dr. Wall in reference to this matter, and so far as his being called in casually to see the deceased, the statement is correct; but finding that the medicines had not been applied for at the Dispensary, he did not visit a second time. I made a search for the prescription at the Dispensary, and could not find it nor any trace of it having been delivered there.

The mother and brother of deceased are supposed to have gone back to Kenmare, and may probably be now in the workhouse there.

I beg to assure you that it would have afforded me additional satisfaction to give all these particulars as to this case in my report of the 6th instant; but when I went to the house on that day to make inquiries as to the deaths by Cholera which occurred in it, I had considerable difficulty in procuring the requisite information. I got it, regarding the wife and child, of the owner of the house, but he being intoxicated, became so agitated and annoyed at his loss, that he rather exhibited a disposition to be impertinent, and refused to give, or allow any one else to give, any further information regarding the deceased John Downey.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

John F. Purcell, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 26.—Letter from Dr. Rountree, Medical Officer of Ballincollig Dispensary District.

Ballincollig, Cork, April 17, 1854.

Sir,

I beg to state, in reply to your communication of 12th instant, that the Board of Guardians of Cork Union have not as yet elected the Committee of Management for Ballincollig, and consequently the local honorary officers are not yet agreed on.

I have to state further, for the information of the Poor Law Commissioners, that a case of Asiatic Cholera occurred this day in my district at a place called Lisheens, nearly two miles from this place. A poor woman, named Margaret Noonan, wife to a labourer, about thirty-eight years of age, was attacked with vomiting, purging, and cramps, at about six o'clock this morning; and with singular carelessness they omitted to send for me until half-past twelve, noon; on my arrival immediately after, I found the woman in extreme collapse, extremities cold and bluish, covered with damp, quite pulseless, face and breath quite cold.

I endeavoured to warm her with hot bottles, cloths, &c., without much success, and administered medicines which appeared to have allayed vomiting, &c., the cramps too, have nearly ceased; however, at my next visit she continues still cold and without any appearances indicating reaction, although the prominent symptoms are relieved.

I have learned that the woman attended the funeral of a relative on Wednesday last in Cork, who died of Cholera, but was quite well in health until suddenly attacked this morning; she ate a large supper of pork and vegetables last night, which she supposed to have disagreed with her.

I left a nursetender in charge of her, and intend to visit again as soon as I conveniently can.

A policeman also reported himself to me this day ill of Diarrhœa and vomiting. I gave him medicines which gave him present relief.

Apologizing for troubling you at such length,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. A. Rountree, M.D.,

Medical Officer, Ballincollig Dispensary.

W. Stanley, Esq. Secretary,
Poor Law Commission.

No. 27.—Report from Dr. Purcell, Medical Inspector.

Carrick-on-Suir, April 22, 1854.

Gentlemen,

Adverting to Reference Paper, No. 13,127, attached to a letter of Dr. Rountree's, Medical Officer of the Ballincollig Dispensary District in Cork Union, reporting a case of Cholera in that district, I have the honour to report for your information that I visited the district in question, and the following is the result of my inquiry.

Margaret Noonan, a strong healthy woman, of temperate habits, and about thirty-eight years of age, the wife of a labourer and mother of five children, retired to bed on the night of the 16th instant in perfect health, after partaking of a dinner consisting of pork and broccoli boiled; and got up, as was her custom, at about five o'clock, A.M., on the morning of the 17th, and went out on business. She returned in about an hour after, suffering from purging, vomiting, and pain in her stomach, and went to bed again; her husband, thinking that it was the pork that disagreed with her, did not feel it necessary to send for a doctor until about twelve o'clock at noon the same day, six hours after she was first seized, when Dr. Rountree was called, and was immediately in attendance upon her. He found her pulseless and in the collapsed stage of Asiatic Cholera. He continued in attendance upon her, with the assistance of a nurse-tender that he procured, until she died at about nine o'clock, P.M., the night of the same day (17th).

The house the deceased resided in, in the village of Lisheens, about two miles from Ballincollig, and in the Dispensary District of Ballincollig, consists of two small rooms, which accommodated the family of deceased and a mule kept by her husband; it is in the most filthy state possible, and the effluvia arising from the floor where the mule was kept, extremely offensive.

The deceased was in Cork on Wednesday, the 12th instant, attending the funeral of her husband's niece; but I could not find out any evidence that she (the niece) had died of Cholera.

As regards the case of James Connor, the Sub-Constable, I was unable to procure any information except from Dr. Rountree, and he had nothing to add beyond what he had already communicated in his letter, herein returned.

The sanitary state of the Ballincollig Dispensary District is very imperfect; no steps have been taken to carry out the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, since December last, and the district requires it very much, particularly in the village of Lisheens (where this case of Cholera occurred), being principally inhabited by a very poor class of people.

I would recommend the attention of the Board of Guardians and Dispensary Committee being immediately called to the very neglected condition of this district, in a sanitary point of view.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

JOHN F. PURCELL, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

CROOM UNION.

No. 28.—LETTER from Dr. MURPHY, Medical Officer of Croom Dispensary District.

Croom, Co. Limerick, April 14, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to state, for your information, that about an hour since I was called to visit John Donovan, in this village. I found him

labouring under Asiatic Cholera, and had him removed to the Workhouse Infirmary, where every attention is paid to him. It appears he came from Limerick on last Wednesday, and was labouring under Diarrhœa for the last couple of days. The poor man was in a state of collapse when I was called on to visit him, and I am of opinion the case will terminate fatally.

In all other respects the Workhouse and Dispensary District are particularly healthy.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

William C. Murphy, *Medical Officer.*

P.S.—Croom is about nine Irish miles from Limerick.

No. 29.—Report from Dr. Geary, Medical Inspector.

Charleville, April 21, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to state that I yesterday attended, at Croom Dispensary District, in reference to the case of Cholera reported by Dr. Murphy, the particulars of which appears to have been as follows:—

John Donohoe, aged fifty-five years, a nailer by trade, slept at Mungret-street, Limerick, on the night of Tuesday, the 11th instant, in a house next to that in which a comfortable woman died of Cholera on the same day, and appears to have had intercourse with the persons residing in these premises. On Wednesday, the twelfth, he came to the village of Croom, and slept that night at a common lodging-house, kept by Mrs. Griffin, and in which there resided on that night Mrs. Griffin and her three children, and a Mrs. Kiltugan and two children, all of whom continued in good health at the time of my visit. He appears to have occupied the same bed with another lodger, whose name is unknown, and who left Croom on the following morning.

Donohoe obtained employment from a nailer, named Sellors, living at Well-road, in the village, and took up his abode with him and family, on Thursday, the 13th, being then, as Sellors states, in apparently good health, although thin and worn-looking. He was noticed to leave his work frequently on Friday morning, in consequence, it is alleged, of an attack of Diarrhœa, which terminated in Cholera about noon; and he was seen by the District Medical Officer about midday, who had him removed, after a conference with members of the Board of Guardians, to a separate and unoccupied ward in the Workhouse Infirmary, where he died that night.

Sellors has a family of eight persons, all of whom were inmates of the premises during Donohoe's residence, and were in their usual health at the time of my visit.

Sellors and Griffin's houses have been limewashed and purified since.

Accompanied by Head-Constable Philips and Dr. Murphy I examined a large number of the premises, including the rere yards in

the village of Croom, where much appears to have been effected for the abatement of nuisances, few manure collections remaining ; the chief matters of an objectionable nature still observable being some cesspools, close to the river, which runs through the town. The Constabulary appear to have been very active, and will have those matters at once attended to. I found two limewashers engaged in the houses, and the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Fosberry, mentioned that lime had been provided, and that every exertion would be used to have all the houses purified without delay.

On conferring with the Medical Officer I learned that it was proposed to receive such extern cases of Cholera as may occur in Croom and the neighbouring Electoral Division into the ground floor of the Workhouse Infirmary, one ward of which I found fitted up for females, and the other designed for males. The objectionable nature of this arrangement, which contemplated the admission of cases of epidemic disease within a building included in the interior economy of the Workhouse, and in the second floor of which I found sixteen females and thirteen males under medical treatment, was brought under the consideration of the Board of Guardians, who were then assembled at an adjourned meeting, and who readily concurred in the inexpediency of such an arrangement, which was abandoned by resolution, determining that all cases of Cholera occurring henceforward should be admitted into the new Fever Hospital building, which is all but finished, and entirely detached from the other occupied apartments. This arrangement was the more practicable, as the number of inmates were recently reduced to 465, the remaining number having been drafted to Ballingarry auxiliary.

In going over this Workhouse it was gratifying to observe the order, cleanliness, and decorum which appeared in each department. The original plan for the reception and removal of the house soil has been abandoned with great advantage, waggons being now substituted for cesspools in connexion with the privies, and the open surface drainage being so far modified as to admit of a large proportion of the watery refuse being carried away to the main sewer by covered drains, having a good fall.

In reference to Hospital provision for the Electoral Divisions of the Union in the neighbourhood of Ballingarry, the Board resolved, that the main building of the Grove auxiliary be appropriated for the reception of Cholera cases occurring to the south-west. This house, it appears, is entirely unoccupied, and a separate entrance secured through the hall door, there being but 109 inmates in the detached out-offices, while the accommodation is designed for 950.

No other case of Cholera has appeared in the district, and the Medical Officer states that the health of the residents is very good.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. GEARY, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

The Poor Law Commissioners,
Dublin.

No. 30.—Letter from Dr. Worrall, Medical Officer of Adare Dispensary District.

Adare, April 18, 1854.

Gentlemen,

In obedience to instructions issued on 3rd January, and marked No. 1 M. 54, Miscellaneous, I beg to inform you, a case of Asiatic Cholera occurred in my District on yesterday, which terminated fatally after a few hours' duration.

The patient (Michael Toomey) was seized with the usual symptoms, and it was not until the stage of collapse set in that I was sent for.

On my arrival there I at once adopted the customary treatment, administered stimulants, &c., but the patient never rallied.

This person was detained in Limerick for some time on Saturday, where he took a fright, also the preceding week had an attack of Diarrhœa after partaking of veal, which lasted for two days and then ceased, but never applied for medical advice.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

John Worrall,
Medical Officer of Adare Dispensary District, in Croom Union.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 31.—Letter from Dr. Worrall, Medical Officer of Adare Dispensary District.

Adare, April 21, 1854.

Gentlemen,

In reply to the communication received this morning, dated 20th inst., and numbered 13,128, '54, I beg to say the general sanitary state of this District has been much improved since the period for sowing potatoes set in, as all manure heaps have been removed, and cesspools emptied; along with this, steps have been taken to whitewash the poorer habitations.

I have further to remark, as yet not another case of Cholera has occurred, and that which did take place was speedily interred, so as to prevent the custom of holding a wake, lest such a practice might spread the epidemic.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

John Worrall.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 32.—Report from Dr. Geary, Medical Inspector.

Limerick, May 12, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to transmit the information sought by the Commissioners' communication, No. 13,128, in reference to the case of Cholera reported by the Medical Officer of the Adare Dispensary District; the general sanitary condition of the locality;

and the extent to which the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts have been carried out therein.

The case reported appears to have been the only one which occurred in the District up to this date; and from information collected from the members of the family of deceased, on the premises where he lived, it is ascertained that Michael Toomey, aged forty years, a labourer, had been in Limerick on Saturday the 15th April, from whence he returned late on the evening of the same day, and stated to his family, that during his stay there he had no communication with any person attacked with Cholera; but saw a car driving at a quick rate over the bridge, which he supposed was occupied by some person ill with the disease, and did not feel well before leaving Limerick. Dined on Sunday, the 16th (Easter Sunday), on pickled pork, with greens and potatoes; was attacked with purging, vomiting, and cramps, about six o'clock, A.M., on the 17th; was attended by the District Medical Officer before eight o'clock, A.M., whose assiduity and care are spoken of with gratitude by the widow and family. Notwithstanding the most careful and persevering attention, the disease progressed with great rapidity, and death ensued in the afternoon of the same day. On close inquiry it was ascertained that Toomey ate unfed veal for dinner on Sunday, the 9th, and had a sharp attack of Diarrhœa for two or three days subsequently, which he concealed from the family until attacked by Cholera. The Diarrhœa appeared to have ceased about the 13th, but he did not "feel well."

The premises in which he resided consisted of two apartments and a loft, and was the residence in common of Toomey's family and that of his two brothers, making in all eleven members; of these there were nine resident at the time of his illness, and all have escaped indisposition up to the present time. The house is situate on rising ground, is well-ventilated and clean, but much overcrowded; is at Mundella, in the Electoral Division of Adare South.

From an examination of the Medical Relief Register, the District may be said to enjoy an exemption from any affections indicating a tendency to Cholera. A few cases of fever have been entered for the month, and there are some cases of measles.

Lime and brushes have been provided for cleaning and purifying the houses in the village of Adare; and from an examination of some of the premises, it does not appear that there are any collections of manure or other objectionable matters requiring special observation.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. GEARY, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

DOWNPATRICK UNION.

No. 33.—LETTER from Dr. FILSON, Medical Officer of Portaferry Dispensary District.

Portaferry Dispensary, May 15, 1854, 2 *o'clock*, P.M.

GENTLEMEN,

Agreeable to your instructions of the 3rd January last, I have to communicate that I was called on this morning at ten o'clock to

visit Phelix Smith, residing at Portaferry, and found him labouring under unequivocal symptoms of Asiatic Cholera.

I am closely engaged with the case to-day, which at present seems to have taken a favourable change. I shall write you to-morrow, and give you particulars, which my time to-day will not allow to save this post.

I am your obedient servant,

Alex. B. Filson.

To the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland.

No. 34.—Letter from Dr. Filson, Medical Officer of Portaferry Dispensary District.

Portaferry, May 16, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I wrote you yesterday with regard to a case of Cholera which I was called on to attend, and now submit for your information the following particulars:—Phelix Smith, aged fifty years, a labourer, and inhabitant of Portaferry, went to Scotland about the middle of last month, and engaged to work at a place called Steinson, in the neighbourhood of Ayr, where he continued to be employed, with other labourers, till about the 5th or 6th of the present month. Several cases of Cholera—some of them fatal—had occurred among his companions, and he had assisted at the funeral at least of one of them. He became alarmed, and returned home to his family (who, in the mean time, had continued at Portaferry) on the 9th or 10th instant. He had been at work on Friday and Saturday last in the town, and seemed in his usual health. His family, six in number, had all been in good health during his absence, and still are so. On Sunday morning he was attacked with purging, which continued severe all day; evacuations watery and whitish; great thirst, but not much pain; vomited for the first time about nine o'clock on Sunday evening, and continued to do so at short intervals during the night; bowels purged at same time; great thirst, which he appeased by drinking large quantities of cold water, and which was rejected, mixed with whitish flacculent matter; unable to leave the bed when purged; had no medicines of any kind, and made no application for advice till ten o'clock on Monday morning. When visited, found him labouring under the symptoms above detailed; examined the evacuations, and found them rice-water like; pulse small, and about 100; tongue pallid and moist, skin of face dusky, features sharp, tip of nose cold, præcordial oppression, great debility, and no urine voided during the night; whispering sound of voice, so characteristic of the disease; no cramps or spasms.

Immediately gave him two pills, each containing one gr. opium and two of camphor, and half an hour after a draught containing aromatic confection, spirit ammon. and camphorated mixture, tins and jars containing hot water to the stomach and extremities, additional blankets, and for drink, whiskey largely diluted with cold water, in small quantities. The pills and draught were retained on the stomach. At twelve o'clock, found he had vomited once, but

not purged; pulse rather firmer; heat of skin improved, as well as general expression of countenance; gave him one pill same as former, and repeated the draught half an hour after; visited him every hour during the day, and as the vomiting did not return, and purging remained checked, gave him no medicine till bed-time, when he had two grains calomel and half grain opium in pill. Has had rice-water for drink, and a small cup of arrow-root with table-spoonful of whiskey. He is in every respect much improved; but has not as yet voided any urine, nor is there any in the bladder—now nine o'clock.

Visited Smith this (Tuesday) morning at six o'clock; he has continued easy and free from any unfavourable symptoms during the night; towards morning, voided about half a pint of urine; did not see it. He feels languid; pulse 80, and weak; tongue clean, thirst abated; skin comfortably warm; voice has resumed its usual character; has taken a cup of bread and water; ordered a pill containing three grains calomel and half grain opium.

One o'clock.—Has had one motion from the bowels, tinged with bile. The rest of the family, six in number, are at present all well. The house in which they reside is very small, and not sufficient accommodation for so large a family. The Dispensary Committee have afforded me every assistance in their power.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

Alex. B. Filson.

N.B.—I was called on early this morning to visit a woman in a different street from that in which Smith resides. She had been suffering for two hours with vomiting, purging, and cramps, but the evacuations were loaded with bile. The pulse, heat of skin, voice, and countenance, remained good; the symptoms yielded to opiates and turpentine fomentations.

A. B. Filson.

To the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland.

No. 35.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Portaferry, May 19, 1854.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that I this day proceeded to Portaferry, and instituted an inquiry regarding the appearance of Cholera in the District and its sanitary condition. On the most careful inquiry, I see no reason to question that the cases detailed by Dr. Filson to the Commissioners, were, the first, a case of malignant Cholera, and the latter of bilious Cholera. There was no communication between the two families; and with regard to the man, the circumstances are accurately detailed by Dr. Filson, except that he denies having been at a funeral of a person dead of Cholera; but the disease was prevalent in the place in Scotland where he resided. Dr. Filson had much experience of the disease in 1832, and he has no doubt of the nature of the disease with which the man was affected. The man and woman whom I visited are

both convalescent; and none of their families (the former consisting of six, and the latter of two, persons) have been subsequently attacked, and are all quite well up to the present time; and at the date of my Report there is no ascertained case of either Cholera or Diarrhœa in the Portaferry District.

Since the case was reported, the Committee have met daily; and on the 15th instant passed the following resolution:—"That Dr. Filson have full power to procure whatever he thinks necessary;" and, in consequence, Dr. Filson has procured for Phelix Smith a pair of blankets, and a supply of bread, rice, tea, sugar, and milk, and whiskey, to the amount in all of about twelve shillings. The Committee contemplated the expense being defrayed out of the poor-rates, exclusive of relief, to the amount of six shillings, given for the benefit of the family by the Relieving Officer of the Union.

Proper accommodation for an hospital has been put at the disposal of the Committee, if required; and nurses can be had, if necessary.

The Medical Officer reports the District to be in a more satisfactory state, as regards nuisances, than at any previous period; the Committee, who have latterly met daily, taking immediate steps to have any ascertained nuisances abated; and, as far I have been able to visit the town, its condition appears satisfactory.

I shall attend the meeting of the Board of Guardians at Downpatrick to-morrow, and subsequently again report to the Commissioners.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Alex. Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

No. 36.—Letter from Dr. Filson, Medical Officer of Portaferry Dispensary District.

Portaferry, September 14, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I wrote the enclosed note yesterday, but was too late for post. The case to which it refers terminated fatally this morning at three o'clock.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Alex. B. Filson.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

Enclosure in No. 36.

Portaferry Dispensary, September 13, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I think it right to acquaint you that I was called on yesterday to visit a gentleman labouring under Asiatic Cholera, in the second stage, at a distance of two miles from this town. He is still living, but in collapse, and I see no reasonable grounds to expect recovery. He is an inhabitant of Downpatrick, and came to see his friends on Monday last, at which time I find he was labouring under Diarrhœa.

He had been in Belfast on business on Friday and Saturday last, returned to Down on Saturday night, and first felt unwell on Sunday night.

He was not attended by any medical man till yesterday at two o'clock. I shall apprize you of the result of this case.

I am your obedient servant,

ALEX. B. FILSON.

N.B.—I need scarcely remark that this is not a Dispensary case.

A. B. F.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 37.—LETTER from Colonel LARCOM.

Dublin Castle, September 15, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I am directed by the Lords' Justices to transmit, for your information, copy of a Report received from the Inspector-General, relative to a case of Cholera having occurred at Strangford on the 11th instant.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. LARCOM.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

ENCLOSURE in No. 37.

County of Down, Downpatrick, September 13, 1854.

I have to state that a sailor, named JAMES BROWN, on board a vessel put into Strangford on the 11th instant, was attacked with Cholera at four o'clock on that day, and, after eight hours' illness, he died. As this is the first case of the disease occurring in this District, I think it right to report its appearance.

(Signed) R. SINGLETON.

The Inspector-General.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

No. 38.—REPORT from Dr. HILL, Medical Inspector.

22, *Ely-place, Dublin, August* 19, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, No. 27,271, of the 15th, and No. 27,599, of the 18th instant, enclosing Returns from Dr. Barrett, Medical Officer of the Finglas and Glasnevin Dispensary District of the North Dublin Union, of cases of Choleraic disease stated to have occurred in that District, and to inform you that, having returned last evening from the Mountmelick Union, I this day proceeded, in pursuance of your instructions, to Finglas, and made inquiry in reference to these cases and the sanitary state of the District.

It appears, that from Sunday the 13th, to Friday the 18th instant, five cases of Choleraic disease have occurred in the village of Finglas; and of these, four of the patients were residing in the same house.

The first case was that of James Reilly, a labourer, thirty years of age, who had been employed in laying down the wires of the Electric Telegraph between Dublin and Belfast. He is stated to

have remained in Belfast about a fortnight after the completion of his work, and to have returned to Dublin with his wife, by steamer, on Friday, the 11th instant. His stomach having been somewhat disturbed by the voyage, he purchased, on landing, a gallon of porter, and, as it is affirmed, drank the whole of it.

He then proceeded to Finglas with his wife, and took a lodging there in the house of a woman named Lawless. On Friday night he complained of griping pains in the abdomen; on Saturday, the 12th instant, he was suffering from Diarrhœa; and about eleven o'clock on the night of Sunday, the 13th instant, was seized with violent vomiting, purging, and cramps in the abdomen and lower extremities.

Between three and four o'clock on the morning of Monday, the 14th instant, he was visited by Dr. Barrett, the Medical Officer, who states that he found him labouring under nearly all the usual symptoms of Asiatic Cholera; his pulse very feeble, features shrunken, and of livid colour; tongue white, and the extremities cold, with violent cramps, intense thirst, and constant vomiting and purging of a watery fluid. At a subsequent visit Dr. Barrett ascertained, by introduction of the catheter, that there was total suppression of urine.

Under active and appropriate treatment the more urgent symptoms subsided, and the secretion of urine returned on the evening of the 15th instant; symptoms of consecutive fever then set in, attended with troublesome hiccup, and on the evening of the 17th instant, he was removed to the Hardwicke Fever Hospital, where I am informed he is still under treatment.

On Wednesday, the 16th instant, Larry Lawless, about twelve months old, the infant child of the woman in whose house James Reilly was lodging, was attacked with Diarrhœa. Towards evening of the same day vomiting and purging of a whey-coloured fluid set in, attended with violent cramps of the muscles of the abdomen and lower extremities. Dr. Barrett saw him at seven o'clock in the evening and prescribed for him. On the following morning, at ten o'clock, the symptoms had not subsided, the surface of the body was cold and livid, and the general prostration extreme. In the afternoon of that day the symptoms began to abate, and the secretion of urine, which had been suppressed for eighteen hours, was re-established. At the period of my visit, about four o'clock this afternoon, he appeared to be convalescent.

Margaret Lawless, between four and five years of age, a sister of the last named patient, and living in the same house, was attacked during the night of Wednesday, the 16th instant, with vomiting and Diarrhœa, accompanied with cramps in the abdomen and muscles of the upper extremities. The fluids ejected were at first of bilious character, but afterwards almost colourless. She was seen by Dr. Barrett, about ten o'clock, A.M., of the 17th instant, when he found her labouring under the above-mentioned symptoms, attended with great prostration of strength; the features were shrunken and livid, and the general surface of the body was cold, but not discoloured. When I saw her this afternoon, I was informed that she had been for some hours free from vomiting, purging, and cramps; there was no discolouration of the surface, but it was cold and damp, and the

pulse was scarcely perceptible. There appeared to be little prospect of her recovery.

The fourth case was that of Rose Reilly, aged twenty-three years, wife of James Reilly, the first patient attacked. She had accompanied her husband from Belfast, and was lodging with him in Mrs. Lawless's house. About ten o'clock yesterday morning, the 18th instant, she was seized with severe purging of a whey-like fluid, attended with pain but not with cramps, and followed by great prostration of strength. She was soon afterwards attended by Dr. Barrett, who prescribed for her, and in the course of the day she was able to walk to the Hardwicke Hospital, where, I was informed, she was admitted.

The foregoing cases occurred in a tenement of a very wretched description, incapable of being properly ventilated, crowded with inmates, and destitute of even a bed.

In the same village, but not in the immediate neighbourhood of the locality above mentioned, a case of bilious Cholera occurred on Monday, the 14th instant. The patient was a woman named Nanny Kelly, thirty years of age, who was attacked on that night with Diarrhœa, and vomiting of bilious matter, attended with cramps in the abdomen. She had been in Dublin during the day, and it was suspected had committed some error in diet. She was immediately attended by the Medical Officer, and was convalescent on the following day.

At the time of my visit to Finglas she was absent at her work in the fields, as I was informed, but I could not ascertain that she had been in communication with any of the inmates of Mrs. Lawless's house.

The habitations of the poor in the village of Finglas, and especially in that part of it where the first four cases, above described, occurred, are for the most part dirty, dark, and ill-ventilated, and without back-doors or any conveniences for the reception of refuse matter. Accompanied by the Medical Officer, the Vestry Clerk, and a serjeant of Police, I visited several of the worst of them, and would strongly recommend the adoption, by the Guardians and Sanitary Committee, of prompt measures for the prevention of disease in this District.

I was informed by the Medical Officer, Dr. Barrett, that a meeting of the Officers of Health for the parish of Finglas was held this day for sanitary purposes, when a Resolution was passed, directing the Vestry Clerk and serjeant of Police to prepare a Return, by Monday next, of tenements without back premises or conveniences, and without proper ventilation; of the names of the owners and occupiers of such tenements; and of all existing nuisances prejudicial to health. They also adopted a Resolution calling on the Board of Guardians to make arrangements for providing hospital accommodation for Cholera patients, or nurses to attend patients at their own homes, and to give directions to the Dispensary Committee to provide such medical aid and medicaments as may be requisite.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HILL, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 39.—Report from Dr. Hill, Medical Inspector.

22, *Ely-place, Dublin, August* 21, 1854.

Gentlemen,

Adverting to my Report of the 19th instant, relative to cases of Cholera stated to have occurred in the Finglas and Glasnevin Dispensary District of the North Dublin Union, I beg leave to inform you that I have this day received from the Medical Officer, Dr. Barrett, a communication in which he states that the patient, Margaret Lawless, whose case is given in my Report, died yesterday, at twelve o'clock, having been free from purging and vomiting for twenty-four hours before death. He also mentions that on Saturday evening, the 19th instant, he had seen James Reilly, the patient who was first attacked, and Rose Reilly, his wife, in the Hardwicke Hospital; the former was still in fever, but appeared to be going on favourably; and the latter had been affected with the characteristic purging and vomiting, but without much suffering.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

John Hill, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 40.—Report from Dr. Hill, Medical Inspector.

22, *Ely-place, Dublin, September* 1, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to inform you that in compliance with the instructions contained in your letter, No. 29,024—'54, of the 30th ult., I yesterday proceeded to Finglas, and made inquiry in reference to two additional cases of Cholera reported to you by Dr. Barrett, Medical Officer of the Finglas and Glasnevin Dispensary District of the North Dublin Union.

I was informed by Dr. Barrett that on Tuesday, the 29th ultimo, about five o'clock, A.M., he visited a child, named Ellen Grey, about four years of age, residing in Chapel-lane, Finglas, who was stated to have been attacked an hour previously with violent vomiting and purging of a light-coloured fluid, accompanied with severe cramps; he found her still suffering from these symptoms: the pulse scarcely perceptible; the surface of the body and extremities cold and clammy, but not discoloured, except about the eyes and mouth; the features shrunk, and the eyeballs turned upwards. The secretion of urine was not suppressed; stimulants, both internal and external, were immediately administered; and on his next visit, at nine o'clock the same morning, the purging and cramps had ceased, but the vomiting continued, and the general prostration was more complete. When seen again at eleven o'clock, A.M., she was rapidly sinking, and she died at twelve o'clock, noon, about eight hours after the invasion of the disease, retaining her mental faculties to the last. This child had been in a delicate state of health for some months, after an attack of measles, and had been suffering for a considerable time from irregularity of the bowels, without any medical aid having been sought for. There was no evidence of irregularity of diet, or of her having had any communication with the inmates of the

house in which the cases previously reported had occurred ; but Dr. Barrett ascertained that on the 18th ultimo, a sister, named Eliza Grey, about a year and a half old, and living in the same house or cottage, had been seized with similar symptoms, about eleven o'clock at night, and had died before twelve o'clock, noon, the following day, without medical treatment having been applied for. Dr. Barrett also informed me that on Wednesday, the 30th ultimo, at eleven o'clock, A.M., he visited Alice Grey, about six years of age, another sister of the first-named patient, and living in the same house, who had been attacked about six o'clock that morning with violent purging, vomiting, and cramps. He found her greatly exhausted ; her pulse extremely weak, but the skin was of natural temperature, and without discolouration. She was still suffering from profuse purging and vomiting of a clear fluid, and had passed six or eight large lumbrici. The secretion of urine, he was informed, was not suppressed. Dr. Barrett immediately adopted the requisite treatment, and visited her five times during that day. At half-past nine o'clock that night there appeared but little prospect of her recovery. On the morning of the next day, yesterday, she had rallied somewhat ; and at two o'clock in the afternoon, when visited by Dr. Barrett and myself, she was able to sit up in bed, the skin was hot, the purging had ceased, but her stomach continued irritable, and she had recently vomited another large lumbricus. She is still under treatment. The cottage in which these three cases occurred is dirty, dark, and without ventilation, being built against the side of a high bank.

In addition to the above-mentioned cases, I was informed by the Medical Officer that on the evening of the 30th ultimo, he had been called upon to attend a girl named Alicia Moore, fifteen years of age, living in the village of Glasnevin, who had been seized about seven hours previously with purging and vomiting, but without cramps. He saw her about nine o'clock that night, and prescribed for her, and when visited by me about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, the symptoms had subsided, and she appeared to be progressing favourably. This girl's friends appear to be in comparatively comfortable circumstances, but the cottage in which they live, though clean, is very confined and badly ventilated.

With reference to the sanitary measures which have been recommended, I observed that the exterior of the house in which the cases reported by me on the 19th ultimo* occurred, as well as that of the adjoining one, had been whitewashed ; but on entering the former I found the interior in the same state as described in my Report. I could not ascertain that any other measures preventive of disease had been, as yet, adopted in the District. I may mention that in Finglas I saw James Reilly, the first patient attacked, as reported by me on the 19th ultimo, and was informed by him that he has perfectly recovered from the effects of his recent illness, and has returned to his work.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HILL, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

* See No. 38.

No. 41.—Report from Dr. Hill, Medical Inspector.

Ely-place, Dublin, September 16, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. $\frac{30525}{30345}$, 54, of the 12th inst., relating to cases of Cholera reported by the Medical Officer of the Finglas and Glasnevin Dispensary District, in the North Dublin Union, as having recently occurred in that District; and to inform you that I yesterday made inquiry into the particulars of these cases, and to-day made further inquiry as to the extent to which Diarrhœa prevails in the City Dispensary Districts.

On proceeding yesterday to Finglas I ascertained that the Medical Officer, Dr. Barrett, had been obliged to leave Finglas that morning owing to indisposition, and that Dr. Eustace had, with the concurrence of the Committee, taken his place as a temporary substitute, and was in the discharge of the duties of Medical Officer.

In consequence of the absence of Dr. Barrett, I was unable to procure as detailed an account of the particulars of the cases he had reported as I could have wished; but it appears from inquiries made on the spot, and from examination of the Medical Relief Register and Attendance Book, that between the morning of the 9th and the afternoon of the 12th inst, eleven new cases of Choleraic disease had been under the treatment of the Medical Officer in the village of Finglas and its neighbourhood.

Of these, the first reported is that of Catherine Scully, aged fifty years, living at St. Margaret's. When seen for the first time, early on the 9th inst., she was suffering from purging and vomiting of bilious matter, accompanied with spasms, considerable thirst, and restlessness; and it was stated that she had been ill for several days with similar symptoms. She was immediately prescribed for, and when seen the next day was nearly well. I was informed that she has since then completely recovered.

The next case is that of Anne Lyons, fifteen years of age, residing in Finglas, who was seen also on the 9th inst.; and it appears that she had been for twenty-four hours previously ill with purging and vomiting, the discharges being of a watery appearance. She was not suffering from cramps, and exhibited no symptoms of collapse. Under appropriate treatment she was convalescent on the next day.

Mary Hemmett, about fifty years of age, living in Finglas, and in a cottage adjoining that of the Greys, whose cases were mentioned in my report of the 1st inst.,* was attended by the Medical Officer on the 9th inst. She had been suffering for twenty-four hours from constant vomiting and purging of a light-coloured fluid. Dr. Barrett found her in a state of extreme collapse, with slight cramps, the pulse scarcely perceptible, voice very weak, thirst urgent, the surface of the body and extremities cold, and the secretion of urine suppressed. The treatment adopted produced reaction, the excretions gradually assumed a bilious appearance, and slight consecutive fever set in, from which, when visited by me yesterday, she appeared to be nearly convalescent.

Catherine Whitethorn, aged twenty-three years, living at Glasnevin, presented herself at the Dispensary on the 9th inst. She had

* See No. 40.

been ailing for twenty-four hours with Diarrhœa, and had vomited once. She received medicine, with directions to report herself in a few hours if not better, and as she has not been heard of since, it is presumed that she has recovered.

Mary Brannigan, thirteen years of age, living at Meadstown, was seen on the 10th inst. She was suffering from vomiting and purging of a clear fluid, and had been ill for two days previously with Diarrhœa. Under the use of stimulants externally, and astringents internally, the symptoms abated, and she was reported well on the 12th instant.

Anne Coleman, fifty years of age, living in Finglas, was visited on the morning of the 11th inst. Without any premonitory symptom, she had been attacked about two hours previously with violent vomiting and purging of a light-coloured fluid. When seen again at one o'clock, P.M., she appeared rather better, but died at half-past five, P.M., after an illness of nine hours and a-half.

John Mitchell, eighteen months old, had been under treatment for Diarrhœa for some days. On the 11th inst. he was attacked with vomiting and purging of a colourless fluid, accompanied with slight spasms. He was attended several times by the Medical Officer, but died on the evening of the 12th inst.

Bridget Deary, nine years of age, living in Finglas, had been ill for fourteen hours with vomiting and purging of a whey-coloured fluid when she was seen by the Medical Officer, who found her early on the morning of the 11th inst. in a state of collapse: her hands, feet, and face of dark blue colour; the eyes red, breath cool, no cramps, and pulse scarcely perceptible. Notwithstanding the employment of the most active treatment, she died about one o'clock, P.M., having been nineteen hours ill.

Bridget Brady, aged twenty-three years, living in Finglas, was seized on the afternoon of the 11th inst., while at work in the fields, with purging and vomiting. When visited by the Medical Officer at nine o'clock that evening she was suffering from constant vomiting and purging of a colourless fluid, with severe cramps in the abdomen and extremities. The surface of the body was cold, the fingers blue and the pulse feeble. Internal and external stimulants were immediately employed, but without success, and she died, as it is stated in great agony, about four o'clock on the next morning, after an illness of about twelve hours. She was apparently strong and well at the time of the seizure, and had not complained of any premonitory symptom whatever.

Anne Walsh, sixty-seven years of age, a widow, living in the Alms' House, Finglas, was also attacked on the afternoon of the 11th inst. with purging and vomiting. She was visited by Dr. Barrett about twelve o'clock that night, at which time he found the vomiting and purging of clear fluid most violent. She was suffering from cramps in the stomach; the surface of the body and extremities cold, and the pulse very weak. Calomel and opium, with brandy and water, were administered internally, and external stimulants immediately applied. On the morning of the 12th she appeared much better, but afterwards relapsed, and died at twelve o'clock that night, after twenty-six hours' illness.

Mary Commins, aged forty-five years, was suddenly seized about eight o'clock, A.M., on the 12th inst., with severe purging, vomiting, and cramps in the abdomen and extremities. When visited by the Medical Officer, a few minutes afterwards, the pulse was very weak, and the feet were cold. She had been suffering from Diarrhœa for about eight hours previously. She was immediately placed under treatment, but died on the 13th inst., at eleven o'clock, P.M., after an illness of thirty-nine hours.

Subsequently to the date of Dr. Barrett's last Return of the 12th instant, the following cases have occurred in the District :—

Bridget Grogan, five years of age, living in Finglas, was taken ill on the 13th instant, with vomiting and purging, followed by cramps. At the time of my visit, yesterday, she was still under treatment, and appeared to be recovering, but the secretion of urine had not been re-established.

James Monahan, aged eleven years, living in Finglas, was attacked with violent purging and vomiting early on the morning of the 14th instant, previously to which he had been suffering from Diarrhœa for many hours. The matters ejected from the stomach and bowels were of a bilious character. He was shortly afterwards visited by Dr. Barrett, and the requisite treatment having been adopted, the symptoms subsided. I saw this boy yesterday, about one o'clock, P.M., when he appeared to be progressing favourably.

Mary Macken, fifty years of age, living in Finglas, was seized, about three o'clock yesterday morning, the 15th instant, with profuse Diarrhœa, soon followed by vomiting, cramps, and complete prostration of strength. She was visited by the Medical Officer, at seven o'clock, A.M., and the requisite treatment adopted. At one o'clock, P.M., when I saw her, the purging, vomiting, and cramps had ceased, but she was cold, blue, and pulseless. She was still under treatment, but with little apparent prospect of recovery.

Betty Brady, about fifty years of age, the mother of Bridget Brady, whose case (No. 9) is reported above, was attacked about two o'clock, A.M., on yesterday, the 15th instant, with vomiting, purging, and cramps in the legs. She was attended at an early hour the same morning by the Medical Officer, and when seen by me, about half-past one o'clock yesterday, was labouring under all the characteristic symptoms of pestilential Cholera; and I have since learned that she died this morning, about seven o'clock, after twenty-nine hours' illness.

Nicholas Hemmett, seventeen years of age, living in the house of Mary Hemmett (case No. 3, described above), was seized about six o'clock yesterday morning, the 15th instant, with vomiting, purging, and cramps in the legs. The evacuations were stated to have resembled whey in appearance. He was soon afterwards visited and prescribed for by the Medical Officer; and about two o'clock, P.M., when I saw him, the symptoms had considerably abated, and the temperature of the surface was natural, though the pulse was still weak.

When about to leave Finglas yesterday afternoon, a woman brought a child, named Eliza Kelly, three years of age, to the car on which I was seated, and told me that she had just been attacked

with violent vomiting, and cramps in the abdomen; and had been suffering from Diarrhœa for some days. I directed the woman to take the child immediately to the Medical Officer, and I have been subsequently informed by him that he attended her, and that she died this morning about four o'clock.

Thus, it appears, that between the morning of the 9th, and the morning of the 16th instant, seventeen cases of Choleraic disease have occurred in this District; and of these, five are convalescent, four are still under treatment, and eight have already terminated fatally.

With reference to the extent to which Diarrhœa and other similar affections prevail in the City Dispensary Districts, I have ascertained, by inspection of the books, that in the three North City Dispensaries sixty-one cases of Diarrhœa, and twenty-three of vomiting and purging, were treated during the week ended Friday, the 15th instant; while twenty-three cases of Diarrhœa, one of Dysentery, and eight of vomiting and purging, were treated in the same Dispensaries during the corresponding period of last year.

In the four South City Dispensaries, 110 cases of Diarrhœa, nine of Dysentery, and thirty-seven of vomiting and purging, were treated during the week ended the 15th instant; and fifty-two cases of Diarrhœa, five of Dysentery, and four of vomiting and purging, in the corresponding period of the year 1853.

The total for both of the City Dispensary Districts gives 171 cases of Diarrhœa, nine of Dysentery, and sixty of vomiting and purging, in the week ended the 15th instant, against seventy-five cases of Diarrhœa, six of Dysentery, and twelve of vomiting and purging, in the corresponding week of the last year, showing that affections of the bowels are not only more numerous, but of a more serious character during the present than during the last autumnal season.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HILL, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 42.—REPORT from Dr. HILL, Medical Inspector.

22, Ely place, Dublin, October 13, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to state, that before leaving your office to-day I received your letter, No. 432, M. 54, of this date, and in compliance with your instructions, proceeded immediately to the North Dublin Union Workhouse, with a view to attend a special meeting of the Guardians, convened to consider the arrangements to be made, in consequence of the occurrence of a considerable number of cases of Cholera amongst the inmates of the Workhouse. The meeting had terminated before my arrival, but I met the Chairman, and another Guardian, accompanied by Mr. Crawford, Poor Law Inspector, with whom I proceeded to the Cholera hospital, where I learned the following particulars:—

From the morning of Wednesday, the 11th instant, to half-past two o'clock this day thirty-seven cases of Cholera have occurred in

the North Dublin Union Workhouse. Of these, thirty had been sent to the Cholera Hospital, and seven were under treatment in the Workhouse. Of the thirty admitted into hospital, seventeen had died, and thirteen remained under treatment.

I was also informed by the Chairman, that the Guardians have cleared out two dormitories, in as detached a situation as possible, in the Workhouse, for the reception of persons suffering from the premonitory symptoms of Cholera; and have appointed an additional Medical Officer, Dr. M'Intyre, who is to be employed in night duty.

I have to add that, accompanied by Mr. Crawford, I inspected the arrangements at the Cholera Hospital, in Church-street, and found them satisfactory. Since the opening of the institution seventy-one patients have been admitted, of whom twenty-seven have died, five have been discharged cured, and thirty-nine are under treatment. Of these last, three or four are convalescent, and will be discharged either to-day or to-morrow. There were, at the time of our visit, about half-past two o'clock, vacancies for fourteen or fifteen patients.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

John Hill, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 43.—Report from Mr. Crawford, Poor Law Inspector.

Dublin, October 13, 1854.

Gentlemen,

In reply to your letter of this date, No. 431, M. 54, I have the honour to inform you, that I attended this day the special meeting of the Board of Guardians, held this day, relative to the outbreak of Cholera in the North Dublin Union Workhouse.

I find that the disease made its first appearance on the male side of the Workhouse on Wednesday last, since which it has rapidly extended itself throughout the entire establishment—the disease not being confined to any particular classes or wards.

On Wednesday two cases were transferred from the Workhouse to the Cholera Hospital in Church-street, on Thursday sixteen, and on this day twelve; seven additional cases in the Workhouse at the time of my leaving the establishment, awaiting removal, at the hour of half-past one o'clock, P.M.

The mortality has been very great—no less than seventeen deaths having occurred already among the cases sent to hospital, proving the disease to be of a virulent and fatal nature.

The outbreak of the disease does not appear to be confined to the Workhouse, as I am informed it has also appeared in the neighbouring establishments of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum and Grangegorman Prison.

The Guardians, at their meeting on this day, adopted all means in their power to provide for the emergency; they have directed that wards on each side of the Workhouse, as much isolated as possible,

should be set apart for any cases showing premonitory symptoms of the disease, and have appointed an additional Medical Officer, whose duty will be to attend at night, so that any cases which may occur, showing the slightest premonitory symptoms, will receive immediate attention; and the most particular directions having been issued, that all such cases should be at once reported, I think that every step has been taken which could be adopted by the Guardians in the present emergency.

In order to afford more accommodation in the Church-street Hospital, it has also been arranged that the patients, when convalescent, should be removed to the premises taken as a Cholera Hospital at Finglas, by which it is hoped that the Church-street establishment will prove sufficient for the treatment of the new cases which may occur.

I have the honour to be, your most obedient servant,

CHARLES S. CRAWFORD, *Poor Law Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 44.—REPORT from Mr. CRAWFORD, Poor Law Inspector.

Dublin, October 18, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with your instructions, contained in your letter of the 17th instant, No. 34,898, I have the honour to make this further Report on the spread of the disease of Cholera in the Workhouse of the North Dublin Union.

The number of cases transmitted from the Workhouse to the Cholera Hospital in Church-street, since the commencement of the outbreak, is as follows:—

October	11th,	2 cases.
„	12th,	16 „
„	13th,	24 „
„	14th,	7 „
„	15th,	4 „
„	16th,	7 „
„	17th,	4 „
	Total,	64 „

This return would show a considerable decrease in the spread of the disease; but it is also to be considered, that since the 14th instant, two wards have been set apart in the Workhouse itself for the treatment of Cholera; in one of which, that for adult females, thirty-four cases are at present under treatment, and in the other, set apart for girls, eight cases; no separate ward has been provided for males, who are still transmitted to Church-street, where sufficient room still exists for their treatment.

Only one death has as yet occurred in the Workhouse wards, and the Medical Officers report most favourably of the cases under treatment.

The mortality has been very great among the patients treated in

Church-street, who have been sent from the Workhouse, as will be seen from the accompanying return from that establishment.

It appears from this return, that sixty-seven cases were entered as from the Workhouse, three of which were not sent from that establishment, but occurred at Church-street, among the attendants who had been sent there from the Workhouse to act as nurses and servants.

Of these sixty-seven cases, forty-seven had died up to Tuesday last, three had been sent to the Finglas Hospital as convalescent, and the rest still remained under treatment in the hospital.

The great mortality is attributable to the fact of the first outbreak of the disease having occurred among the patients in the hospital and infirm wards, in nearly all of which cases the disease proved immediately fatal.

I regret to say, that the disease has also made its appearance at the Glasnevin sheds, from which one case was yesterday removed to Church-street, and another case of premonitory symptoms is under treatment.

On the recomendation of the Medical Officers, a change has been made in the dietary, by giving a breakfast of bread and coffee, in place of stirabout and milk, from which beneficial results are expected.

Every care has been taken, as far as possible, to obtain the earliest intimation of the development of any premonitory symptoms, so that the parties may be at once placed under treatment; parties being appointed to go constantly through the several wards to make the necessary inquiries.

Two of the officers of the Workhouse, the laundress and the superintendent of female children, have been attacked, and are under treatment.

With reference to the outbreak of the disease, I think it necessary to inform you of the following fact, which I have ascertained:

On Tuesday, the 10th instant, a man named Thomas Sullivan, in the early part of the day, came to the Workhouse entrance; he was questioned by the porter as to what he wanted, when he produced to him a certificate, which stated he laboured under bad Diarrhœa and sinking symptoms; the porter at once called the attention of Dr. Monahan, one of the Medical Officers of the Workhouse, to the case, who, immediately on examining, pronounced it as one which should be sent to be treated at the Cholera Hospital; the man, however, objected in the strongest manner to go there, saying he would prefer to die in the street rather than be sent to that establishment. In about ten minutes afterwards, Dr. Kirkpatrick, one of the other Medical Officers of the Workhouse, in whose department is the treatment of the male adults, came up, when he also advised the party to go to the Cholera Hospital; but the man still persisting in his refusal, Dr. Kirkpatrick at last desired him to be admitted, when he was taken to Hospital Ward No. 6, and placed in bed there about the hour of twelve o'clock, noon.

Before Dr. Kirkpatrick left the Workhouse, at one o'clock, he, however, gave orders that the man should be removed to Church-street, as he found he was getting worse, which removal took place at three o'clock.

On the following day the first case of Cholera appeared in the Workhouse, the party affected being taken ill in the ward immediately under that in which the man had been placed on the previous day; and another party, in the same ward, attacked with premonitory symptoms.

The Master of the Workhouse was not present at the time when Dr. Kirkpatrick gave directions for the admission of Sullivan, being then engaged at the Cholera Hospital.

I have the honour to be, your most obedient servant,

CHARLES S. CRAWFORD, *Poor Law Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 45.—REPORT from Dr. HILL, Medical Inspector.

22, *Ely-place, Dublin, October* 14, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 34,235, 1854, of the 11th instant, enclosing a communication from the Medical Officers of No. 1 Dispensary, in the North City District of the North Dublin Union, respecting the occurrence of two fresh cases of Cholera in their District; and I have to inform you that, in compliance with your instructions, I made inquiry, on the 12th instant, into the particulars of the cases referred to.

Mary Coyle, aged thirty years, a labourer's wife, residing at Ballybough Bridge, reported on the 9th instant, was attacked with vomiting and purging, about noon on Sunday, the 8th instant. On the next day, the 9th, application was made at No. 1 Dispensary, for medical relief for her, and she was immediately visited by the Medical Officers, who found her labouring under the characteristic symptoms of malignant Cholera. Stimulants were administered both internally and externally without delay; and on the next day, the 10th, as she appeared to be somewhat better, and was in a totally destitute condition, her removal to hospital was recommended; on the arrival of the van, however, she refused to go.

On the 11th, the purging, vomiting, and cramps had left her, and were succeeded by symptoms of consecutive fever, from which she appeared to be recovering on the 12th.

It appears that two children of this patient have died of Choleraic disease within the last few days. The first, Margaret Coyle, aged two years, was attacked with profuse Diarrhœa on the 30th ultimo, and was brought to No. 1 Dispensary, about twelve o'clock that night, and received medicine from the resident apothecary.

On the following day she was visited by one of the Medical Officers, who prescribed for her and directed her mother to send to the Dispensary for the medicine which had been ordered. This she neglected to do, and nothing more was heard of the patient until her mother, Mary Coyle, was attacked with Cholera, as detailed above, when it was ascertained that the child had died on the night of the 7th instant, and was buried on the 8th; and that on the return of the friends from the funeral, they found the mother, Mary Coyle, suffering from violent vomiting and purging. The other

child had been attacked, it was stated, subsequently to its sister, but had died in a few hours, without any application having been made for medical relief.

The second case referred to by the Medical Officers, in their Return of the 10th instant, is that of Johanna Fitzpatrick, aged forty years, living at No. 7, Grenville-street, who was seized with purging and vomiting on the evening of Sunday, the 8th instant. A message to that effect having been left at Dr. O'Flaherty's residence about eleven o'clock, A.M., on the next day, he immediately visited her, and found her suffering from the usual symptoms of Cholera, and in a state of complete collapse. Stimulating applications were applied to the surface of the body, and a mixture, composed of compound chalk mixture and creosote, administered internally. Under this treatment she rallied a little during the evening, and was removed to the Cholera hospital on the following morning.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HILL, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

No. 46.—REPORT from Dr. HILL, Medical Inspector.

22, *Ely-place, Dublin, September* 28, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to inform you, that in compliance with your instructions of the 21st inst., No. 31,648, 1854, I proceeded to Clondalkin on the 26th inst., and made inquiry respecting the particulars of a case of Cholera, reported by the Medical Officer of the Dispensary as having occurred in that district.

On the 19th inst., about five o'clock, A.M., a man, named John Kelly, fifty-six years of age, residing at Red-Cow, near Clondalkin, was attacked with vomiting and purging; he had been suffering from Diarrhœa during the previous day. The Medical Officer, Dr. M'Crea, visited him at nine o'clock, A.M., at which time he was labouring under violent vomiting and purging, accompanied with cramps in the abdomen and legs. The dejections were almost colourless, and resembled rice-water in appearance; the pulse could scarcely be felt; the extremities were livid; the tongue, breath, and surface of the body were quite cold; and the secretion of urine was suppressed. Sinapisms were immediately applied to the stomach, and stimulants, with anodynes, administered internally, followed by pills, composed of acetate of lead, opium, and creosote. He died at eleven o'clock, P.M., after about eighteen hours' illness.

This patient had been residing at Cardiff's Bridge, near Finglas, and had left that place two days before his attack. None of his family, as far as I could ascertain, had been affected with Cholera in Finglas; nor, up to the time of my visit, had any similar case subsequently occurred in Clondalkin, or its neighbourhood.

I was informed, however, by the Medical Officer, that two cases of severe Choleraic Disease had previously occurred in the District—one on the 1st, and the other on the 3rd inst. Both cases termi-

nated favourably; but in one of them, the latter, recovery was protracted by consecutive fever of very low type.

In addition to the above, fourteen cases of Diarrhœa have occurred in the District since the first inst.; but the number appears to be diminishing, one only having been registered during the week ended the 26th inst.

With regard to the extent to which the provisions of the Nuisances Removal Acts have been put in operation in the District, I was informed by the Medical Officer that the serjeant of Police has forwarded to the Guardian of the Division several certificates of the existence of nuisances in Clondalkin, and that some of them have been removed, while others remain unabated; and it does not appear that any other measures of a precautionary nature have been adopted by either the Guardians or Dispensary Committee.

The Dispensary arrangements are not sufficiently notified, no notice board having been affixed to the exterior of the Dispensary; nor have printed notices, in Form N, been posted throughout the District since the appointment of the present Committee.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant.

JOHN HILL, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 47.—LETTER from Dr. BRASSINGTON, Medical Officer of Rathmines Dispensary District.

Rathmines Dispensary, South Dublin Union, November 7, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to report two cases of Cholera in Milltown—the one on yesterday, the other to-day. The names are Anne and Pat Stanley, husband and wife: the wife died on last night, and I have sent the husband to the Cholera Hospital to-day. They were in extreme poverty, lying on dirty straw.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

GEORGE BRASSINGTON.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

DUNSHAUGHLIN UNION.

No. 48.—LETTER from Dr. WEBB, Medical Officer of Killeen Dispensary District.

Ross House, Tara, Dunshaughlin, October 26, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I have one case of Asiatic Cholera—a young man, after returning from Dublin. He lodged in Church-street, had Dysentery for some days without attending to it; when I saw him he was in a state of collapse, but under my usual plan of treatment he is recovering.

His brother, a baker in Dublin, came to see him, and was attacked with Dysentery, which, under immediate treatment, was arrested.

Your obedient servant,

H. B. Webb,
Medical Officer of Killeen Dispensary.

Ennis Union.

No. 49.—Letter from Dr. Greene, Medical Officer of Ennis Dispensary District.

Ennis, March 16, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I beg to inform you that a case of Cholera occurred in this town on yesterday evening, in the person of a child, four years old, daughter to a soldier passing through on his march from Limerick to Galway.

The child is described as having been quite well yesterday, and as having dined heartily; she was attacked between three and four o'clock, p.m., and died in about ten hours afterwards.

From the fact of her having come so recently from Limerick, where Cholera is known to exist, and from this town being free from any cases resembling Cholera, I am of opinion that she contracted the disease in Limerick.

Your obedient servant,

M. Greene.

No. 50.—Report from Dr. Geary, Medical Inspector.

Ennis, March 20, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to state, that in pursuance of your communication of the 18th instant, I, this day, made all available inquiries into the circumstances attending the case of Cholera reported by Dr. Greene, and have now the honour to report, that Agnes Adams, aged four years, arrived in Ennis at seven o'clock, p.m., on the 14th, per coach from Limerick, accompanied by her mother, the wife of a corporal of the 72nd Highlanders, on their route to Galway. The father, mother, and child, slept that night at Ennis, at lodgings, which I examined, and which are both cleanly and comfortable. On the following morning they all breakfasted in the apparent enjoyment of good health, and the child did not evince any symptoms of indisposition till four o'clock, p.m., that day (the 15th), when she was seized with vomiting and purging, and although speedily seen by Dr. Greene, collapse soon set in, and death ensued about two o'clock, a.m., on the 16th, or about ten hours after the commencement of the attack, and twenty-four hours after she left Limerick. The remains were interred on the afternoon of the same day; and on the morning of the 17th the mother was attacked with severe Diarrhœa and irritation of stomach, and was treated by the regimental surgeon, who arrived at Ennis from Limerick. She, however, recovered, and proceeded to Galway on the 18th.

Doctors Greene and Healy state that Diarrhœa is prevalent here; and the former had under his care a young lady of respectability, who was suddenly attacked with Diarrhœa, accompanied with great prostration of strength, on Saturday evening, from which she has since recovered; and it appears that children in the respectable circles at Ennis have been the subjects of similar attacks during the last forty-eight hours.

No other case of Cholera has appeared here since the date of Dr. Greene's letter.

I, this day, visited the premises attached to many houses in the village of Clare Abbey, and found very injurious accumulations of decaying vegetable matter in the small yards to their rere; there is also a very serious collection of stagnant and offensive water in a hollow, where manure had been previously kept, very close to the premises used as a National School, and opposite the doors of small cabins occupied by some very humble persons.

In Ennis much has been done to cause the abatement of nuisances; and I have been informed by one of the Town Commissioners, that members of that body have been this day selected to overlook the town, in detached portions, with the view of seeing that the inspectors of nuisances, and the persons employed for sweeping and cleaning, do their duties effectually.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. GEARY, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

The Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 51.—REPORT from Dr. GEARY, Medical Inspector.

Limerick, April 1, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to state, that in accordance with the desire conveyed in the Commissioners' letter of the 28th ult., I, this day, attended at Newmarket-on-Fergus Dispensary District, and having inquired into the particulars of the cases of Cholera reported by the Medical Officer as having occurred there, and having carefully examined the houses and premises attached thereto, in the town of Newmarket-on-Fergus, as well as the existing sewerage arrangements, have now the honour to report, that the town consists of two parallel ranges of houses—about 200 in number—to each of which is annexed a small yard, where it appears to have been the custom to accumulate the house soil and manure refuse, which, at this season of the year, amounts, as I have observed in very many instances, to large quantities, floating in offensive fetid water, and close up to the back doors of the kitchens; pigs being not unfrequently kept in those yards, and in some cases, in the very houses, the premises being filthy to a degree; and potatoes, intended for the sustenance of families, being found piled under the beds. The number of persons living in some of the houses was very great; and in one house, called the "Hulk," on the road leading from Ennis to Limerick, I found forty-six persons of various ages, in the

most wretched condition, whose mode of livelihood, as represented by the Constabulary, was very questionable, those premises being noted as the resort of bad characters, and having afforded, from time to time, food for transportation. On examining the rere of the houses opposite the Constabulary Barrack, on the road leading to Ennis, very dangerous collections of nuisances were found, in connexion with an imperfect sewer which passes down to the mill-pond. On entering the house, underneath the floor of which it passes, I found a man, the occupier, stretched on his face and hands on the floor, and on questioning him in presence of the Constabulary and Medical Officer of the District I learned that he had been, for some time previously, suffering from a colicy cramp in his stomach, and that he had some previous purging. It further appeared, that about seven days since he had purging, vomiting, and colicy pains about midnight, which passed off on his taking some hot coffee. He was yesterday in Limerick, selling pigs; and although he states that he did not communicate with any person having Cholera there, the localities which he resorted to were much attacked with that disease, and I saw, about a fortnight since, persons dead of the disease there. In this house I found pigs, which seemed to enjoy free ingress and egress from a filthy yard filled with manure, into which the room opened, and the sewer already referred to passed underneath and across the floor in its course to the mill-dam. I had the sewer opened at its exit, where it joined the front door, and found it choked with most offensive matter. At the front of this range of houses, and nearly opposite the Dispensary door, but across the street, it seems to be the practice to empty out the night-soil of the houses, which is washed down towards a covered drain, near one Conway's house, which drain is now (as it is stated to be constantly) choked up, so that all this manure is carried down close to the entrance of the Police Barrack.

The examination of this town leads to the conclusion, that nuisances of a very offensive and dangerous kind exist in nearly all the houses, and that such sewerage as exists is of a very defective kind. It is stated that efforts have been made to correct this state of things, with some advantage; much remains, however, to be accomplished, as nearly all the houses imperatively require the removal of the existing nuisances, and the purification of the dwellings and rere yards by lime washing. In passing along the roads, large collections of manure are observed close to the doors and windows of premises; all those require to be abated, and the same remedial measures adopted for correcting the noxious odours which must emanate from the hollows and pits where the manure exists at present.

In reference to the cases of Cholera reported by Dr. Evans, it appears that the first case noted was only seen by accident, and when dead. The subject was a man named Griffy, from Kilkenny, who came to Mohana, in the Electoral Division of Newmarket, with the hope of obtaining employment on the Ennis and Limerick Railway, in which he had not succeeded, was attacked on Wednesday night, the 15th ult., and died on the 16th. No further particulars can be obtained, as the Medical Officer did not see him while

alive, and the wife and children went away immediately after the husband's interment, and have not since been heard of.

The second case, Mrs. C——, rather an aged lady, had been on a visit in Limerick with her sister, Mrs. S——, on the 18th ult., and while there was severely attacked with Diarrhœa, which was moderated, but not fully controlled by the means ordered by her medical adviser. On her return to her son's residence, 22nd ult., symptoms of great aggravation set in, marked by rice-water discharges, which, however, ultimately yielded, and she is now gradually recovering.

The third case, P. Corry, a herdsman in the employ of Mr. Caning, of Clonmorris, advanced in years, and seldom leaving the farm, was attacked with purging and vomiting about mid-day on Saturday the 25th; was seen by the Medical Officer about 8 o'clock, P.M., on the same day, then running into collapse; his illness increased, and he died on Sunday, about the same hour at which he took ill on the previous day.

There is no reason for concluding that Mrs. C—— had direct communication with any person attacked with Cholera; but there are just grounds for inferring that Corry must have seen and spoken with Mrs. C—— on her return from Limerick on the 22nd, three days previous to his having been attacked.

The Medical Officer's report would lead to the supposition that Corry took ill on Sunday the 26th, when, in fact, he was dead at that hour. I have satisfied Dr. Evans of this. No other case has since appeared; but I have requested the Medical Officer to observe carefully John Cusack, aged 68, who was found ill on the floor of his house.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. GEARY, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

The Poor Law Commissioners,
Dublin.

ENNISKILLEN UNION.

No. 52.—LETTER from Dr. NIXON, Medical Officer of Enniskillen Dispensary District.

Enniskillen, October 20, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I yesterday wrote to you, stating that I had been ordered to visit Mary Scallan, aged 40, residing in Strand-street, Enniskillen, who appeared to me to be labouring under Cholera. She had been six hours ill when I saw her. She had vomiting, the characteristic purging, violent cramps, with lividity of face and hands. She was quite cold and pulseless, and every thing she swallowed was immediately thrown up again; her voice was weak, and her countenance had, to me, all the appearance of Cholera. The account I got was, that she was of very intemperate habits, and that she had been in the house where a man named Maguire had died a few days ago, in this town, under symptoms resembling Cholera. The Medical

Officer of Lisbellaw District had seen Maguire, and considered his case one of Cholera. My patient, Scallan, died at the end of forty hours. I could not get my orders carried into effect, as the attendants seemed to get afraid. I called on several of the medical men of the town, but could not succeed in getting any of them to visit her, with the exception of Dr. Rogers, the Medical Officer of Lisbellaw, who was clearly of opinion it was a case of Cholera. I have seen a few cases resembling Cholera lately, but as I had some doubts about them, I did not like to make any report.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

Adam Nixon,
Medical Officer of the Enniskillen Dispensary District.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Custom House, Dublin.

No. 53.—Report from Dr. Hill, Medical Inspector.

Castleblaney, November 1, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 35,377, '54, of the 19th ult., enclosing a communication from Dr. Rogers, Medical Officer of the Lisbellaw Dispensary District in Enniskillen Union, in which he reports the occurrence of two cases of Cholera, one attended by him, and the other by the Medical Officer of the Enniskillen Dispensary District; and I have to inform you that, in compliance with your instructions, I yesterday made inquiry into the circumstances of the cases referred to, and also into the sanitary condition of the union generally.

It appears that the two cases reported by Dr. Rogers occurred in the town of Enniskillen; the first was that of Mr. James Maguire, aged 70 years, a respectable tradesman, residing in Main-street, who was attacked between ten and eleven o'clock, P.M., on Friday, the 13th ult., with Diarrhœa, followed by vomiting and cramps. He had previously been in apparently perfect health, and attributed his illness to having eaten herrings for supper. At six o'clock, A.M., on the 14th, he was visited by Dr. Rogers, who found him cold, purple, without perceptible pulse, and suffering severely from cramps in the lower extremities, accompanied by profuse purging of colourless fluid resembling rice-water in appearance. The vomiting had nearly ceased; but the case appeared hopeless. External and internal stimulants, with astringent enemata, were administered without producing any favourable change, and he died at eleven o'clock, A.M., on the 14th ult., after an illness of about twelve hours from the first appearance of Diarrhœa. Mr. Maguire had not been out of Enniskillen for some time, nor could his illness be traced to communication with any infected person.

The particulars of the second case I received from Dr. Nixon, Medical Officer of the Enniskillen Dispensary District, who informed me that on Wednesday, the 18th ult., about nine o'clock, A.M., he

was sent for to visit Mary Scallan, forty years of age, a woman of intemperate habits, living in Strand-street, and found her suffering from vomiting, purging, and severe cramps. The tongue and surface of the body were quite cold, the face and extremities livid and shrivelled, and the pulse at the wrist was imperceptible. The matters discharged from the bowels presented the appearance of rice-water. The treatment consisted in the exhibition of internal and external stimulants, with opiate enemata, followed by pills, composed of calomel and opium, in small doses. The directions of the Medical Officer, it is stated, were imperfectly carried into effect, owing to the alarm of the persons about the patient, and she died about seven o'clock, P.M., on the 19th ult. This woman had been employed in nursing Mr. Maguire, above mentioned, and after his death had prepared the body for interment.

Since the foregoing cases were reported, the following have occurred in the town of Enniskillen.

Biddy Farris, sixty years of age, living in Dame-street, was attacked about six o'clock, P.M., on the 25th ult., with purging, vomiting, and cramps. She was visited at ten o'clock that night by the Medical Officer, Dr. Nixon, who found her in a state of collapse, and labouring under the usual symptoms of malignant Cholera. Internal stimulants, with pills of calomel and opium, were administered; and mustard poultices were directed to be applied to the stomach and abdomen, but the patient would not submit to this part of the treatment. She died between eight and nine o'clock the next morning. She had not been out of the district, nor had she been in communication with either of the first two cases mentioned; but Dame-street, in which she lived, is in the immediate vicinity of Strand-street, where Mary Scallan, the last-named patient, died.

William Gildea, twelve years of age, living in Head-street, a few yards distant from Dame-street, was seized with violent purging, vomiting, and cramps, at eleven o'clock, A.M., on Saturday, the 28th ult. He was seen shortly afterwards by a medical practitioner in the town, who prescribed for him; and in the evening, about eight o'clock, he was visited by the Medical Officer of the Dispensary. At that time the cramps had ceased, but the other symptoms persisted, and he was cold and pulseless. Pills, composed of calomel and opium, with a stimulating mixture, were administered, and on the following morning he appeared considerably better. On the 30th, symptoms of consecutive fever set in, and when I saw him yesterday he appeared to be progressing favourably. I ascertained from his friends that no urine had been passed during the last three days.

Elizabeth Gildea, aged forty years, mother of the last-mentioned patient, and sleeping in the same room, was attacked about one o'clock, P.M., on the 30th ult., with purging, vomiting, and cramps. She had not suffered from any premonitory symptom, and had been seen that day, about ten o'clock, A.M., by the Medical Officer, anxiously nursing her son, and apparently in perfect health. When visited at two o'clock, P.M., only one hour after the commencement of her illness, she was in a state of complete collapse, and exhibited

all the other characteristic symptoms of malignant Cholera. External and internal stimulants, pills of calomel and opium, and opiate enemata, were promptly administered, but she died at one o'clock, A.M., on the 31st ult., after an illness of twelve hours' duration.

The Medical Officer informed me, that on Sunday, the 29th ult., about eight o'clock, P.M., he heard that a boy named M'Kiernan, living in Dame-street, and very near the house in which Biddy Farris had died, had been attacked with Cholera. He immediately went to the place, and ascertained that the boy had just died; and that he had been, apparently, in his usual health up to twelve o'clock that day. From the description of his symptoms, given by his friends, there is a strong probability that he died of Cholera; but no application for medical relief was made in his behalf.

Thus it would appear that, from the 13th to the 30th ult., six cases of Cholera have occurred in the town of Enniskillen; and that of these five have terminated fatally, and one is at present under treatment, with a prospect of recovery.

The Medical Officer reports that, hitherto his District has been tolerably healthy, and that he has not had many cases of Diarrhœa under treatment, though some of these have recently exhibited a Choleraic tendency.

Having attended a meeting of the Enniskillen Dispensary Committee, I ascertained that an Inspector of Nuisances has been appointed for the District, at a salary of ten shillings a week, and that he has been actively employed in the suppression of nuisances for several months. The Committee stated, however, that no steps had been taken by either the Guardians or themselves for cleansing the dwellings of the poor.

I also availed myself of the opportunity of attending the weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians, and brought under their notice the sanitary condition of the Union. I was informed that directions have been given to the Relieving Officers to make a careful examination of their districts, and to report to the Guardians the existence of any nuisances falling under their observation. Beyond this I was unable to ascertain that any sanitary measures have been adopted.

Your letter of the 30th ult., No. 36,739, '54, having been read, the Guardians signified their intention to provide a ward on each side of the Workhouse, in accordance with your recommendation, for the reception of inmates taking medicine for premonitory symptoms. They also passed resolutions to the effect that lime and brushes, for whitewashing, should be supplied to the poor, to be used under the superintendence of proper officers; and that application should be made for the issue of a Cholera Order, with a view to enable the Board of Guardians to take such steps as may be requisite, in the event of the disease becoming epidemic in any part of the Union.

The papers relating to this subject are returned herewith.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

John Hill, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

Glin Union.

No. 54.—Report from Dr. Geary, Medical Inspector.

Tarbert, April 10, 1854.

Gentlemen,

In accordance with the directions conveyed in your letter of the 4th inst., I attended at the Workhouse of the above named Union, and having gone minutely over same, and conferred with the Chairman of the Board of Guardians, the Medical Officer, Master of the Workhouse, and Clerk of the Union, all of whom were present at the time of my visit, have now the honour to report, in reference to the cases of Epidemic Cholera that appeared there, and the general sanitary state of the District, that the first recognised case was that of Mary Kennelly, aged about sixty years, who was admitted to the Infirmary ward, with Choleraic Diarrhœa on the 27th ult. She is now convalescent, and stated to me that she had been in Limerick to see her son, a pensioner of the East India Company, who resides at Prospect-row; slept at his lodgings with her daughter on the night of the 25th, and reached the house of Margaret Mulcahil, at Ballygutterrane, Electoral Division of Kilfergus, in the Glin Union, on the afternoon of the 26th, accompanied by her daughter, having walked on that day about twenty-nine miles; that she was attacked with a weakness, nausea, and severe Dirrahœa early on the morning of the 27th, and sought admission at the Workhouse Infirmary on the same day. There slept in the same house on the night of the 26th, Margaret Mulville, Mary Kennelly, jun., Mrs. Kelly, the daughter of Mulville, and Biddy Higgins; of those persons, Margaret Mulville, aged fifty-six, was attacked with Cholera on the night of the 27th, and admitted to the Infirmary Ward of the Workhouse, from which she was removed by order of the Medical Officer, to the Probationary Ward (the other inmates expressing much alarm at her sufferings). Her case is represented as having been one of Spasmodic Cholera, which terminated fatally on the evening of her admission.

Mrs. Kelly, the daughter of Mulville, deceased, left the house when her mother went to Hospital, was subsequently attacked with Cholera, and died.

Biddy Higgins, aged nine, the granddaughter of Mulville, while seeking admission to the Workhouse at the time when the Guardians were assembled on the 31st ult., was attacked with Cholera, and immediately received by the Medical Officer's directions into that portion of the auxiliary slated sheds allocated for the reception of Cholera patients by the Guardians. This child is now nearly recovered, and the statements now given are confirmed by her, and the daughter of Mary Kennelly.

The elder Kennelly states, that when she complained to Margaret Mulville on the morning of the 27th, and particularized the nature of her sufferings, that Mulville replied, not to be uneasy, as she was ill herself for two days previously with the same kind of purging, but that it had gone off.

No other case of Cholera has occurred here since, and the Medical Officer states, that the house preserves its ordinary healthy standard.

The Workhouse is one of recent erection, and its site appears very well calculated to insure a good system of drainage; the principle devised for the reception of the inmates' soil, is that of privies having an inclined plane, communicating with covered cesspools, of which about eight are constructed close to the yards in which the inmates spend their time each day. These cesspools are stated to be cleaned out about each third or fourth week, the contents being bucketed on the surface, and thence removed to the general manure heap, which is within the Workhouse grounds, situate at the west side of the buildings, from which point the wind blows between nine and ten months in each year, conveying whatever unwholesome emanations are given off throughout the entire house. It is stated that turf earth is mixed with the soil thus collected with the view of deodorizing it, which must have a beneficial tendency in that way; but it is suggested that more satisfactory arrangements might be devised for effecting the collection of the house soil, and other refuse, with advantage to the sanitary state of the Workhouse and its inmates. The privy in the Infirmary yard, at the female side, was in a very objectionable state, and the cesspools attached to that, and the privy in the women's yard, require immediate attention. I found the soil from both bucketed upon the surface, and open drains cut in the fields, with the view of carrying off the surplus watery collections, which are represented as resulting from a spring, which wells up, and is constantly filling up these cesspools. The odour from those is very offensive, as they are only separated from the female yards by the wall. I brought them under the direct notice of the Knight of Glin, the Chairman of the Board.

It appears that the premises known as the Auxiliary, a portion of which is appropriated to a Girls' School, and another to fever purposes, will cease to be held by the Guardians on the 19th inst. It was here that the Guardians, by their recent resolution, proposed that arrangements be made for Cholera extern cases, and their attention might be directed to the difficulty an immediate surrender of these buildings might induce during the prevalence of Cholera.

I examined nearly all the houses in the town of Glin, both internally and in the rere. A large majority of these were found sadly overcrowded, as many as nine persons inhabiting a cabin which afforded space for scarcely half that number; the interior of all the dwellings in the Mall require cleaning, manure heaps, and filthy drains to be cleared away, and to be then thoroughly purified by limewash. From the statements made to me, some of these premises have not been whitewashed for years. In the upper and lower main streets, at the western side, there are offensive open drains running down immediately behind the houses, and communicating, from yard to yard, the contents being mixed at some points with the blood of animals slaughtered by butchers in their own houses.

Few towns are better situated for drainage, and where an effective system of drainage could be secured at a smaller expense. The attention of the Knight of Glin and the Medical Officer of the Workhouse, who were with me, was especially directed to those matters; and the Head Constable in charge of the police force stationed there, stated

that measures had been previously taken for the abatement of the nuisances, and would be immediately resumed.

At the village of Tarbert, the very same state of neglected sanitary arrangements was observed: manure heaps, cesspools, defective and obstructed drains and sewers running behind the houses, animals slaughtered in houses, and the blood on the floors of the very apartments used for cooking, eating, and sleeping in; pigs in the houses and rere yards; overcrowded apartments, filthy, and requiring purification by limewash; and collections of fetid water from underneath the paving in immediate connexion with the Police Barrack. The yards and houses here are much in want of being cleaned out, and purified by limewashing.

From the statement of Mary Kennelly, it would appear that she had no communication with any person affected with Cholera; nor did she know of the disease being in Limerick during her stay there, although the district of Prospect-row, where her son lives, is the locality in which very many persons were attacked, and several died of the disease.

It was suggested to the Master of the Glin Workhouse, that lime, chloride of lime, or peat charcoal be obtained, and applied without delay to the several privies and cesspools, especially to those now open, as well as the surface drains proceeding from them. The Chairman of the Board was present, and concurred.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. GEARY, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

The Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

KENMARE UNION.

No. 55.—LETTER from Dr. MAYBERRY, Medical Officer of Tuosist Dispensary District.

Tuosist Dispensary District, Kenmare Union, November, 26, 1853.

Saturday morning at three o'clock was called on to visit a woman named Kate Brine, residing at Ardea, aged thirty-five years, mother of five children, in previous good health. On my arrival, about five o'clock same morning, she complained of general prostration, with rather acute pains below the breast, under the ribs, and abdomen, with occasional cramps in the legs and arms, which were of icy coldness; quenchless thirst, hoarse voice, constant retching of the stomach, dark circle round the eyes, which were drawn back and half closed, nails livid; these symptoms, with rice-water discharges, and total loss of pulse, seemed as if life was ebbing rapidly. She died in thirty-two hours after first being attacked.

The treatment I adopted was that of a stimulating nature, &c:—brandy and water, turpentine liniments, and mustard, and other stimulants internally; hot applications to feet and hands, &c., such as I had been in the habit of finding useful in my attendance in Cholera, in the year 1849.

On inquiry, I found she first complained of pain with Diarrhœa, soon followed with sickness of the stomach, in about an hour after eating her breakfast, the previous morning (Friday), consisting of salt hake with potatoes.

It appears her husband, who was a carrier to and from Cork, returned rather unwell on the previous Monday; and soon after, on Wednesday, he was attacked with severe Diarrhœa—the discharges resembling rice-water. His wife was in the habit, during his illness, while confined to bed, of closely attending him, and slept in the same bed. Had very great thirst during his illness; has taken some astringent powders while unwell; slept for two nights at a lodging-house kept by a person named Owen Ferris, on the March, in Cork; all inmates there were in good health; he heard the Cholera was in Queenstown, but did not feel afraid; always when in Cork his business carried him through several lanes, &c.

The weather was very wet, and a good deal of lightning, without thunder, on the same evening of the day Kate Brine became affected (November 25).

I have seen reported in the papers three cases of Cholera, as having taken place in Cork on the same day, Friday, 25th November.

George M. Mayberry, M.D. *and Surgeon.*

January, 7, 1854

Query.—Whether disease, in this instance, propagated itself by contagion, or Cholera poison was imbibed by clothing, or the atmosphere strongly impregnated with the virus.

P.S.—The foregoing I have taken from my notes of the case of Kate Brine, trusting the particulars may be found satisfactory to the Commissioners.

G. M. M.

No. 56.—Report from Mr. Horsley, Poor Law Inspector.

January 26, 1854.

Gentlemen,

In accordance with the instructions contained in the Commissioners' letter of the 18th instant, I have the honour to transmit to the office herewith, minutes of the evidence I obtained from John Brine, at Kenmare, on Tuesday last, with respect to the illness with which he was seized on his return home from Cork, in the month of November last. I did not consider it necessary to administer an oath to Brine before committing his evidence to writing, as there could be no possible motive for concealing the truth on his part.

The Commissioners will observe, that if Brine came in contact with any person or matter from a locality in which Cholera existed at the time of his visit to Cork, he was not himself aware of the circumstance.

I return herewith Dr. Mayberry's letter, and have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

S. Horsley.

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Poor Law Office, Dublin.

Enclosure in No. 56.

Kenmare, January 24, 1854.

John Brine, carman, of Ardea, in the Kenmare Union, being examined, saith: I was in Cork on business on or about the 18th of November last; when in Cork I lodged in the house of a man named Owen Ferris. There was no one sick in Ferris's house at the time, nor did I hear of any persons being sick in any of the houses adjoining that of Ferris. I heard there were some cases of Cholera in Queenstown, but I did not go near that place, nor did I to my knowledge have any intercourse with any one from Queenstown. I did not to my knowledge meet any one who had been on board the ship "Kossuth," lying off Queenstown; nor did I see any of the goods or clothing which were sent on shore from that vessel.

Whilst in Cork, my business took me into various shops in various streets. I returned to my home in Ardea from Cork on the 21st of November last, and on the 23rd I was seized with violent purging, though I had no pain. I felt unwell and weak on the journey home. My wife attended me whilst I was unwell, and slept in the same bed with me. I was worse on the morning of Friday, the 25th of November last, and about twelve o'clock on that day my wife was seized with purging, vomiting, and spasms; she never rallied, and died on the following day. I recovered rapidly.

Witness, John Brine.

Samuel Horsley, *Poor Law Inspector.*

Kilmallock Union.

No. 57.—Letter from Dr. Burke, Medical Officer of Kilfinane Dispensary District.

Kilfinane, County Limerick, March 9, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I received a circular from you, No. 1, M. 1854, Miscellaneous, and bearing date 3rd January, 1854, conveying a request that I would at once communicate directly to you the particulars of the first case of Asiatic Cholera that might occur in my District.

In accordance with that order I have to inform you that I was sent for yesterday to see a patient (not a pauper) at Glenbrohane, in this Dispensary District, and on my arrival found him presenting all the symptoms of the collapsed stage of malignant Cholera.

He was a man about sixty-four years of age, a land steward, of sober and regular habits, but for a long time has had a particularly delicate chest. He had been in Limerick, from which place he returned on the evening of the 7th, showing, as far as I could collect, no symptoms of disease. He ate his breakfast heartily on the morning of the 8th, about eight o'clock, shortly after which he was attacked with vomiting and purging, and sunk, with fearful rapidity, into the condition in which I found him. He was cold and pulseless, his voice feeble and squeaky, his senses unimpaired;

the fingers were blue, and there was no mistaking the leaden pallor of his sunken face; the vomiting and purging had ceased, and the originally feeble organs, the lungs, were rapidly filling with effusion. I put heat to his extremities, a sinapism to his chest, and gave him a liberal supply of whiskey punch, with aromatic spirit of ammonia, at the same time giving his friends to understand there was no hope, and that they should have sent for me more promptly. He died about five o'clock, P.M —about an hour and a half after my seeing him.

Should any further information be required from me, it will give me pleasure to attend to your directions.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

G. R. Burke, M.D.,
Medical Officer to Kilfinane Dispensary District.

The Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 58.—Report from Dr. Geary, Medical Inspector.

Charleville, March 14, 1854.

Gentlemen,

In reference to the circumstances connected with the appearance of Cholera in the Kilfinane Dispensary District, I have the honour to report, that the case communicated by Dr. Burke occurred immediately on the return of John O'Brien from Limerick, where the epidemic prevails; but there is no evidence that he had any communication with persons labouring under the disease, or that he or his family were even cognizant of the nature of the attack, till the Medical Officer visited him. O'Brien was aged about sixty-four years; a man in comfortable circumstances, being the steward of Mr. Gubbins, at his dairy farm, at Griston, Electoral Division of Glenbrohane. The premises the deceased occupied were well circumstanced, and there is no evidence of the usual inattention to sanitary precautions. No other cases of Cholera have since occurred in the District.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

William J. Geary, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 59.—Letter from Dr. O'Keefe, Medical Officer of Bruree Dispensary District.

Bruree Dispensary, March 11, 1854.

Gentlemen,

Agreeable to your letter respecting any cases of Asiatic Cholera arising in my District, I beg leave to inform you that on this day I was called on to attend, at Bruree, a man of the name of Roderick Kennedy, aged thirty-four, at the hour of six, A.M. I found him in the stage of collapse, pulse not perceptible, extremities blue and cold,

and constant evacuations from the bowels. I administered stimulants—opium, camphor, and ammonia, &c., and warm stupes to the extremities and abdomen, with spirit of turpentine; died at ten o'clock, A.M. This man had Diarrhœa for some days, and went as driver to Limerick on Thursday, where, I understand, Cholera is; did not sleep there, but returned with other cartmen on Friday night, with loads of flour for his master; was very ill on the road, not able to walk; previous to my visit he had been removed from his comfortable bed, where he lodged, to a cold and miserable house—the family being alarmed.

The Commissioners will be good enough to inform me what steps I am to take in the event of any future case, as there is no accommodation or other necessaries as yet provided in this District.

C. O'KEEFE, M.D.,

Medical Officer, Bruree Dispensary, Kilmallock.

The Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 60.—REPORT from Dr. GEARY, Medical Inspector.

Bruree, March 15, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to report, that I, this day, attended at Bruree, with the view of collecting the particulars in reference to the case of Cholera communicated by the Medical Officer of the District, and to ascertain how far the Nuisances' Removal Acts have been carried out in that locality.

From the statement made by the Medical Officer, and the information gleaned at the premises where Kennedy, the subject of the attack, lodged, it appears, that being in the employment of a miller in the district, he went on his employer's business to Limerick, on Thursday, was occupied with his business till Friday morning, when he returned to Bruree, not having taken any rest during his absence. He had some Diarrhœa when leaving home, which still persisted during his journey, and so weakened him that he was exhausted on his arrival. The people with whom he lodged, alarmed at his indisposition, had him removed to a neighbouring house, occupied by a man named McAuliff, and his family; becoming still worse, the clergyman was called to attend upon him, about four o'clock, A.M., on Saturday, the 11th, and the Medical Officer's services were sought for about six o'clock, A.M., when immediate attendance was given. The particular features of the case are stated in the Medical Officer's Report; and the case proved fatal within four hours after he sought Dr. O'Keefe's assistance.

It does not appear that any case of Asiatic Cholera occurred in that district, either previously or since; and so little apprehension existed on the mind of McAuliff, to whose house he was removed, that he actually wore the shoes, stockings, and other apparel of the deceased on the very afternoon of the demise. It, however, is mentioned, that on Monday, the 13th, two days subsequent to the event, he was troubled with serious nervous apprehensions, and came to the

Dispensary, where the Medical Officer administered a strong carminative draught, which quite restored him, and he still continues well.

Accompanied by the Medical Officer and one of the Guardians, I inspected the village of Bruree, and the premises where the deceased resided, as also those in which he died. Having discovered the existence of a fearful collection of vegetable matter in the immediate vicinity of the latter premises, and to the rere of the dwelling of a very comfortable inhabitant of the village, I conferred with the Head Constable of the Police stationed at Bruree, who accompanied me to the back yard, and having pointed out this and some other nuisances, he promised to have notices immediately served on the Board of Guardians. In travelling through other portions of this district, many similar collections of nuisances, injurious to the public health, were observable; while it is stated, that exertions were previously made for their removal, with good effect, and the present are re-accumulations.

The premises in the village require to be whitewashed thoroughly, both inside and without; and several pits, which were previously filled with manure, require to have some lime shaken over them. The sanitary state of the district is represented by the Medical Officer as offering nothing unusual; and there do not appear to be any cases of Diarrhœa. The same I have ascertained, this morning, at Charleville Dispensary District, the Medical Officer of which I saw.

On examining the Minute Book of the Committee's proceedings, I found that an extraordinary meeting had been held on the 13th instant, consequent on the report of the Medical Officer as to the occurrence of Asiatic Cholera; and it then appeared that the Committee resolved to take a house, and open a temporary hospital at Bruree, for the reception of Cholera cases, and that a requisition be forwarded to the Board of Guardians at Kilmallock, for four bedsteads and bedding.

The result of the requisition was however anticipated, and I found the articles above enumerated already stored in the meeting room of the Committee, at the Dispensary House, obtained by Mr. Shelton from the Master of the Union Workhouse, on his (Mr. Shelton's) responsibility.

An entry also appears, being a transcript of the letter forwarded to the Committee by Mr. Shelton, No. 8403 (herewith), requesting that permission be given to convert the Dispensary House into a Cholera Hospital, and stating that other premises had been taken for Dispensary purposes.

Taking into consideration the population of the Electoral Division of Bruree, and its central locality in reference to the other Electoral Divisions which comprise the Dispensary District, an hospital for the proposed object would be very conveniently located at Bruree; but it would not be expedient to break up the arrangements effected for Dispensary purposes by converting the premises, as proposed, into an hospital, if other premises could be found. I have seen the place suggested for temporary Dispensary purposes; as, however, the Commissioners have addressed the Board of Guardians in reference

to the question of hospital accommodation, the point remains open for the present.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. GEARY, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

The Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 61.—LETTER from Dr. RIORDAN, Medical Officer of Hospital Dispensary District.

Hospital Dispensary, Kilmallock Union, March 29, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to inform you, according to circular received 3rd January, 1854, that, on Sunday last, the 26th ultimo, a man named Howard was attacked, in this village, about one o'clock, P.M., with the usual symptoms of Cholera. He, being in comfortable circumstances, sent immediately for the family medical attendant, Dr. Bennett, of Bruff, who pronounced the case as one of a very serious character. He continued to suffer, as I am informed, until Tuesday morning, when he expired.

This man only returned from Limerick the evening of Saturday, the 25th, to see his friends, who reside at Hospital, being employed as foreman mason in the Messrs. Russells' establishment, at Limerick. This has been the first case in my District.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

D. RIORDAN, M.D.

The Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 62.—REPORT from Dr. GEARY, Medical Inspector.

Hospital, April 7, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report that I this day attended at Hospital, in reference to the case of John Howard, who died there of Cholera on the 27th ult. It appears that Howard was a master mason, in the employ of Messrs. J. N. Russell and Sons, Limerick, where he resided during six days in each week for very many years, returning to Hospital for the seventh day (Sunday), his wife and children residing there, and conducting some mixed business as shopkeepers. Saturday, the 25th ult., being a holiday, he came to Hospital from Limerick, and was then, so far as can be learned, in the enjoyment of good health, and so continued till mid-day on Sunday, after prayers, when he was suddenly seized with a weakness, dimness of vision, and vomiting, which were succeeded by sharp purging. He was seen by Dr. Bennett, of Bruff, the family physician, who continued his attendance till mid-day on Monday, the 27th, when he died. It cannot be ascertained as to his having had any direct communication with persons affected with Cholera; but he resided in Boherbee, Limerick, in the immediate locality of premises where the disease has been appearing for some time previous to his illness, and since. I examined the apartments and house

where he lodged for over thirteen years in Limerick, and found manure and pigs in the back-yard, with a bad and defective sewer.

On arriving at Knocklong to-day, I found another case in the vicinity of the Railway Station, which occurred on yesterday afternoon. William Carroll, aged twenty years, went to Limerick with his sister, who was an emigrant, proposing to sail by the "Jessie," from which he only returned on the night of the 5th, having spent some time on board that vessel, at the quays, on the 4th and morning of the 5th. He worked yesterday morning in "fencing," and assisting in the removal of some manure from the front of his father's house; felt sick in the afternoon, and was last night seized with purging, vomiting, and cramps. The family did not consider the attack deserving of particular notice, and the Medical Officer of the District was only sent for as I reached there. Dr. Riordan was at his Dispensary, at Hospital, within one and a half miles of Carroll's house, and went immediately to see the case.

Accompanied by the Relieving Officer, I carefully examined all the houses in Hospital village, and, with few exceptions, a poorer, more wretched, or filthier set of habitations I seldom visited. In some houses I found pigs; in the back-yards of all, manure heaps, and offensive deposits of fetid water. Many of the premises were overcrowded; and although it is stated that measures were some months since taken to remove collections of decomposing vegetable matters, and that many of the houses were whitewashed, the same course is now urgently called for.

Some poor lodging-houses, of small accommodation, exist in the village, which are represented as being at times much crowded—the sum of "one penny" being the charge for a night's lodging. They are in a filthy state, and require attention.

I found exposed for sale the carcasses of cows which were represented as having died of the "distemper." The flesh looked most revolting; and from the Police I learned that this is a constant practice with the butchers in Hospital, whenever the disease appears in the neighbourhood. The parties have been brought before the Justices at Petty Sessions, but convictions could not be obtained, as the Constable could not swear that the meat was so bad as to be unfit for human food. I requested Constable Horagan to bring the subject under the notice of the Magistrates again, and also requested the attention of a local solicitor to the subject.

On examining the Minute Book of the Committee of the Hospital Dispensary District, I found that a meeting was held on the 3rd inst., when a resolution was passed, directing the Dispensary to be kept open each day in the week from twelve to one o'clock, and notices to be posted in conformity with the Cholera Order.

The "Jessie," emigrant vessel, aboard which Carroll had been with his sister, is the same from which a case of Cholera was received at the hospital previous to his visit, and another has been transmitted there on this day also.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

William J. Geary, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

The Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 63.—Letter from Dr. Bennett, Medical Officer of Bruff Dispensary District.

Bruff, April 12, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to report that I was called on, in the course of my private practice, to visit a Miss C. On my arrival, at two o'clock, on Monday, the 10th, I found this patient in the collapsed stage of blue Cholera. After giving her some brandy in strong tea, following it up with calomel and opium pill, and an astringent mixture of dilute sulphuric acid and compound tincture of cardamom, the vomiting and Diarrhœa ceased; partial reaction set in on Tuesday morning; but at six o'clock on yesterday evening respiration became embarrassed, and at twelve o'clock last evening she died.

On inquiry, I could learn this young lady went with her sister to Limerick on Thursday last, slept in town on Friday and Saturday, and on her return home on Sunday night was taken ill with sickness of stomach and Diarrhœa, which continued until I was sent for, and found her in the state I have described.

I have the honour to be your obedient,

Samuel Bennett, m.d.,

Medical Officer to the Bruff Dispensary.

Kilrush Union.

No. 64.—Letter from Dr. Griffin, Medical Officer of Kilkee Dispensary District.

Kilkee, February 14, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I have to report that I was called, on the morning of the 12th, to see a man of the name of John Keane, aged twenty-seven, residing at Querrin, in this Dispensary District, who was stated to labour under symptoms of Cholera. On arriving at his house, five miles from here, about noon, I found that he had been suffering from profuse Diarrhœa and vomiting since about ten o'clock the night before. He was, at the period of my visit, much exhausted. I treated him for Cholera, by mustard plaster over the stomach, calomel and opium, and acetate of lead and opium pills, which I left to be given every half hour. On seeing him next day, I found that the treatment had not been properly followed up; indeed it appeared that he had refused all medicine, and would take nothing but cold water. He was then in deep collapse; his extremities cold and pulseless; feet, hands, &c., blue, and his voice a scarcely audible whisper. I had sinapisms put on his legs; warmth by means of hot bricks applied; stimulants given internally, and the other means used which circumstances admitted of; but he continued to sink, and died about ten o'clock last night, having been about forty-eight hours ill.

This was, I am concerned to say, a well-marked case of Asiatic Cholera. The man was a boatman, and had only that day returned

from Limerick, where some cases of the disease are stated to have occurred. I could not, however, ascertain from him that he had any communication with any person affected in a similar manner.

I should have reported this case on yesterday, but waited to ascertain the result, and did not wish to pronounce it a case of malignant Cholera until all doubt was removed.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

John Griffin, M.D., *Medical Officer.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 65.—Report from Dr. Geary, Medical Inspector.

Kilkee, February 22, 1854.

Gentlemen,

In reference to the instructions communicated in your letter, No. 5,105, 1854, I have the honour to report that I closely inspected the Kilkee Dispensary District, in the above Union, on the 22nd inst., visiting the premises wherein the two cases of Cholera had occurred, at Querrin, in the Electoral Division of the same name, and from all the information which can be gleaned, the following would appear the chain of the development of those cases :—

John Keane, aged twenty-seven years, acting as boatman in a turf-boat, left Limerick on the 10th of February, arrived at Carrigaholt, where he landed, on the 11th February, and walked to his father's house at Querrin, a distance of five miles, arriving there the same evening; complained of having been troubled with colicy pains and some tumefaction of the abdomen; eat nothing, and was seized during the night with Diarrhœa, cramps, and vomiting; was seen on the 12th by Dr. Griffin, at noon; all medical interference was unavailing; the disease progressed, and he died on the night of the 13th at ten o'clock.

His sister, who resided in the same cabin, and who had been in constant attendance upon him during the attack, went to the funeral on the 14th, and was seized with purging, vomiting, and cramps on the same night, and was visited by the Medical Officer on the 15th. It appears that this girl, Joan Keane, aged twenty, had gone to Kilkee for the doctor on the 11th; had taken little food on that or the succeeding days, but drank some spirits, in which habit she was known to indulge occasionally. She is now in consecutive fever, and likely to recover.

No third case has as yet appeared in the District.

It is worthy of remark, as was mentioned by an intelligent member of the Committee to-day, that the first case of Cholera during the epidemic of 1848–9 occurred in Querrin, and thence spread over this District.

There can be little difficulty in connecting the case of Keane with that of Hethernan, who died in St. John's Hospital, Limerick. Both were in Limerick at the same time, although in separate boats;

they lay at the same quay, were several days there, and both drank whiskey to excess during almost the entire period; and being acquaintances, and from the same district, must have been in frequent communication.

I also learned to-day from a fellow-boatman of John Hethernan (who died)—the same whom I spoke with at the quays of Limerick on the 13th—that both the parties who are dead were at the wake of a child who died at Market-alley, parish of St. Michael, Limerick. This child was reported by me as that of "Murphy," turfdealer; but it appears that Dr. Gore, who attended the case (a private one), was in error when stating the parentage, as the child was one of the family of a man named Connell, who works for Murphy, and had a constant communication with the sailors of the "Fly," Hethernan's boat, and "Haughs's" boat, in which Keane worked. I satisfied myself of the identity of the deceased child on Monday, at Limerick, where I visited the miserable room they inhabit.

Now, the case of Catherine Kelly, No. 3,905, reported by Dr. Kavanagh, which occurred on the 4th February, at Arthur's-quay, bears the appearance of some connexion with the cases of Hethernan and Keane. Whether she frequented Market-alley or not has yet to be determined; but there is every reason to believe that she had communication with Connell, the father of the child.

The sanitary condition of the Kilkee Dispensary District is most deplorable: scarcely a house to be observed along the roads from the village of Kilkee to Querrin, by Kilfeera, and round by Wire Bridge, that does not present the most alarming evidence of all inattention to cleanliness; heaps of manure, in all stages of decomposition, abounding up to, and in the immediate vicinity of, the habitations of residents.

The village of Kilkee, with some two to three hundred houses—the great resort of all classes, as a sea-bathing resort, in summer—is in a most neglected state: heaps of manure and filth to be found in all directions, which is the more to be wondered at from the fact of the Constabulary and Relieving Officer, as also the Medical Officer of the District, residing therein.

This state of matters was fully laid bare by me to-day, at the meeting of the Committee of Management, presided over by Mr. Studdart, J.P., who resides quite convenient to the village. An order was passed, calling on the Constabulary and Relieving Officer to inspect and report to the Committee the nuisances which exist; and the Board of Guardians were requested to procure ten barrels of lime, for whitewashing the houses of the poor, and to sanction the hiring of two men to do this most necessary work.

Energetic measures must be adopted in this District, or the consequences may be very fatal.

The Committee, under the impression that the power vested in them, ordered the Relieving Officer to provide a coffin for John Keane, who died of Cholera. The coffin was provided; it was most necessary; the people were very poor, and could not afford to procure one. In this, no doubt, they exceeded their powers, but the circumstances of the case were exceptional and urgent; and the Com-

missioners' sanction for payment of same might, under such peculiar circumstances, be extended.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

William J. Geary, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

The Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 66.—Report from Dr. Geary, Medical Inspector.

Kilrush, February 24, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to state, that a case of Cholera has been just reported as having occurred at Moyarta, Einagh Electoral Division, in the person of —— M'Mahon, a boatman, who only recently returned from Limerick; was attended by Dr. O'Donnell, of Kilrush (as a private case); the case terminated fatally, and the remains were this morning interred.

The particulars I shall collect and forward.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant.

William J. Geary, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 67.—Report from Dr. Geary, Medical Inspector.

Kilrush, February 25, 1854.

Gentlemen,

Adverting to my communication of yesterday's date, in reference to the occurrence of a third case of Cholera in the Kilkee Dispensary District, I have the honour to forward the particulars connected therewith, so far as they could be collected from the widow and children, as also from the brother, Simon M'Mahon, who worked with the deceased in the same boat.

It appears that Michael M'Mahon, aged forty years, had been to Limerick with a boat-load of turf; while there he lay at Arthur's-quay, alongside the boat in which John Keane, who died at Querrin on the 13th inst. (and which boat had returned from Carrigaholt with a fresh cargo), had worked.

M'Mahon returned in his boat on Monday night, the 20th, to Moyarta, Electoral Division of Einagh, in the Kilkee Dispensary District, in his usual good health and spirits, bringing with him some corned pork, which was dressed and eaten by the family and himself on Tuesday the 21st. The family all state that he never seemed to have enjoyed better health.

About four o'clock, A.M., on Wednesday, he was attacked with Diarrhœa and vomiting, which continued till the afternoon, when he was seen by Dr. O'Donnell, who tells me that the case had then run into deep collapse, with total loss of voice; that he continued to sink till about four o'clock, A.M., on Thursday, when he died.

It does not appear from the statement of Simon M'Mahon, his brother, or that of a young lad, the son of the deceased, both of

whom worked in the boat, that the deceased had been anywhere in Limerick where Cholera prevailed, and his habits, while there, were temperate.

He seems to have borne an excellent character, and has left a widow and six children destitute.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. GEARY, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 68.—LETTER from Dr. GRIFFIN, Medical Officer of Kilkee Dispensary District.

Kilkee, April 8, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to inform you that I attended, on yesterday, a man named Patrick M'Grath, aged forty, residing at Querrin, in this Dispensary District, who was attacked on that morning with all the symptoms of malignant Cholera. He had been in Limerick, whence he returned late on the evening of the 6th, and went to bed in his usual health. He was attacked with vomiting, purging, and cramps about four o'clock next morning, and when I saw him, about nine o'clock, he was in deep collapse, from which he never rallied, and died about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, having been about twelve hours ill.

He was not aware of having been in communication with any person similarly attacked, and was but one night in Limerick. The attack was not preceded immediately by any premonitory Diarrhœa, but he had an attack of Diarrhœa about a week previous, which he attributed to eating bad fish, and which continued two days.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN GRIFFIN, M.D., *Medical Officer.*

The Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 69.—LETTER from Dr. GRIFFIN, Medical Officer of Kilkee Dispensary District.

Kilkee, April 14, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to acquaint you that I attended, on yesterday, at Querrin, in this Dispensary District, two cases of malignant Cholera. They were both children to Patrick M'Grath, whose death I reported to you on the 8th instant, one aged about four years, and the other two and a-half years. The elder was three days ill at the period of my visit, and died the same night; the other I had this day removed to the Workhouse hospital.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN GRIFFIN, M.D., *Medical Officer.*

The Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

Larne Union.

No. 70.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Belfast, March 22, 1854.

Sir,

I beg leave to report, in addition to my communication of yesterday, from the Larne Union, that six cases of Cholera had occurred in all, in the Ballynure District. No. 1 had been in the Carrickfergus District, at the house of an uncle, dead of Cholera; Nos. 2 and 3 were said to have visited the house of No. 1 during the attack of Cholera; and Nos. 1 and 2 reside within a few perches of each other.

No. 4 occurred in a mill-worker, at Ballynure. No communication between this and the other cases.

No. 5, the stepfather of No. 1, residing in house with No. 1.

No. 6, the mother of No. 5, residing in house with No. 1.

Nos. 3, 5, and 6 were not seen by the Medical Officer; they all died of the symptoms of Cholera, as far as could be ascertained by report. The other three recovered, the symptoms being, in all, purging, vomiting, cramps, and very weak pulse. The Medical Officer reported that Diarrhœa was prevalent amongst his private patients, but no case had occurred in Dispensary practice recently. I pointed out to the medical attendant that he should have reported the above cases to the Commissioners without delay.

The cases above mentioned all occurred at the townland of Ballyboley, which is five or six miles (Irish) from the place where Cholera prevailed in the Carrickfergus District, and is in the Ballycor Electoral Division. Ballyboley is about three miles from Ballynure, at which latter No. 4 resides.

Some of the Committee met me by appointment, and they had commenced actively to have the nuisances in the District abated.

In the Larne cases, no communication with any tainted place, or of the different patients with each other, was traceable. In addition to the cases seen by the Medical Officer, one supposed case, in which recovery took place, occurred in the Kilwaughter Electoral Division about four or five miles from Larne.

The Sanitary Committee have met daily at Larne, and have employed a local inspector and five or six men, who are actively engaged in cleansing and purifying the streets and houses of the poorer inhabitants.

The disease was very fatal in Larne in 1832, and there were only three or four deaths from Cholera in 1848.

I also met the Larne Committee, and advised them on any subjects proposed to me, and made such suggestions as I considered necessary under the circumstances. I anticipate the town being put in a satisfactory condition with as little delay as possible.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Alex. Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

I visited Ballycarry on my return from Larne, and ascertained there was no Cholera in that District; and the Glenarm District is also reported to be free from the disease. A. K.

No. 71.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Belfast, March 23, 1854.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd March, forwarding a letter from Dr. Arthur, Medical Attendant of the Ballynure Dispensary, and to state, for the information of the Commissioners, that Dr. Arthur's letter, annexed, was written at my suggestion, as I learned that he had omitted to report, according to instructions, the cases of Cholera referred to therein; and I further beg leave to state, that the cases reported therein are the same cases described in my report to the Commissioners, of yesterday's date, and which I had visited Ballynure to investigate, in anticipation of their instructions.

I made the most minute inquiry of the Medical Attendant, and some members of the Dispensary Committee present, and the result of all the information I could procure is contained in my report of yesterday's date.

With reference to the case of Mary Stewart, marked No. 1 in my previous report, the information obtained from the Medical Attendant was, that she had been at the funeral of an uncle, dead of cholera, and in the house of the deceased, in the Carrickfergus Dispensary District, at a place called Woodburn, which is five or six miles from the residence of Mary Stewart, at Ballyboley, and the other person referred to in your letter, viz., Andrew Brown, the stepfather of Mary Stewart, resided in the same house with her, and had also, according to Dr. Arthur's statement, attended the funeral of Stewart's uncle. The particulars, as stated in Dr. Arthur's letter, correspond with the information I was able to elicit from him; but part of his report, regarding various particulars, rested on the statements of other parties, especially as regards the symptoms of the patients whom he had not seen. It will be observed that a case occurred in the town of Ballynure, totally unconnected with the townland of Ballyboley, and that, as stated by the Medical Officer to me, Diarrhœa was prevalent amongst his private patients in the District.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Alex. Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

No. 72.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Randalstown, August 14, 1854.

Sir,

I have the honour to report, that I visited the Larne Dispensary District, in compliance with the instructions of the Commissioners, on Saturday last, the 12th instant, with reference to the reappearance of Cholera there.

On inquiry, it appears that the symptoms in the case of Ellen McQuarry, described in Dr. Ferres's letter, were watery Diarrhœa and vomiting, suppressed urine and collapse, at the period Dr. Ferres was called to see her; and as death occurred in a few hours, the case may be fairly viewed as one of malignant Cholera. On visiting

the residence of McQuarry, the situation appeared to be rather healthy than otherwise, and of the average degree of cleanliness. The other inmates of the house (several) have since remained unaffected with symptoms of Diarrhœa or Cholera. In the case of McQuarry, no intercourse had taken place with any person or situation affected with Cholera; but it appears that a married sister had been at the "wake," in McQuarry's house, which is in the town of Larne, and died a few days subsequently, of symptoms reported to have been those of Cholera. The husband of this last mentioned person, named Carmichael, then became ill, and also died after a brief illness. These last two cases did not occur in Dispensary practice, or in the private practice of Dr. Ferres, and were not seen by him; but I subsequently visited the Medical Practitioner who had been in attendance on them, and he termed the disease Diarrhœa; but on close inquiry, it appeared that the symptoms were not confined to purging, but that cramps and vomiting were also present, and, therefore, it may be reasonably inferred that these also were cases of Cholera. The Carmichaels lived at Glynn, about a mile and a-half from the town of Larne, in a District where no other case of Cholera is known to have occurred; but they had both been in the house of McQuarry, in Larne, at the "wake" and funeral, and they were consequently, in all probability, exposed to whatever influence had produced the disease in her instance.

A fourth case occurred in the person of the name of Crawford, the son of a farmer, residing towards the Glenarm extremity of the Larne Dispensary District, in the Carncastle Electoral Division. He was not a patient of Dr. Ferres, and I could only ascertain, that according to report, he had died with symptoms of Cholera, after a very brief illness. The remaining members of the family are said to remain unaffected with any disease, both in this case, and that of the Carmichaels.

It also appears, as far as can be ascertained, that Crawford, in a state of intoxication, had remained some time in the house of the late Ellen McQuarry, smoking tobacco, on his way out of Larne, probably, on the day after her death. Dr. Ferres appeared to be of opinion, that Crawford had been in McQuarry's house; but none of McQuarry's family are now in Larne, and Crawford being dead, the fact could not be certainly ascertained.

The dates of the respective deaths of the four parties mentioned, were as follow:—Ellen McQuarry, on the 31st of July; Mrs. Carmichael, her sister, on the 3rd of August; Mr. Crawford, on the 3rd of August; and Mr. Carmichael, on the 7th or 8th of August; since which day no case of Cholera has occurred in the Larne Dispensary District, nor any Diarrhœa of Choleraic tendency, the cases of the latter being confined to two or three of ordinary character.

The District may, therefore, be pronounced free from Cholera, up to the date of inspection, from the 8th of August.

The house of McQuarry has been cleaned out and whitewashed since her death. Her apartments are now closed up, but the other parts of the house are occupied by tenants. With reference to the sanitary condition of the Larne Union generally, I could not ascertain, on inquiry, that Cholera has appeared elsewhere than in the

Larne Dispensary District. I visited the Ballynure Dispensary on my way from Larne, and the Medical Attendant there informed me that no cases of Cholera, or Choleraic disease, had occurred recently in that District.

With reference to the state of the Larne District, the Medical Attendant reports it, with a few exceptions, to be in a satisfactory state as regards nuisances prejudicial to the public health; much pains having been taken, when Cholera prevailed there some months ago, to improve its sanitary state. I visited various parts of the town on Saturday last, and concur in the opinion expressed by the Medical Officer; but a few places, to which I directed the attention of Dr. Ferres, require attention with as little delay as possible, to have them again cleaned out. Amongst these may be specified, Maxwell's-lane, and a foul open sewer in Quay-lane, and also another in Trough-lane.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ALEXANDER KNOX, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

LIMERICK UNION.

No. 73.—REPORT from Dr. GEARY, Medical Inspector.

Limerick, March 23, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated 18th instant, in reference to a case of Cholera reported by the Constabulary, as having occurred at Broadford. On examining the Sub-Inspector's Report, it appeared headed "County Clare," and as Mr. Vallentine, the writer, was in charge at the Broadford Station, I concluded it referred to the village of that name in the Limerick Union, and not to the Dispensary District in the Newcastle Union, and proceeded there this day, when I was enabled to collect the following information in reference to the case of Ulysses Goold.

It appears that the child's father, John Goold, is a pensioner from the 61st Regiment, and had been residing at Tralee, in the county of Kerry, from which place he came to Kilbane, in the Electoral Division of Killokennedy, Bridgetown Dispensary District, in the neighbourhood of Broadford, on the 7th instant, accompanied by his wife and two children. On their way, they remained one night at Tarbert, in the Glin Union, and a couple of days at Limerick, from which they reached Kilbane, sleeping there at the house of a person named Finn. On Thursday, the 9th, immediately after breakfast, one of the children was attacked with purging and vomiting, and appeared, when seen by Dr. Bentley, on the 10th, to be in consecutive fever. On the 10th, about mid-day, Goold's family all came into Broadford, and the child, Ulysses Goold, when seen by the Medical Officer, was far advanced in collapse, and died very soon after being visited by him. The Goolds left Broadford very early on the next morning, and have not since been heard of.

Dr. Bentley mentions that he duly reported the case of Ulysses

Goold to the Commissioners, under the name of Stackpoole, that having been given to him by the mother, who seemed wishful of concealing the family name.

The house where Goold's family lodged at Kilbane, was situate between two others, one occupied by a man named Patt Vaughan, aged forty, who was attacked with Asiatic Cholera on the 17th, and still lingers on in consecutive fever; and the other, by Matt Touhy, aged eighty, who was taken ill with Asiatic Cholera on the 19th, and died the same day. And it further appears that a child of Finn's, in whose house the Goolds lodged, was taken ill somewhat similarly, but was taken away by some friends, as was supposed, to the Limerick Hospital. This I find was not the case, so far as the admission to St. John's Hospital is involved, as I do not find the name of Finn on the Register, which I have this evening examined.

Vaughan and Touhy were comfortable men.

The District, so far as I have had an opportunity of observing, is well cared for, and the Medical Officer and the Constabulary appear to have been very diligent in causing the removal of nuisances.

Destitution is mentioned as being very considerable.

Kilbane, in the Electoral Division of Killokennedy, suffered severely during the epidemic fever of 1848-49, at which period a temporary Fever Hospital was opened there.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

William J. Geary, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 74.—Report from Dr. Geary, Medical Inspector.

Limerick, March 24, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I am happy in being enabled to report that the epidemic wears a milder character, and presents fewer new cases, both for dispensary and hospital treatment this day than has been hitherto observed.

Accompanied by the respective Medical Officers, I this day visited every case of Cholera included in the returns for each Sub-District, as being still under treatment, when their general features were found much improved, and a large amount of recoveries may be anticipated among them. Some cases were discovered which had been some days since discharged cured, but who are still very feeble: Diarrhœa and irritability of stomach being the troublesome symptoms, and exhibiting an obvious tendency towards a relapse, owing to the absence of suitable nutriment and domestic comfort. In one instance, I found a man, named Patrick Lovett, after struggling through collapse, with his wife only recently brought to bed, both stretched on the same miserable place, called a bed, and their poverty so extreme as to be unable to procure ordinary nutriment. This is not a solitary example of the condition to which the humbler ranks of mechanics and labourers are reduced, owing to the high price of provisions and the want of work. In more than one instance it has been stated to me, that two persons, while ill with

Cholera at the same time, were found occupying the only bed in their lodgings.

The sanitary condition of the city generally wears the appearance of having undergone cleansing and whitewashing, especially in the St. Michael Sub-District; still much remains to be effected there, as also in the other Sub-Districts, but especially in that portion of St. Munchin's, known as the Quarry-road. Palmerstown, in the St. John's Sub-District, is still in a very filthy condition.

The Sanitary Committee, on yesterday, ordered four additional men to be employed, and more energetic measures are now being carried out. The seat of the chief nuisance mischief is the small back yard to the rere of the poor man's dwelling, where collections of all sorts of abominations go on—at all periods contributing to impair the occupier's health—but during the spring of the year, when decomposition is active, and when the contents are removed for agricultural purposes, and carried through the very dwellings, certain to engender and propagate all epidemic affections.

The magistrates, this day, ordered informations against all the proprietors of bone-boiling establishments; and it is to be hoped that this great source of mischief will henceforward be checked.

The admissions to Hospital have diminished to-day, and the appearance of the cases is much more satisfactory. There were—

On the 23rd,—Admitted,	7	Died	6
,, 24th,— ,,	1	,,	1 to 1 o'clock, P.M.
The total being,			213
Cured,			48
Died,			124
Remaining,			41—213

Among those remaining, the mortality promises to be light, compared with that which has hitherto occurred; and it has been noticed, in the extern cases, as well as those admitted during the last twenty-four hours, that the severe and distressing symptoms of cramps have materially declined. Mrs. Long, a lady of respectability, on a visit to her friends, reached this from Dublin, within the last month, and was attacked last night. She is now sinking. The child of Burke, who died at Nenagh, and referred to in my recent Report, 8,314, died this morning at 10 o'clock, A.M.*

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. GEARY, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 75.—REPORT from Dr. GEARY, Medical Inspector.

Limerick, March 26, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to report that in accordance with the Commissioners' desire, I, yesterday, attended the meeting of the Sanitary Committee of the Limerick Dispensary District, and submitted for their consideration the advantages which the system of "house-to-house visitation" offered, in addition to the other measures previously in operation in Limerick for the treatment of the prevailing epidemic.

* See No. 97.

The manner in which the principle might be rendered available, and the successful results which were found in other places to follow its adoption, were pointed out, and, after due discussion, a resolution was unanimously adopted as follows:—"That this Committee recognise the principle of 'house-to-house visitation' as being largely calculated to arrest the progress of Cholera in its earlier stages; and should the epidemic (which, under Divine Providence, appears, by the Medical Officers' returns, now before us, to have materially abated within the last twenty-four hours) again give indications of a tendency to spread, we will be prepared to give the question our full consideration; and we are of opinion, that, considering the small number of cases now under treatment, the existing staff of Dispensary Medical Officers are fully competent to discharge the necessary attendance on the cases of Cholera now occurring."

This resolution embodies the fact, deducible from the returns, that the epidemic, if its spread had not been permanently diminished, had, at least, assumed a tendency to that effect so obvious as to suspend the increase of the machinery, while the Committee readily recognised the value of the additional means suggested by the Commissioners.

The prospect of an abatement in the spread of the epidemic, afforded by the returns from the Dispensary and Hospital Staff on yesterday, has not, up to this time, been lessened—the new cases being very few—and the information which I have been enabled to gather, being satisfactory. Under these circumstances, I beg leave to suggest, that my attendance at the Board of Guardians, as suggested in the Commissioners' Letter of Instruction, be suspended for the present, as nothing further could be expected from the Guardians in reference to the adoption of the proposed measures of "house-to-house visitation," than was agreed upon by the Sanitary Committee; and should it unhappily so occur, that their concurrence becomes necessary at no remote period, the suggestion of such a step now, when disease has so much lessened, might only increase the difficulties with them on a future occasion. In this view, Mr. Robinson, Poor Law Inspector, with whom I had an interview yesterday, concurs; and I will be obliged by the Commissioners favouring me with their decision on this point, in course, that I might be enabled to dispose of my attendance accordingly. The resolution adopted by the Committee fully embodies my own impressions in reference to the value of attendance on Cholera cases in the earlier stages of Diarrhœa, by house-to-house visitation; but it is worthy of consideration, that so far as the records of the present epidemic in Limerick go, it would appear that a very large proportionate mortality occurred in the class of cases which came under treatment at a very early date; and if the statements made to the Medical Officer, of the duration of the primary symptoms, antecedent to their coming under medical care, can be relied upon, it would appear that the duration of the Diarrhœa stage was limited indeed—collapse setting in within a few hours after the appearance of premonitory indications. With the view of exhibiting the facts in reference to this point, I have constructed the annexed tables A and B, which will show the effects of medical treatment both on the cases admitted to hospital

and those attended in their own houses. It may be observed, that the deaths represented in B do not include all the deaths which occurred in the total, 303, as many of the cases were transferred to the hospital, and are, of course, included in the Return A. Those will be shown at a future period, when the respective registers are compared, and the duplicate entries ascertained. If circumstances required the adoption of the house-to-house visitation at the present moment, and that the Guardians concurred in that measure, I fear that much inconvenience would be experienced in carrying it out, as we have no spare hands in Limerick.

The admissions to the hospital for the

25th, were, 5 admitted, 3 died.
26th, ,, 3 ,, 3 ,, to 12 o'clock.

Of these deaths, one was an old man brought from the country, who did not live for any treatment.

The total admissions,		222
Cured,	49	
Died,	130	
Remaining,	43	—222

Of those remaining—

In sick wards,	7 males, 13 females.	
In convalescent do.,	8 ,, 15 ,,	—43

Yesterday, being a holiday, a large concourse of persons were in Limerick; and it was observed, with regret, that the number of drunken persons was very considerable.

This unhappy indulgence led to the anticipation of a large claim on the hospital and extern Medical Officers' attendance on this day; but, fortunately, the demands are very few; and as the atmosphere is clear, with a brisk wind, a hope is indulged in that the epidemic has at length began to disappear.

I propose going to Mallow and Kanturk on to-morrow, in accordance with 9,782.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. GEARY, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

ENCLOSURE.

A.—ST. JOHN'S CHOLERA HOSPITAL, LIMERICK.

RETURN taken from cols. 7 and 12 St. John's Cholera Hospital.

Number admitted from 8th February to 24th March, . 214
Number of hours attacked with Diarrhœa previous to admission :—

		Died.
From 1 to 6 hours,	49	32
From 6 to 12 hours,	75	59
From 12 to 18 hours,	25	5
From 18 to 24 hours,	31	13
24 hours and upwards,	34	15

B.—Extern Cases attended by Medical Officers of City of Limerick Dispensary District.

Return taken from cols. 10 and 13 Medical Relief Register F.

Original cases visited from 10th February to 24th March, . 303
Number of hours attacked with Diarrhœa previous to visit:—

		Died.
From 1 to 6 hours,	120	36
From 6 to 12 hours,	110	27
From 12 to 18 hours,	13	4
From 18 to 24 hours,	36	8
24 hours and upwards,	24	7

It has yet to be ascertained, by a comparison of the respective registers, how many of the cases entered in B are also inserted in A, as cases sent to hospital and admitted there.

No. 76.—Report from Dr. Geary, Medical Inspector.

Limerick, March 27, 1854, 11 o'clock, A.M.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to report that the favourable indications of subsidence noticed in yesterday's communication, continue to mark the progress of the epidemic to this hour; some of the few cases which have since occurred having a direct connexion with the free use of ardent spirits, indulged in since the morning of the 25th, among which is that of a master printer, attacked in St. Michael's Sub-District, at six o'clock, A.M., this morning, and whose state was so hopeless when admitted to hospital at half-past ten o'clock, that his death may be expected at noon.

The resident Apothecary at the Dispensary states that he was not called up during the last night, for the first time since the epidemic became serious; and the Medical Officer of St. Mary's Sub-District makes a similar observation.

At the hospital, the routine of duty is carried out with order and carefulness; and the duties of the Dispensary Medical Officers, in reference to the external cases, are most faithfully and sedulously observed.

The chief point in which there should be no relaxation is the removal of nuisances, and the cleansing and whitewashing of the houses of the poor, and especially the premises where Cholera had existed. It occurs to me that it would be advisable for the Commissioners to address the Sanitary Committee, requesting their particular attention to this most essential point; and trusting that the attention of the Corporation may be urged in the same channel by the deputation already appointed to wait on that body at their next meeting, which will take place, I believe, on Thursday next, the 30th instant.

The admissions to the hospital for

26th, were, 7 admitted, 5 died.
27th, ,, 1 ,, 1 ,, to this hour.

These admissions, of course, include cases returned in Form A by the Dispensary Medical Officer.

The total are,	227
Cured,	57
Died,	132
Remaining,	38—227

Adverting to my recent report, 8,791, in reference to the cases of Ulysses Goold, and the removal of the boy "Finn," I beg leave to add, that I have discovered this child on the registry of the Cholera Hospital. The name should have been "Darby Flinn." He states that on being taken ill, and immediately after the family of the Goolds left his father's house, at Kilbane, he was brought for admission to the Union Workhouse. When admission was denied him, as being in Cholera, he was then removed into St. John's Hospital, and is now recovered. These facts conclude the statements in reference to the visit of the Goolds to Kilbane, after spending some time in Limerick, the development of Cholera in their family while there, and its spread to the inhabitants of the house of Flinn, where they slept, and the adjoining houses occupied by Vaughan and Touhy. The weather continues extremely clear and fine, with a brisk wind from the north.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. GEARY, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

The Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 77.—REPORT from Dr. GEARY, Medical Inspector.

Limerick, April 3, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I regret to state, for the information of the Commissioners, that the epidemic, Cholera, which presented some indications favourable to its decline in the earlier part of last week, has again assumed a threatening aspect. This change was noticed on Friday, since which time an increase in the number of cases daily occurring has taken place, occurring in greater numbers in certain localities of the Sub-Districts of St. Michael and St. Munchin; and during this day showing a tendency to spread in St. John's Sub-District also.

The character presented by the majority of cases is that of the collapse Cholera, cramps appearing in very few instances, vomiting being very intense and continuous, resisting almost every effort at relief which the ingenuity of the medical attendants devise.

Accompanied by the Medical Officer of the St. Michael's Sub-District, where the greater spread of the disease exists, I this day visited all the cases under treatment, and examined the premises inside, and to the rears of the houses of the sick and their immediate vicinity. Among these are "Vize's Fields"—a locality which suffered during previous epidemics to a great degree—the sewerage, filth, and offensive water collections on which are calculated to engender and propagate disease. In some houses pigs and manure were observed; and in a large number the defective drainage favoured the collection of fetid water-pools. The same may be stated of other

localities, which were closely examined, extending along Coloory-street, into lanes and alleys off Prospect-row, Nelson street, Carey's-road, Boherbee, and Windmill-street. Many of the premises were in a most filty condition; and open sewers filled with most offensive matters were found—among which, one in the immediate vicinity of "Vize's Fields," behind the house of Mr. Mannix, is a nuisance of the most dangerous character to the public health. The overcrowded condition of the houses was a point of general observation; as many as ten persons occupying premises calculated to accommodate about one half the number. From time to time measures have been taken to abate these nuisances, and with some momentary advantage. The defective and absent condition of the sewerage and accommodation for night-soil, favouring re-accumulations. Whitewashers have been engaged in those localities, and the compulsory removals of nuisances effected from time to time; but it would appear to me, that the only radical means of combating the evil will be the construction of a proper system of sewerage, especially for "Vize's Fields."

I have been to-day in communication with the City Surveyor, who states, that he has now prepared a report on the drainage condition of these localities—the seats of the present epidemic—which will be submitted to Committee No. 2 of the Corporation, which meet to-morrow, when I purpose being present. I have also seen the Inspector of Nuisances, and directed his immediate attention to the places referred to, and will draw the special notice of the Sanitary Committee to the subject at the meeting to-morrow, with the view of increasing their staff of whitewashers, which is too limited for the extent of work to be accomplished.

Although the deputation from the Sanitary Committee, alluded to in a previous communication, did not wait on the Corporation, at their meeting on the 30th, the subject with which they were charged was dicussed by that body, and the High Constable appointed an Inspector of Nuisances for the borough. I hope to induce Committee No. 2, to-morrow, to issue specific instructions in reference to his new duties, and that the provisions of the Lodging Houses Acts, which are in operation in this borough, will be more stringently carried out.

From an analysis of the Cholera records, kept by the Medical Officers of the Hospital and District Dispensary, the relative amount of cases coming under treatment during the last two weeks has been collected, which will present the progress of the epidemic during those periods.

St. John's Cholera Hospital for weeks ending respectively—

26th March,			and	2nd April, 1854.		
March 20—Admitted,	14	Died, 5	March 27—Admitted,	4	Died,	6
,, 21 ,,	11	,, 5	,, 28 ,,	4	,,	0
,, 22 ,,	8	,, 5	,, 29 ,,	5	,,	3
,, 23 ,,	7	,, 6	,, 30 ,,	6	,,	2
,, 24 ,,	2	,, 1	,, 31 ,,	6	,,	2
,, 25 ,,	5	,, 3	April 1 ,,	8	,,	5
,, 26 ,,	7	,, 6	,, 2 ,,	5	,,	4
	54	31		38		22

City Limerick Dispensary District for weeks ending respectively—

26th March.	2nd April.
Visited, 58 Died, 13	Visited, 71 Died, 19

The increase observable on the last period in the Dispensary returns has occurred within the three last days; and the returns, Form A, transmitted by the Medical Officer on this night, will still indicate the same tendency:—

The total admitted to Hospital were . . .		264
Of which Cured, . . .	68	
,, Died, . . .	155	
,, Remaining, .	41	
		264

On the entire official returns there appears—

Admitted to Hospital, ...	264
Visited from Dispensary, ...	354
	618
Deduct duplicate entries checked to-day, .	118
	500

This gives the total cases officially registered to twelve o'clock last night.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. GEARY, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 78.—REPORT from Dr. GEARY, Medical Inspector.

Limerick, April 4, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

Adverting to my communication of yesterday's date, I have the honour to state, that the epidemic still continues to offer cases in about the same ratio as on Sunday, with, however, fewer proportionate deaths than have been hitherto noticed.

The total admissions and deaths were—

For the 3rd—Admitted, 13	Died, 3		
,, 4th ,, 14	,, 2,	to 4 o'clock, P.M.	
The total being, ...			282
Of which No., Cured, ...		81	
,, Died, ...		158	
,, Remaining, . . .		43	
			282

The military, especially the 14th Regiment, which only recently arrived here, had three fresh cases to-day, and one female dead.

The case alluded to as having occurred in a lodging-house in Windmill-street, was followed by another, which is doing well. But the emigrant vessel "The Jessy," on board which three sailors went from this house, has been found with the disease to-day; and one female has already been admitted to hospital from her.

The circumstances under which the city is now placed was fully submitted to the Sanitary Committee to-day, when the staff of nuisances removers and whitewashers was increased from four to sixteen, and special instructions given to the Inspector as to their duties. And a deputation, appointed previously, waited on the Corporation Committee No. 2, with which a conference was held, in reference to the imperfect and deficient sewerage of many parts of the borough, especially that in the localities of Vize's Fields, Prospect-row, and Boherbee. The City Surveyor attended with a report and plan of the proposed improvements in reference to the sewers of Vize's Fields; and the Committee assured the deputation of their zealous anxiety to co-operate with the Sanitary Committee in the most energetic manner,

Instructions were also given to the Inspector of Nuisances, appointed on the 30th by the Corporation, in reference to the abatement of nuisances to reres and in the interior of dwellings.

The propriety of stopping up all cellars and underground dwellings of the poor was discussed, and will be carried out, as far as the Towns Improvement Act will sanction; this will be effecting a valuable point, such places having been marked as chief localities where all classes of epidemics appear and propagate.

The recently appointed Committee of the District held their first meeting to-day, at which I attended, when the officers for the year were nominated, and the days and hours fixed by the previous body for the attendance of the Medical Officers were approved of, and the same day named for the fixed ordinary meetings of the Committee.

The duties of the Medical Officers at the Hospital and Dispensary Sub-districts continue to be performed with great punctuality and attention; and the Sisters of Mercy continue their benevolent attention to the sick, and supervision of the staff of nurses.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

William J. Geary. m.d., *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 79.—Report from Dr. Geary, Medical Inspector.

Limerick, April 5, 1854.

Gentlemen,

In accordance with the instructions conveyed in your letter of the 4th instant, I this day attended the weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians of the above Union, and submitted for their consideration the advisability of adopting the system of "house to house visitation," in addition to the means already in active operation in the city of Limerick, for the treatment and relief of those labouring under or threatened with the epidemic Cholera. The principles and the detailed mode of operation contemplated by the proposition was fully explained, as also the results of its adoption in England and Scotland, as given in the Report of the General Board of Health for 1848–9, on which a lengthened discussion

arose, and after very mature deliberation, the following resolution was unanimously passed :—

"That having heard the statement of our Medical Inspector, we are of opinion that the system of 'house to house visitation' at the present time would be attended with salutary effects, and that it be referred to the Sanitary Committee to ensure this resolution having speedy effect."

Strengthened with this expression of the Board's opinion, cordially given, I purpose suggesting its being brought into practical operation at the Committee's meeting on to-morrow. It was suggested that the services of the four Medical Officers at present attached to the Dispensary Sub-districts might be made available, on the payment of increased remuneration for their additional duties. This view was discountenanced by me, from a belief that the duties at this moment being performed are as large as should be imposed, or ought to be undertaken by the present staff, and this opinion will be urged on the Committee on to-morrow. A difficulty, however, will arise in consequence of the want of any spare hands in Limerick.

The epidemic has not been so urgent since last night, and the reports from all sources are more satisfactory; and, I am glad to state, that the cases sent into hospital, as well as those previously admitted, present more cheering prospects than were noticed during the last four days.

The admissions to the hospital were—

For the 4th—Admitted, 14 Died, 6
,, 5th ,, 7 ,, 3, to five o'clock, P.M.; and there remained 49 at that hour.

The total admissions were, to this morning, 294.

Cured,	81
Died,	163
Remaining,	50
	294

The Medical Officers in attendance on the Dispensary have not been so continuously called upon since last night, and the number of cases occurring among the military have not been so great within the last twenty-four hours.

Among the more respectable classes cases of Choleraic Diarrhœa have been very numerous on yesterday, but less so to-day.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. GEARY, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

The Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 80.—REPORT from Dr. GEARY, Medical Inspector.

Limerick, April 6, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

Since I last had this honour, the epidemic Cholera has continued its development in the Limerick Electoral Division Dispen-

sary District in a ratio little less formidable than then reported. The type of the cases, occurring both in hospital and Dispensary practice, has not undergone much improvement; but I am glad to state, that since morning the demand on the Medical Officers' attendance is stated to have in a degree slackened.

The relative number of cases treated for the last three days, stands thus—

3rd	Admitted,	34	Died,	8
4th,	,,	31	,,	15
5th,	,,	27	,,	13

This includes both the Hospital and Dispensary Returns. The total treated in Hospital to this morning were 299.

Of whom Cured, .	.	81
,, Died, .	.	171
,, Remaining, .		47
		299

I regret to state that Dr. T. Brodie, one of the medical attendants at St. John's Hospital, has been this day (for the second time since his appointment) attacked with premonitory Diarrhœa, and is so exhausted as to be unable to continue the performance of the ordinary duties. Under these circumstances the Sanitary Committee have this day provided additional temporary assistance, and Dr. D'Esterre is at the present moment on duty. Dr. Elmes, the other Medical Officer, is also giving intimation of fatigue, and I have already requested members of the Committee to consider the means of providing a substitute. Both those gentlemen named will, it is presumed, be recruited after a few days' rest, and again be enabled to afford us the advantage of their services.

The resolution of the Board of Guardians in reference to "house to house visitation," was brought under the consideration of the Sanitary Committee to-day. The subject was entertained, and with a feeling favourable to its being practically carried out. It was found that the services of medical men could not be obtained without importing them from some other District; and the resolution, of which a copy is annexed, was passed, which is being carried out by having the notices printed and fully circulated throughout each Sub-district, Of the value of this step there can be no doubt; but I stated to the Committee that, considering the great advantages which attached to the "house to house visitation" system, as a means of contending with Cholera in its primary stage, that it appeared to me that the Commissioners would request the Sanitary Committee to use their best efforts to afford the public the benefit of its active adoption in this District.

The Inspectors of Nuisances were in attendance, and there was good evidence submitted to the Committee that active measures were being adopted for the abatement of nuisances, and that lime-washing and purifying the houses and premises of the several Districts was being carried out extensively.

I purpose attending at Hospital on to-morrow, in reference to

No. 10,541; and at Glin on the subsequent day, as directed in No. 11,115.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. GEARY, *Medical Inspector.*

The Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

ENCLOSURE referred to in the foregoing Report.

Resolved—That having every anxiety to carry out the Resolution in reference to "house to house visitation," transmitted to us from the Board of Guardians, we find, on inquiry, that there are no disengaged medical men in Limerick whose services could be secured; and with the view of making the public fully informed as to the means of ready and immediate medical relief provided for all persons attacked with Looseness of Bowels or Diarrhœa, 3,000 copies of the form of Notice now submitted be printed, and distributed over the respective Sub-districts without delay.

"PUBLIC NOTICE.

"*Sanitary Committee, City Limerick Electoral Division.*

"As cases of Cholera are known to follow attacks of Looseness of Bowels, or Diarrhœa, all persons are cautioned of the urgent necessity of attending to this early warning, as the sure means of preventing an attack of Cholera. And the Sanitary Committee are desirous to exhort the public to make immediate application, under the circumstances stated, to the Medical Officers, at their own houses, and at the Hospitals and Dispensary Depots herein named, viz:—

St. Michael's—Dr. Evans, 59, George's-street, and at the St. Michael's Dispensary Depot, near the Police Station, Boherbee;
St. Munchin's—Dr. Gore, Tontine, George's-street;
St. John's—Dr. Kavanagh, Thomas-street;
St. Mary's—Dr. Thomas Carey, Bank-place;

and at the Chief Dispensary, Barrington's Hospital, where Dr. Burke resides, and is to be found at all hours, and to the Medical Officers at St. John's Cholera Hospital, one of whom is in constant attendance night and day.

"N.B.—No delay can be made in such cases without the greatest danger to the persons thus affected."

No. 81.—REPORT from Dr. GEARY, Medical Inspector.

Limerick, April 13, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

Adverting to the resolution of the Sanitary Committee of the Limerick Electoral Division, passed at their meeting on the 6th inst., instructing Mr. Murphy to prosecute the owners of the bone-boiling establishments, against five of whom informations had been previously ordered by the Justices, I have the honour to report that the cases came on for trial this day, when the information against Richard Lambert was gone into. The trial lasted a considerable

time, and evidence was given by the Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts in support of the informations, in corroboration of the views expressed by medical authority in England; and the lawyer whose aid was secured in addition to that of Mr. Murphy cited the precedents from the English authorities on record, in which the Assistant Barrister appeared to concur very cordially. The evidence for the defence was necessarily very defective, and failed to make any impression on the bench or jury. After a very patient investigation, the jury found Lambert guilty; thus establishing the tendency of those bone-boiling yards as being adverse to the sanitary condition of the localities in which they are situated. The verdict will be of great value in Limerick, and conduce to the acquiescence of many in suggestions and notices given from time to time for the abatement of nuisances.

The Barrister, in charging the jury, expressed himself in terms strongly condemnatory of the perseverence of the owners in the practice of bone-boiling; and warned the other parties against whom informations were found to have the matters complained of immediately abated; and deferred passing sentence on Lambert until the next Quarter Sessions. The other four cases are postponed to the next Quarter Sessions.

The epidemic Cholera, as appears from the Hospital Returns, wears a more favourable character during the last three days. The numbers admitted for them, respectively, and the deaths, being—

10th,	Admitted,	5	. . .	Died,	5
11th,	,,	9	. . .	,,	5
12th,	,,	4	. . .	,,	4

The numbers remaining in hospital being reduced from 59 to 48 this morning, and the cases still under treatment presenting a much more favourable aspect.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Committee which I attended this day, Dr. T. Brodie reported himself as being quite restored, and resumes duty at the Cholera Hospital this afternoon, when the temporary services of Dr. D'Esterre will be dispensed with for the present.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

William J. Geary, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 82.—Report from Dr. Geary, Medical Inspector.

Limerick, May 11, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to state that in accordance with the instructions conveyed in your communication, No. 13,067, I attended at the Clarina Dispensary District, and accompanied by the Medical Officer inquired on the premises into the particulars of the respective cases of Cholera reported as having occurred there, and have now the honour to forward the information so obtained.

It appears that—

Mary M'Namara, aged forty-one, the wife of a comfortable farmer,

while cutting potatoes for seed, in a barn on their own premises, felt suddenly unwell, about twelve o'clock, noon, on the 14th April, and was then, for the first time, attacked with purging and vomiting. Her sufferings having become increased in the afternoon of the same day, some medicine was obtained from an apothecary in Limerick. She was visited on the morning of the 15th by the Medical Officer of the District, who heard, by accident, of her illness; but the family, preferring the aid of their private physician, sent for this gentleman. The case, however, progressed unfavourably, and terminated in death at twelve o'clock, P.M., on the 16th of April.

Mary M'Namara, aged 14 years, daughter of the former, and in constant attendance upon her, was attacked with vomiting and purging on the evening of the 16th April; was attended by the family physician, and died on the 21st April.

Matthew M'Namara, aged two years, child of Mary, aged forty-one, was attacked with the usual symptoms of Asiatic Cholera on the 20th April; was attended by the same gentleman, and died on the 27th April.

From the account given by the surviving members of the family, it appears that the mother was in Limerick on Monday, the 10th; but they are unable to say whether she had any communication with any person attacked with Cholera. It is, however, confidently alleged that her health remained quite unimpaired till the moment when the attack seized her with severity, while engaged in her ordinary avocations.

On examining the premises, a large heap of manure was found collected immediately opposite the doors of the dwelling-house and the barn in which she worked, a distance of not more than three feet apart from either entrance, which are opposite to each other. The dwelling-house was very uncleanly, and quantities of potatoes were heaped in a small room adjoining the common sitting room or kitchen.

William Murray, aged forty-five years, a labourer employed in the construction of the new sewer at the Limerick Union Workhouse; resided at Mungret Cross, Electoral Division of Ballycummin, from which he walked every morning to his work, and returned in the evening, carrying with him bread, which, with milk, purchased near the works, constituted his food for both breakfast and dinner. The nature of the work performed during each day for a period of about three weeks, added to the fatigue of walking a distance of four miles daily, Mungret Cross being about two miles from the Workhouse, is stated to have been found overcoming; and on the morning of the 22nd, when he arose about three o'clock, with the intention of proceeding to his work, he was suddenly attacked with giddiness, purging, and vomiting, having been previously free, as is stated, from any of those symptoms. Some warm drinks were given, and the aid of the Medical Officer of the District was sought and obtained immediately on application; but the case appears to have run a very rapid course, and had terminated fatally previous to the Doctor's arrival.

Mary M'Quilkin, aged fifty years, a schoolmistress, occupied in instructing the children of the small farmers in the neighbourhood

of Mungret Cross; held her school in the kitchen of the house in which Murray lived, but did not sleep there; appears from authentic information, which I obtained, to have been "very poorly," and labouring under "Diarrhœa" for three or four days previous to the 24th, when she was attacked with Cholera, and removed to St. John's Cholera Hospital, Limerick, where she died on the same evening.

It appears that two families, consisting of eight individuals, occupied the house in which Murray lived, the school being held during the day time in the kitchen inhabited by the family of Sally Moore, including five of the eight occupants referred to.

When M'Quilkin felt unable to bear up any longer, she entered the premises of Patrick Purcell, at Mungret Cross, where she lay on the bed, and from which she was conveyed on a car to the Cholera Hospital. Purcell has a family of seven persons, none of whom have been since unwell.

It is deserving of note, that all the cases now enumerated, occurred quite contiguous to each other; and it does not appear that either Murray or M'Quilkin had any direct intercourse with persons attacked with Cholera; but Murray was daily in Limerick, and M'Quilkin attended the funeral of Mary M'Namara, aged fourteen, on the 21st, and became much alarmed on the 22nd, when Murray took ill; on which occasion she immediately removed her pupils to another house. All those cases occurred in the Electoral Division of Ballycummin, where it joins those of Clarina and Carrig.

The Medical Officer now attends at the Dispensary of the District daily.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

William J. Geary, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

Lisburn Union.

No. 83.—Letter from Dr. Musgrave, Medical Officer of Lisburn Dispensary District.

Lisburn, April 26, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to report to you that on Sunday last I was called to see a young man, named Emerson, aged nineteen, living in the Bridge End Hill, in this Dispensary District, who had been suddenly seized that morning, about three o'clock, with vomiting and purging, accompanied with cramps in the abdomen and extremities. When I visited him, at ten o'clock, A.M., he presented all the appearance of a person in Asiatic Cholera, verging on collapse; pulse nearly imperceptible; countenance sunk and livid; frequent cramps in the extremities, accompanied with watery discharges from the stomach and bowels. I immediately applied a sinapism to the abdomen, and directed warm applications to the trunk and extremities, and prescribed one pill every hour, containing one grain of opium and one drop of creosote.

Three o'clock, P.M.—Purging somewhat abated; vomiting and cramps still continue; urine scanty; temperature of the body rather higher; ordered another sinapism to the abdomen, the former one not having produced the desired effect; pills to be continued. Spt. ammon., arom, spt. lavend. compa, 3 drachms mist camph., 3 oz.; a table-spoonful every hour.

Nine o'clock, P.M.—Same as at last visit; and continue the medicines and treatment.

Monday morning, ten o'clock, A.M.—Cramps and Diarrhœa much abated; vomiting continues, but less urgent; pulse improved; urine nearly suppressed; to continue the medicine as at last visit.

Three o'clock, P.M.—No change since morning.

Ten o'clock, P.M.—Cramps and Diarrhœa have disappeared; vomiting still present, but much diminished; heat of body still very low; the pills to be omitted; continue the mixture; ordered a table spoonful of whiskey, made in punch, every half hour.

Tuesday, 25th, nine o'clock, A.M.—Pulse much improved; temperature higher; vomiting much relieved; urine entirely suppressed; to continue as before.

Eight o'clock, P.M.—Feels much better, but inclined to sleep; no urine voided since last visit; continue as before.

Wednesday, 26th, two o'clock, P.M.—Choleraic symptoms have entirely subsided; has voided urine copiously. Omitted all the remedies, being now considered convalescent.

I may further state, that this case can be distinctly traced to infection. The patient quarrelled with his parents, and left home on Tuesday, the 18th instant. He proceeded to Ballymacarrett, where he slept two nights in a lodging-house, situated in a street where several deaths from Cholera had recently occurred. He returned home on Thursday in good health, and continued so until he was seized with the symptoms described.

The case was seen by Drs. Campbell and Kelso, of this town, who concur with me in thinking it one of Asiatic Cholera. No other cases have come under my notice.

I am your obedient servant,

SAMUEL MUSGRAVE,

Medical Officer, Lisburn Dispensary.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 84.—REPORT from Dr. KNOX, Medical Inspector.

Belfast, May 2, 1854.

SIR,

I have to report, for the information of the Commissioners, that I yesterday visited Lisburn, and instituted an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the case of Cholera reported by Dr. Musgrave, the Medical Attendant of the Dispensary. From personal inquiries directed to that gentleman, and also the patient referred to in his letter to the Commissioners of the 26th April, there does not

appear any reason to doubt that the latter had suffered from an attack of Cholera. He had slight consecutive fever, and appeared to be convalescing yesterday, when I saw him.

The account given in Dr. Musgrave's letter is, in the main, correct, except that the patient spent only one night in Ballymacarrett, and the second night in Belfast, before returning to Lisburn. He stated that he could not remember, or did not know, the name of the street in either where he had been; that there was no Cholera or sickness in either lodging-house; but that he had heard it was in the street in Ballymacarrett where he had stopped. There are several persons resident with him in the house in Lisburn, but none of them have been attacked with Cholera or Diarrhœa subsequently.

On the 30th ultimo, a man called M'Donnell, in the country part of the District, about a mile from Lisburn, aged fifty-six, was suddenly seized with vomiting and purging, of rice-water character, and cramps, and died this morning in about nineteen hours from the attack. No application was made for professional assistance; but Dr. Musgrave saw the man after his decease, and minutely inquired into the particulars. I also saw a brother of the deceased, and from my inquiries, concur in the opinion that it was most probably a case of Cholera. No intercourse could be traced in this instance with any person or place affected with Cholera. At present, no other cases are known to exist in the District; and only four cases of Diarrhœa have occurred in it during the last month. It may, therefore, at present be considered free from the epidemic. With reference to the sanitary state of the Lisburn District, I find that since I drew attention to the subject, on a former occasion, various nuisances have been abated; but the Medical Attendant having reported to me that it is not yet in a satisfactory state, I visited various parts of it in company with him. On examination, it appeared that many of the streets were in a fair state as to cleanliness, but in some other places I observed nuisances which it would be desirable not only to have removed, but that care should be taken to prevent re-accumulation; and I may particularly instance, as requiring immediate attention, Haslem's-lane, and some of the premises adjoining it, and that part of the town denominated the Barracks. The latter, although well situated for being drained, is very defective as to underground sewerage, and presents to the eye various accumulations of very offensive filth.

There is a suitable supply of medicine in the Dispensary; and the Medical Officer is prepared to meet, in the first instance, any irruption of Cholera. I understand that measures have been taken to provide hospital accommodation, if required, for dispensary patients at the Union Workhouse.

With reference to the sanitary state of the other parts of the Lisburn Union, I beg leave to refer to my reports in the month of February, since which time I am not in a position to report precisely as to the sanitary state of the other Dispensary Districts; but, if so instructed, after returning from the Antrim Union, I shall delay my ordinary tour of dispensary inspection to revisit the various parts of the Lisburn Union, with reference to their existing sanitary condition. The principal towns, besides Lisburn, are Hillsborough and Saintfield;

and hospital accommodation might be required in the two latter, in case of the epidemic making its appearance there—a point to which I have before drawn attention.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ALEX. KNOX, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

No. 85.—REPORT from Dr. KNOX, Medical Inspector.

Coleraine, May 11, 1854.

SIR,

I beg leave to forward the annexed letter, which reached me through the Poor Law Commission Office this morning, reporting the appearance of Cholera in the Ballylesson Dispensary District. I leave this on Saturday next, after the meeting of the Board of Guardians, for Randalstown, having arranged with the Committee of the Crumlin Dispensary, to inspect and complete my inquiries regarding it on Monday next, the 15th instant. It was my purpose to have subsequently inspected the Dispensaries and sanitary state of the remaining Dispensaries in the Antrim Union, before again leaving it; but I shall arrange to visit and report on Cholera in the Ballylesson District on Tuesday, the 16th instant, if not otherwise instructed by the Commissioners.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ALEX. KNOX, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

ENCLOSURE in No. 85.

Ballylesson Dispensary, May 8, 1854.

DEAR SIR,

Since forwarding my monthly Report to the Commissioners, I beg to inform you that two cases (man and wife) of Asiatic Cholera have appeared in the District. The man sank rapidly into a state of collapse, from which he could not be rallied, and died within twenty hours from attack. His wife is still under treatment; but, from the extreme prostration, the result is doubtful.

I may mention that it is reported, that the man, who was a pensioner, and in Belfast a day or so previous, for his pay, had been stopping in the neighbourhood where Cholera existed, if not in the house where a Cholera patient was; and it is thus thought, brought his illness with him to the country.

I think it right to lay the particulars of these two cases before you. They have been the first, and, I hope, the last.

I remain, dear Sir, respectfully yours,

HENRY THOMSON.

Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector,
Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin.

Nine o'clock, P.M.

P.S.—I have just been requested to visit the person who was in immediate attendance on the foregoing, and find that she also is labouring under all the symptoms of Cholera. H. T.

No. 86.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Belfast, May 16, 1854.

Sir,

I beg leave to forward the result of my inquiries, regarding the appearance of Cholera in the Ballylesson District, and to report regarding the sanitary condition of the District generally. The particulars are these:—William Gibson, aged forty-five, pensioner, intemperate, was attacked on Friday, the 5th of May, about seven o'clock, A.M.; was visited the same morning by Dr. Burns (Dr. Thompson being ill of Diarrhœa); the symptoms then being purging and vomiting, of rice-water character, lividity, pulselessness, and cramps. He never rallied, and died the next morning about six o'clock, A.M. There was also suppression of urine. Dr. Thompson, the Medical Attendant of the Ballylesson Dispensary, also visited him the same evening. On inquiry, it appears certain that this man had premonitory Diarrhœa for some days previously to the 5th instant, and also that he had been in Belfast; but as he and his wife are both dead, it is not possible now to ascertain whether the Diarrhœa preceded or followed his visit to Belfast, or the exact particulars connected with his visit. It is probable, from the statement of the wife of the deceased, made to Dr. Thompson, that he had been in a house where Cholera was; but it is not certain. Both the medical men above-mentioned concur as to the disease being malignant Cholera, and I see no reason to question the correctness of their opinions.

Margaret Gibson, wife of the last patient, aged thirty, was attacked about the same hour and on the same day as her husband; the symptoms being the same, except that the collapse was not so complete. On the 11th of May she was nearly convalescent, and was removed to the Cholera Hospital of the Lisburn Workhouse, where, it is reported, that she died on the 13th instant; but the Medical Officer of the Ballylesson Dispensary is not certain as to the correctness of the report; but, from subsequent inquiries, I believe the statement to be correct. This patient told the Doctor that she had no premonitory Diarrhœa. The Medical Officer saw her two hours before her removal; and he states that she was in a condition to be removed with safety; the symptoms of Cholera having entirely ceased for at least two days previously, debility alone remaining. She was removed in a common cart to the hospital, having proper clothing and bedding, and the nurse who had attended, accompanying her.

Mrs. Crawford, who lived in the neighbourhood, aged sixty, said to be of intemperate habits, came to the house of the Gibsons on the morning of the 5th May, to attend them when they were attacked with indisposition. She is not known to have had any premonitory Diarrhœa. She was attacked on the 8th of May, at six, P.M., with the same symptoms as the other patients. She died at half-past twelve, noon, of the following day. The two medical men attended her for some hours on the night of her attack, and for several hours on the morning of her death, as no one would remain in the house to nurse her through dread of contagion. A nurse was applied for to

the Guardians of the Union, on Tuesday, and one was sent without delay; but she did not arrive until the death of Mrs. Crawford had just taken place. The nurse continued with Mrs. Gibson until she was removed to the hospital. A case of a suspicious character occurred in the vicinity of Gibson's residence on the 18th of April; but the Medical Officer did not think it sufficiently decided to report it as Cholera. The patient recovered.

The treatment in all cases was calomel and opium, stimulants, sinapisms, and turpentine fomentations. The necessary nourishment was not wanting in any of the cases.

The Medical Officer reports that there is no case of Cholera in the District at present, Mrs. Crawford's being the last; but that there are nine cases of Diarrhœa at present on the Dispensary list, but that they are of a bilious character, and amenable to treatment, prevailing chiefly amongst children.

The residence of the three patients, above-mentioned, is in a low situation; and although not cleanly, it does not differ from other houses of the same class in the neighbourhood; nor is there any ascertainable nuisance, prejudicial to health, near it. Nothing peculiar as to their regimen is known; but they had means of getting sufficient wholesome food. The District of Ballylesson is principally rural, and rather wealthy; and the Medical Officer reports that it is in a satisfactory state, as regards the existence of nuisances prejudicial to health.

On visiting the house in which the three Cholera cases described above have occurred, I find nothing peculiar to distinguish it from other houses of the same class. It is not unusually damp; and the only additional information which I obtained is, that fever of a malignant character attacked a family residing in it a few years ago, whilst it did not appear in any other house in the vicinity. It is near a small rivulet.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Alex. Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

No. 87.—Letter from Dr. Kelso, Medical Officer of Knocknadona Dispensary District.

Lisburn, July 14, 1854.

Sir,

Permit me to say, for the information of the Poor Law Commissioners, that, having heard of the existence of one or two cases of Cholera in the neighbourhood of Broomhedge, where Green—whom, as I stated to you in my communication of the 11th inst., I suspected to have died of the disease—lately resided, I visited the place yesterday evening, when I found the state of matters as follows:—

Looking to what has already occurred, Green, it would seem, was not the first person attacked there, but a man of the name of Hinds. This man, whose circumstances were comfortable, and though affected with Diarrhœa during most of the previous week without seek-

ing any medical advice, was, I find, eventually seized on Saturday night last (8th inst.) with Choleraic symptoms; he died on the following morning (Sunday). The father of this man, aged seventy or so, was next attacked on the same day (Sunday), and died also in the course of the day, without having been seen by any medical man. Then Green, who had been visiting at the house of Hinds during the week, became affected, as I have already had the honour of informing you, with a fatal result; and his daughter, a married woman, and living in the same house with him, was next seized, on Wednesday last (the 11th), with a fatal termination also.

Turning now to the time of my visit, I found in the house of the late Hinds in all four persons ill of the disease, and for whom I prescribed on the spot. One of these, Betty Hull, a charwoman and lodger, and comparatively destitute, I advised to be removed to the Workhouse hospital, and she was accordingly conveyed there this morning in the Cholera machine of that institution. And I may here observe, in passing, that hers is a very well-marked case of the disease. The other three were children of the deceased Hinds—one a year old, in collapse, and since dead (this morning), the other two of the respective ages of three and five years, but apparently not dangerously ill.

Besides these cases which were all confined, as you will perceive, to the one house, in which the disease first showed itself in the locality, I discovered another in the person of Eliza Hill, aged fourteen years, an apprentice of the late Hinds, to the weaving trade. She only left the infected house yesterday morning, for that of her parents, in the immediate neighbourhood, and she was labouring under very decided Choleraic symptoms at the period of my visit in the evening. To-day, however, she is not worse, none of the symptoms of collapse having as yet shown themselves.

For this unexpected outbreak of Cholera, I am quite unprepared to assign any specific cause other than the close proximity of the locality to the Lagan Canal, and the noxious emanations from stagnant water arising from the overflow of its banks here and there, in consequence of the late excessive rains. The weather latterly has been much warmer, and rather sultry betimes, which might tend to give force to any miasmatic influence, such as that just referred to.

Meanwhile, I ought not to omit adding that on Sunday last, I was all through the Electoral Division of Magheramisk, having to visit several Dispensary cases there, without having been made acquainted with the existence of any case of Cholera at the time.

However, I shall feel it only my duty to visit, with the exception of Dispensary days (except in cases of urgency), once daily the infected District, until further orders.

Sorry for having to trouble you at such length,

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. J. Kelso, M.D.

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

No. 88.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Randalstown, July 18, 1854.

Sir,

I have the honour to report, that in accordance with the instructions of the Commissioners received on the 16th inst., I yesterday visited the Knocknadonagh Dispensary District, in the Lisburn Union, with reference to the appearance of Cholera, and the sanitary condition of the District.

With reference to the cases described by the Medical Attendant, in the documents which I herewith return, the particulars appeared, on inquiry, to be correctly detailed therein; and there does not appear to be any room to doubt that the patients were affected with Cholera, presenting the usual well-marked symptoms of the epidemic.

Since Dr. Kelso's letter of the 14th inst., two additional cases have occurred in the persons of Richard McHendry and his daughter, Jane McHendry; and two more in the persons of Elizabeth Green, and her daughter, Jane Green.

One or two cases have also occurred in the practice of another medical practitioner, making the entire number of cases in the District, (including the two reported in the month of June,) sixteen.

On Saturday the 15th inst., three cases of Diarrhœa occurred—one in the person of Eliza Hill's nephew, resident in the house where she had been attacked with Cholera; and two additional cases of Diarrhœa occurred yesterday—one in the son of Hinds, who died of Cholera. Two other cases of Cholera, in the persons of agricultural labourers, have occurred in the same vicinity, in the Lisburn Dispensary District, where it adjoins that of Knocknadonagh; so that eighteen cases of Cholera (its attacks so far appear to have been confined to seven or eight houses) in all appear to have occurred in the same immediate neighbourhood, within the space of about half a mile. As far as I could ascertain, communication appears to have taken place freely both between the families of the persons attacked, and other families who have so far escaped with impunity. The two cases in Dr. Musgrave's District were included in his returns at the time of their occurrence; and on communicating with him yesterday, on my way to Knocknadonagh, I ascertained that only one case of Cholera then remained under his charge.

I visited the houses where the disease had occurred, as well as those in which it still prevails, but I could not observe anything distinguishing them from the ordinary condition of the habitations of other persons in the same ranks of life. The families affected were principally weavers, and not without a sufficient supply of such food as they generally use, viz., Indian meal and white bread, with very little animal food. The District is situated near the banks of the river Lagan, but the soil is of a dry, sandy nature.

The number of cases of Cholera still under treatment yesterday, when I visited them, were four, and three cases of Diarrhœa, which I presume, the Medical Officer will have reported to you.

As the disease has been hitherto limited to a small tract of country above fou miles from the Knocknadonagh Dispensary, and above five miles from the Medical Officer's residence in Lisburn, I would

suggest, that in case the epidemic should continue to spread, the Committee might consider whether it would be advisable to procure a room as a temporary accommodation in the neighbourhood, where the Medical Officer might attend daily, in place of at the Dispensary. This arrangement would be much more convenient for the people, and might induce them to apply for medicines in the Diarrhœal stage of the disease, when they would not be likely to go so far as to the Dispensary, or the doctor's residence for the purpose. The Medical Attendant, however, visits the District daily, and so far expresses himself equal to the discharge of the duty without assistance. He will apply for the notices directed by the sealed order, without delay, and have them posted up throughout the District. He carries appropriate medicines with him at his visits.

With reference to the sanitary state of the District, I beg leave to state, that after visiting it on the 14th of June last, I reported it to be in a generally satisfactory state; but some reaccumulations of manure, &c., have since taken place here and there, which it would be desirable to have removed at the present time.

In the immediate vicinity of the houses where Cholera has been prevalent, nuisances of this kind exist; and I would suggest that the Relieving Officer be required forthwith to visit and examine the neighbourhood in question, with the view of having them immediately abated, where this has not been done by the parties themselves on the representation of the Medical Officer.

The epidemic, so far, appears to have been localized in one small tract in this District, as I could not ascertain that any cases other than those described had occurred along the banks of the Lagan, either in the direction of Moira or of Lisburn, except in the immediate vicinity of the latter town. There is a dense population living pretty much in the same circumstances throughout the entire line. The opposite bank of the river, as far as I could ascertain, is also free from the disease.

I could not ascertain with any certainty whether Hinds or Green, the persons first attacked, had been in Lisburn before their illness, in any infected locality.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Alexander Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley. Esq., Secretary.

No. 89.—Letter from Dr. Plaine, Medical Officer of Dunmurry Dispensary District.

Dunmurry Dispensary, September 17, 1854.

Gentlemen,

A case of Asiatic Cholera has at last occurred in the Dunmurry Dispensary District. It was in private practice. The patient was daughter of a gentleman in this neighbourhood, and was seized with the disease at eleven o'clock on Sunday night last. The symptoms

continued with increased violence for several hours, when a favourable change took place; consecutive fever setting in, and after continuing five days, ending favourably.

The patient, who is about seven years old, had returned two days previously from Hollywood, where she had been staying with a nurse and four brothers, all children. Their return home was in consequence of a death from Cholera having occurred in the house adjoining the one in which they were lodging. On the first night after arriving in Dunmurry the nurse was taken ill, and her own Medical Attendant was immediately in attendance. In a short time the Choleraic symptoms became most violent, and, increasing up to Sunday night, at twelve o'clock, the patient began to sink, and died in about half an hour after.

One of the children, aged about three years, had premonitory symptoms on Tuesday; but a timely dose checked them. Last night (Saturday) the coachman had a smart attack of Diarrhœa—five motions in the hour. He is convalescent this morning.

So far, the disease is confined to the one establishment.

Through the District there has been a great deal of Diarrhœa. Indeed, for several weeks I have hardly had an hour's rest. The people here are in such a state of alarm, that if even suffering from constipation, they come to inform me they are threatened with Cholera.

I have to apologise for the delay in making this report; but the fact is, I have been so knocked about, and confused from want of sleep, that I was very nearly forgetting the 3rd of January Circular altogether.

Perhaps I have not stated the particulars sufficiently at length; if so, I shall be glad to be informed what further is required.

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS PLAINE.

The Poor Law Commissioners.

LISTOWEL UNION.

No. 90.—REPORT from Dr. GEARY, Medical Inspector.

Listowel, May 31, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

Adverting to the entry on the minutes of the Guardians' proceedings of the 18th instant, in reference to the occurrence of four cases of Cholera in the Listowel Dispensary District, I beg leave to state for the information of the Commissioners that, having closely interrogated the parties best calculated to afford information, it would appear that, of the cases reported as having occurred, three are unquestionable, but the fourth does not seem deserving of being classed as one of those presenting the characteristic features of the epidemic.

The particulars in connexion with those three cases are as follows:—

Rev. Rowland Bateman, Clerk, aged seventy-three years, residing at Ballydonohoe, Electoral Division of Glin, in the Glin Union, had

been at the funeral of the Knight of Glin, who died of Asiatic Cholera on the 26th April, and immediately subsequent visited Limerick, where he remained at the Munster Fair till 29th; and on the 30th arrived at a farm and dwelling belonging to him at Kilcarra, Electoral Division of Duagh, in the Listowel Union. He was here attacked with Diarrhœa, on the day of his arrival, which continued till the 4th May, when medical aid was sought, and he was found running into collapse. The disease progressed, and he died on the 6th.

Mr. Oliver Fitzmaurice, aged thirty-six, his brother-in-law, residing in the same Electoral Division, about one mile distant, was in continued attendance on the Rev. Mr. Bateman during his illness, and assisted in placing his remains in the coffin, when he felt entirely overcome by the offensive smell which prevailed, and was attacked with Diarrhœa immediately after the interment, which did not take place till the 9th. The Diarrhœa continued to increase, and he ran into collapse on the 11th, when he was seen by Dr. Thorpe, of Listowel, and Dr. Alton, of Tralee. This case is represented as having assumed the most formidable features of Asiatic Cholera, from which, however, he providentially rallied, and is now quite well.

Edward Dillane, aged twenty-two years, a farmer's servant, residing at Duagh, Electoral Division of Duagh, about one mile from the residence of Rev. Mr. Bateman, was attacked with Diarrhœa about the 6th May, and was removed by his family to their house, in the Electoral Division of Kilfeehenagh, on the 10th, where he was seized with Cholera, of which he died on the 11th.

I have examined the visiting ticket (E 2) sent to Dr. Loughnane, District Medical Officer, and find it was presented on the 11th, between the hours of one and two o'clock; and although he reached the farm at three o'clock, the case had terminated fatally before his arrival.

No communication can be traced between this and the other two cases, although he resided in the locality. It is stated as being probable, that Dillane was at Rev. Mr. Bateman's house during his illness.

No other cases of Cholera have occurred here; and from the information received from the Medical Officer of the District, it would appear that the District continues to enjoy its average good health.

In reference to the sanitary condition of the locality, I beg to report that, accompanied by Sub-Constable Hearne, I examined a large number of the houses, and their back premises, in the town of Listowel; and from all that came under my observation there seems reason to conclude that, owing to the efficiency of the Constabulary and officers acting under the directions of the Guardians and Sanitary Committee, efficient measures have been taken for the removal of manure collections, and limewashing has been carried out to some extent. Some parties in the Main-street stated that their premises had not been limewashed for a period of three years, and in Pond-lane many of the dwellings require this class of purification the more urgently, as several of the dwellings are greatly overcrowded, as many as seventeen persons occupying a small cabin of two apartments.

On the south side of the Main-street, and on the west side of

William-street, the sewerage to the rere of the several dwellings is superficial, communicating from one yard to another, and the soil conveyed along the muddy stream is of a very offensive character, calculated to endanger the health of the residents. The same may be stated of houses at the angle of William-street, at the east side turning from the Main-street. Pigs are very commonly found in the houses and in the yards attached, imparting a foul and unwholesome smell. Some butchers' stalls are also found, where, as in other towns and villages already reported upon, the family were found to carry on the ordinary domestic routine, cooking their victuals, eating, and sleeping, in apartments in immediate connexion with that in which the animals were killed and bleeding, the earthen floor being in some instances saturated with the blood and refuse of the slaughtered animals.

Pond-lane, leading to Gunsborough, is a district which requires the utmost vigilance, being inhabited by a poor class, whose premises are sadly overcrowded.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. GEARY, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

LONDONDERRY UNION.

No. 91.—REPORT from Dr. KNOX, Medical Inspector.

Coleraine, September 6, 1854.

SIR,

I have the honour to report, that in accordance with the instructions of the Commissioners, I yesterday visited the City of Londonderry, with reference to the appearance of Cholera there; and attended a special meeting of the Dispensary Committee, notice having been duly given to the members. On inquiry, it appeared at the time of my visit, according to the report of the Medical Officer, that there were five cases of Cholera and premonitory Cholera then on the sick list, with three cases of Diarrhœa, but that no new case had occurred since the 3rd inst.

Twelve cases in all have appeared in the District, as reported to me by Dr. Skipton. The first, in the person of a blacksmith named John Hayes, occurred on the 27th July last, and is described by the Medical Attendant as having been of the Asiatic form, well marked by the usual symptoms. This patient recovered, and none of his family (three individuals) have since suffered from Diarrhœa or Cholera. No communication with any infected person or place was traceable. This case occurred in the suburb of Bogside, on the opposite side of the city from 76, Foyle-street.

2nd Case.—Michael Sweeny, of Mill-alley, was attacked with Cholera on the 18th of August, and died. No other person in the family since attacked, nor was any communication traceable; but Mill-alley closely adjoins 76, Foyle-street.

3rd Case.—Catherine Dogherty, at 76, Foyle-street, on 26th August; proved fatal.

4th Case.—Elinor Dogherty, at 76, Foyle-street, proved fatal on the 29th of August.

5th Case.—Nancy Dogherty, at 76, Foyle-street, attacked on 31st of August, died on 2nd September.

6th Case.—George Dogherty, at 76, Foyle-street, also attacked on 31st of August, and died on 1st of September.

7th Case.—Bernard Dogherty, at 76, Foyle-street, also attacked on 31st of August, is convalescing.

8th Case.—Patrick Dogherty, at 76, Foyle-street, attacked 31st August, died on 4th of September.

9th Case.—Eliza Dogherty, of Wapping, attacked on 1st of September, convalescing. This patient is not in any way connected with the above family of Dogherty, and had no communication with them—residing at Wapping, in an entirely different quarter of the town.

10th Case.—Celia Halliday, in an alley which is immediately opposite 76, Foyle-street, attacked on 1st September, convalescing.

11th Case.—William Dogherty, 76, Foyle-street, attacked on 2nd September, died same day. This was the only one of this family sent to the Cholera Hospital. The others not consenting to be removed thither.

12th Case.—Mary Dogherty, residing in Bishop-street, was attacked on 30th of August with Diarrhœa and subsequently with Cholera. She is convalescing. This person is reported to have been in the house and at the wake of the first of the Dogherty family, who died at 76, Foyle-street, and to have washed the clothes of the deceased; and it is probable that she there imbibed the germs of the disease.

Of the twelve cases recorded it will be seen that seven have proved fatal, and six of them in one family at No. 76, Foyle-street. I, therefore, visited this house, as well as Bogside, Mill-alley, and the lane in which Celia Halliday resides.

The latter, and Mill-alley, and the house 76, Foyle-street, are all in the same immediate vicinity, which is in a low situation, very closely adjoining the river. I inquired very minutely regarding the introduction of the disease into the unfortunate family of the Doghertys; but I was not able, amidst many ill-founded rumours, to obtain any precise information. It was stated that a woman and a child had lodged in the house on their arrival from Glasgow; but Dr. Brown, who had investigated the matter, reports that they were both in good health during the period of their stay, and that the woman had lost a child by death in Glasgow, but that there was no reason to believe that this had been the result of Cholera.

A belief having been entertained that the disease had been very fatal in the same house in 1832, I applied to Dr. Babington, of Coleraine, at that time in Londonderry, who, on reference to the Cholera case book kept in the year above-mentioned, has obligingly informed me that there were no cases of Cholera in No. 76, nor even in that end of Foyle-street, three cases only having occurred in the street, exclusive of those appearing in the Military Barracks.

There is nothing peculiar in the circumstances of the house as regards cleanliness, either externally or internally, to distinguish it

from the other houses in its neighbourhood. Three of the family still remained unattacked by the disease at the period of my visiting the house. The inmates were somewhat crowded, as lodgers were occasionally taken in; and I drew the attention of the Committee to the provisions of the Lodging House Acts, with reference to the subject of overcrowding as a very fruitful source of disease in lodging houses generally.

In company with Drs. Skipton and Brown, I visited various parts of the city, in which many nuisances have been abated, but different parts of it are not yet in a satisfactory state. Dr. Brown, however, the Health Officer of the Corporation, and who has been appointed by the Board of Guardians to assist Dr. Skipton during the prevalence of Cholera, appears to be using his best exertions to have all nuisances abated as speedily as possible; the Police Committee having put four men at his constant disposal for the purpose of cleansing, and who are now actively engaged in carrying out his directions.

The street drainage of Derry is good, but the house drainage is defective, and to render the latter perfect it is estimated that an outlay of six or seven thousand pounds would be requisite.

Except in one instance, in which the funeral was delayed in despite of all efforts to the contrary on the part of Dr. Brown and others, the burials in all the above cases of Cholera were effected with reasonable speed, and the houses were properly cleansed.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ALEXANDER KNOX, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

LURGAN UNION.

No. 92.—REPORT from Dr. KNOX, Medical Inspector.

Lurgan, September 20, 1854.

SIR,

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commissioners, that I yesterday visited the Portadown Dispensary District, with reference to the transmission of two Cholera patients thence to the Fever Hospital of the Union Workhouse, at Lurgan, and the sanitary condition of the District generally.

The first of the cases referred to occurred on Friday, the 8th instant, in the person of a showman, recently arrived from Lurgan, and previously from Lisburn, who was expelled from his lodgings, in Portadown, on the morning of the day mentioned, in consequence of his illness, and who, on application to the Medical Attendant of the Dispensary, Dr. Bredon (who at once pronounced his disease to be malignant Cholera), received some suitable medicine, and was forthwith sent off on a car, at the expense of a private individual, to the Workhouse Hospital, in Lurgan, at the suggestion of the Medical Officer, as no provision has been made in Portadown as yet for the reception of hospital patients. On the following day, the 9th instant, Dr. Bredon was requested to visit the son of the

preceding patient, who was very ill, lying in the open street, vomiting and purging, having also been expelled from his lodging through fear of infection. The disease was recognized as unmistakable, malignant Cholera, and this patient also was at once transmitted to the Workhouse, which is about five miles from Portadown. In both cases the symptoms were of the worst description, and the patients died—an event to be apprehended, under the circumstances, in any case; but it is evident that their prospect of recovery must have been seriously diminished by their removal on cars to such a distance, and by the consequent delay of the necessary measures of treatment required by a disease so rapid in its progress. This second patient was also forwarded to hospital at the cost of a private individual.

A third case occurred on the 16th instant, in the person of a stroller, said to be from Londonderry, who also applied to Dr. Bredon, with unmistakable symptoms of Cholera, although not in an advanced stage. He got medicine, and was advised to go to the Hospital, at Lurgan, by the Medical Officer, which—as he was then well able to walk—he agreed to do; and left the shop of Dr. Bredon unobserved, as he could not be found soon after, when a private individual had volunteered to pay for a car to take him to the Workhouse. The names of these individuals were not known to Dr. Bredon, who is also ignorant of any further circumstances connected with the last-mentioned patient beyond this, that he could not have died in Portadown without its coming to his knowledge. The doctor does not know what lodging houses were occupied by the parties; but no cases of Cholera have subsequently occurred in any of them, or in any part of the District; and all the three patients, it will be observed, had come from other parts of the country.

A case of English Cholera, so called, occurred on the 13th September, and recovery took place; and several cases of bilious Diarrhœa, and vomiting, and cramps in the bowels, showing the peculiar epidemic tendency, have occurred within the last month; but the District is now healthy, and free both from Cholera and Diarrhœa.

The Medical Officer is of opinion that transmission of the patients above referred to to Lurgan was attended with risk, but it was the only course open to him, as no hospital accommodation has been provided in Portadown, and the lodging houses were closed against them; and he, therefore, purposes, at the next meeting of the Committee, in the present week, to bring the subject before them. I would also beg leave to suggest, that the question of local hospital accommodation for Cholera patients, in districts remote from the towns in which the workhouses are situated, might now be appropriately taken up, at least by the Boards of Guardians in the various unions in which Cholera has already appeared. Preliminary measures might be taken, without incurring any serious expense, until the necessity should actually arise. There is ample accommodation in the Fever Hospital adjoining this town (which has ceased to be occupied as such) for Cholera patients, provided it can be obtained for the purpose.

Should the epidemic appear to any extent in Portadown, an hospital might be the more necessary, from its situation, on the high-road from Belfast, and the number of low lodging houses which are much occupied. The population of the town alone is over 3,000 souls.

With reference to the general sanitary condition of the District I have to report, that in the spring of the present year, all nuisances ascertained, on thorough examination, to exist, were then abated; but various reaccumulations of offensive matters have since taken place, which have been reported to the Sanitary Committee by the Bailiff of the Town Commissioners; and the Committee are to hold a meeting in the present week, to decide what steps should be taken for a thorough and general cleansing.

I pointed out to Dr. Bredon the necessity for his reporting to the Commissioners, without delay, the occurrence of any future cases of malignant Cholera in his District.

Being in Portadown, I took an opportunity of conferring with Dr. Stanley, the Medical Attendant of the Tartaraghan District, which is also in the Lurgan Union, and adjoins the District of Portadown; and I find that it is healthy, being free from any cases of Cholera or Diarrhœa.

I have also visited the Lurgan District, and ascertained that three patients have been sent into the Hospital of the Workhouse, all of whom have died of Cholera. Two of these cases appear to have been imported from tainted districts; and one, only, appears to have occurred in the District, without any communications with any probable source of infection.

Reaccumulations of various offensive matters have taken place in different parts of Lurgan since my former inspection, and subsequent cleansing; and I shall suggest that the Board of Guardians be requested to take immediate steps for a thorough cleansing of all parts of the District requiring it.

The last case of Cholera above referred to took place on the 18th instant, but there is not more Diarrhœa prevalent than usual. None of the cases occurred in the practice of the Medical Officer of the Dispensary, Dr. Hannay.

One of the cases of Cholera admitted into the Workhouse Hospital was from the District of Aghalee, which is entirely a rural one, and to the sanitary state of which I drew the attention of the Committee, at my inspection, on the 16th of June last. The case in question proved fatal, as did all the three admitted from the Lurgan Dispensary District. Six cases, in all, have been admitted into the Hospital.

The Moira District is reported to be healthy by the Medical Attendant; and I have not been able to ascertain that any case of Cholera has appeared in the Waringstown District.

I should further suggest, that the Medical Officers of Portadown, Lurgan, and Aghalee, be requested, in accordance with their instructions, to communicate the occurrence of any future case of Cholera to the Commissioners without delay.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ALEX. KNOX, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

Mallow Union.

No. 93.—Report from Dr. Geary, Medical Inspector.

Mallow, June 17, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, of yesterday's date, in reference to cases of Asiatic Cholera, which occurred in the Kilshanig Dispensary District, in the Mallow Union; and having inquired into the particulars at the place where the disease appeared, beg leave to transmit such information as I was enabled to obtain from the surviving members of the family, the Medical Officer of the District, and Dr. Barry, Medical Officer of the Union Workhouse, under whose care I found the survivors. In all, four persons were attacked, all residing in the same house; three being members of the same family, and the fourth a relative. The house is situated at Bing, in the Electoral Division of Kilshanig, is detached; and the owner, William Connell, a dealer in eggs, seems to be in comfortable circumstances, having a fair supply of flour and Indian corn meal in his possession, which, it is stated, were used for the sustenance of the family during the winter and spring, in addition to goat's milk. Both the flour and meal appear to be of good quality.

So far as can be learned, no communication had previously been held with any person ill of Cholera; nor was there intercourse with any district or place where the disease existed, unless the disease prevailed in the city of Cork, to which William Connell resorted in the course of his dealings, weekly, and from whence he returned on Friday night, the 2nd June; the first case occurring on the morning of 3rd June, at two o'clock, A.M., when his son, Thomas Connell, aged fifteen, was seized with purging and vomiting; and so rapidly did the affection progress, that he died at nine o'clock, P.M., in the afternoon of the same day.

Julia Connell, aged forty, was seized with great weakness on the 7th June, succeeded by purging, vomiting and cramps; and the affection continued, with varying features, until the 12th, when the Medical Officer of the District was first called upon. Her removal, as also that of the two succeeding cases, was undertaken on the 13th, and on the arrival of the car at the Workhouse, she was found dead.

Margaret Connell, aged six, was attacked with the usual symptoms of Cholera on the 8th June; was seen by Medical Officer on the 12th; is now in Union Hospital, and recovering.

Catherine Leonard, aged thirty-five, was attacked with the ordinary symptoms of Cholera on the 11th June; was seen by Medical Officer on the 12th; was removed to hospital, and is now progressing rather favourably in consecutive fever.

The surviving cases which reached the Workhouse were carefully placed, for a short period, in the sheds—originally appropriated for the reception of Cholera cases occuring within the precincts of the Workhouse—and having been refreshed with warm drinks and comfortable clothing, were removed in the beds to the house used, under the Grand Jury system, as a District Fever Hospital. I have seen both cases, and every care is being bestowed upon them.

The occurrence of the first cases of Cholera in any District is generally creative of much observation and attention; and it appears very unaccountable that the Relieving Officer of the District, whose routine of duty, it is presumed, tends to bring such occurrences under his notice, should have been unacquainted with, or, if having learned, should have omitted to inform the Board of Guardians, or the Medical Officer of the District, of the existence of Cholera,—from so early a period as the 3rd of June till the 12th, when the service of the Medical Officer is first sought for;—the first case having run so rapid a course, and three others having appeared within the five days previous.

The imprudence and danger of removing cases of Cholera any distance, when the disease is developed, is well illustrated in the case of Julia Connell; and it would seem desirable that the danger attendant on such a practice, be prominently placed before the Medical Officer of this District and the Board of Guardians. The residence of Connell is fully nine statute miles from the hospital to which they were transferred.

No other cases have occurred in the District.

In the vicinity of Bing there are some forty to fifty houses scattered at a short distance from each other. Those I have seen require purification by limewashing; and Connell has stated his intention of having his house so treated immediately.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. GEARY, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

The Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

MITCHELSTOWN UNION.

No. 94.—LETTER from Dr. BURY, Medical Officer of Galbally Dispensary District.

March 27, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to state, for your information, that a case of death from Cholera has taken place in this District on yesterday, the 26th inst., the person's name is Margaret Quish, aged forty-five, wife of John Quish, of Killem. It is situated between Galbally and Ballylanders, about one mile and a half from the former, and one from the latter, which is also in this district.

I understand that she had been to see her son-in-law, Daniel Coughlan, and his sister, both of Ballingarry, on the day previous to her death. Coughlan's house is about half a mile from Quish's. Both those parties, also a child of Coughlan's, aged two months, had been ill of Cholera, and are now dead. The woman, Quish, got ill on yesterday morning about eight o'clock, and died last night about twelve o'clock. I cannot say what treatment had been adopted, as it was Dr. Eugene O'Neill, of Mitchelstown attended the case.

The Coughlans reside in the Kilfinane District. Dr. Burke, the Medical Officer of that District, had been in attendance on them.

I also beg to call the attention of the Commissioners to the fact,

that the several farmers' houses in that district, and indeed through the country generally, are in a very bad state, very many of them having cesspools, and heaps of manure up to the very entrance of their houses. No advice or caution which they get has any effect in making them remove those nuisances; and I would pray that the Police authorities in the district would be called on by the Commissioners to take legal steps to compel the people to remove those nuisances.

I beg to remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

John C. Bury,

Medical Officer to the Galbally Dispensary District, Mitchelstown Union.

To the Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland.

No. 95.—Report from Dr. Purcell, Medical Inspector.

Carrick-on-Suir, April 1, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ult., No. 10,207, 1854, together with a communication of Dr. Bury, Medical Officer of the Galbally Dispensary District in the Mitchelstown Union, reporting a case of Cholera in that District, and directing me to inquire and report the circumstances of the case, and also as to the degree in which the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts are carried out in the District.

In reply I beg to state, as the result of my inquiries, that Margaret Quish, aged forty-five, a married woman, was to visit her son-in-law, Daniel Coughlan, who, with his family, were ill of Cholera, on the 25th ult.; and that on the morning after her return, the 26th, she got ill, and died the same night of Cholera. I was informed that she was attended by Dr. O'Neill, of Mitchelstown, and was a person in comfortable circumstances, very far beyond those who generally receive Dispensary relief; there was no application made to Dr. Bury to attend this woman, as I am informed.

The Coughlans, three or four of whom died of Cholera (as I was informed), reside in Kilfinane, in the Kilmallock Union, in Dr. Geary's district.

I travelled through the Galbally Dispensary District, and I have not seen much done under the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts; but from the fact of it being a very rural district, very little, in my opinion, is requisite to be done, except limewashing, which is now going on.

Dr. Bury's communication is herewith returned.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

John F. Purcell, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Custom House, Dublin.

NENAGH UNION.

No. 96.—LETTER from Dr. KITTSON, Medical Officer of Nenagh Dispensary District.

Nenagh, March 17, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to inform you, a case of Asiatic Cholera has occurred in this town. A man named Burke, a hairdresser, came here from Limerick on yesterday, and during the night he was attacked with this disease. I saw him this morning, and he was then in a state of bad collapse. I had the usual remedies applied to promote reaction. He still remains under treatment.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

EDWARD KITTSON, *Medical Officer.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin,

No. 97.—REPORT from Dr. GEARY, Medical Inspector.

Limerick, March 22, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 18th inst., in reference to the case of J. W. Burke, reported as a case of Asiatic Cholera, and desiring to ascertain whether "he had communication with any case of Cholera in Limerick," and "whether any other cases have occurred in Nenagh."

In reply I have the honour to report that I attended at Nenagh, and this day, on my return here, had an interview with Burke's mother and widow; and connecting all the information I could glean, the following appear to be the circumstances attending the development and course of the attack:—

James W. Burke, aged thirty years, a hairdresser by trade, had been a resident at Limerick for about two years last past; during which period he paid periodical visits to Nenagh, in the exercise of his calling. With this object he arrived in Nenagh, by coach, from Limerick, on the evening of the 14th instant, and was then not very well. He lodged at Keane's (the grocer) in Castle-street; and having examined the premises, they appear to be very comfortable, and are situated in the Main-street of the town. About mid-day, on the 16th, feeling uncomfortable, he obtained a carminative draught at Surgeon Fritt's; and on the same evening took tea with the postmistress, who resides in the same street, and retired to bed at an early hour. Mrs. Keane, at whose house he lodged, stated to me, that Burke was seized with cramps, purging, and vomiting, about midnight, when she got him some warm drink; but owing to some unaccountable cause, he had no medical assistance until eleven o'clock, A.M., the 17th, when Dr. Kittson found him far advanced in collapse; and he sunk about six o'clock, P.M., on the same day. His shop and residence in Limerick was situate in Francis-street, parish of St. Michael, in the immediate vicinity of which several cases of Cholera had previously occurred; but it does not appear, so far as can be learned from associates of his, or from his mother and widow, that he had any direct communication with any person attacked with Cholera. It is, however, worthy of note, that the house

where Ellen Gleene was attacked with Cholera, and into which John Hetherman, the boatman, from Querrin, was brought, previous to his removal to hospital, is not far removed from Burke's residence. Burke's mother, widow, and child have removed from Francis-street to Bow-lane, in the St. Munchin's Sub-Dispensary District. I there visited them this evening, and found the female infant child of poor Burke far advanced in Cholera, and the countenance of the widow indicating a strong tendency to the same disease.

On close examination, I find that a case so closely resembling Asiatic Cholera, as to justify its being so considered, occurred in Hanley's-lane, Pound-street, Nenagh, on the night of Tuesday, the 28th February. The subject, David Purcell, aged six years, was a dispensary patient, for measles, in December, 1853, and was seen by Dr. Kittson in the Cholera attack; but not having been provided with a ticket, E. 1 or 2, was not registered by him. I saw the child, and had a full statement of the symptoms of that attack, which satisfies myself that the illness was one of Asiatic Cholera.

It does not appear that there are any cases of Cholera, and but few of Diarrhœa in the town of Nenagh at present; but I found a child in the Union Workhouse (where I accompanied Dr. Quinn, the Medical Officer), under the following circumstances:—

Mary Hogan, aged eight years, an inmate of the Workhouse for several years, (I think it was stated that she was born there), was taken ill on the 18th, and admitted to the Fever Wards. On the afternoon of the same day, she was seized with purging, vomiting, and cramps, and became quite blue. The pulse were perceptible, though very feeble, during the attack. Active and prompt measures were adopted; the child rallied, and is now in consecutive fever, and likely to do well. There is no reason to doubt that this case is one of Asiatic Cholera. She is placed in a detached comfortable ward, and separated from the other inmates.

Accompanied by Dr. Kittson, and Dr. O'Neill Quinn, I examined several of the premises, and rores of houses in and off the main streets in Nenagh; and I am bound to state, for the information of the Commissioners, that so far as I have hitherto had opportunities of observing, either in the Kilrush, Kanturk, or Millstreet Unions, I have seen nothing so offensive to the eyes, and utterly sickening, as the abominable and extensive collections of nuisances, including dung-heaps, cess-pools, &c., as I this day witnessed in the town of Nenagh. A few I beg to refer to.

Pound-street—Hanley's-lane, where David Purcell had Cholera.
Do.—Mackey's-lane.
Silver-street—Ballalley-lane.
Castle-street—Clarke's-lane.
Barrack-street—Glebe-lane.

Unless prompt and energetic measures are adopted to remove the accumulations of nuisances, and purify the houses, and back-yards of premises especially, there is but too much reason to conclude that the impending epidemic will find in Nenagh a fearful harvest.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

William J. Geary, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 98.—Letter from Dr. Kittson, Medical Officer of Nenagh Dispensary District.

Nenagh, March 23, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I beg to report another case of Cholera which occurred here. A child, aged six years, named Julia Hewitt, came from Limerick on Sunday last, with its parents. On Thursday night it took ill, and I saw it on this day (Friday) in collapsed state.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Edward Kittson, *Medical Officer,*
Nenagh Dispensary, Nenagh Union.

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 99.—Letter from the Rev. J. M. Hiffernan, Honorary Secretary of Newport Dispensary Committee.

St. John's Rectory, Newport, Tipperary,
April 17, 1854.

Sir,

The Physician of Newport Dispensary has reported to me a case of Cholera here, under the following circumstances :—a woman named Shephard, came from Limerick on Tuesday, to her sister, Bridget Connors ; went to bed that night apparently in health, was attacked with symptoms of Cholera, and sent into Limerick in the morning, where she died in hospital.

The sister, Bridget Connors, was attacked by Cholera on Saturday last. Deserted by her family, I offered payment to any nursetender, but none is to be obtained. The Doctor found her in an empty house, with a vessel of water by her bedside; and after administering the necessary remedies, has left her in solitude. I think it my duty, without awaiting any meeting of the Committee, to make you acquainted with this case.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

John M. Hiffernan, *Honorary Secretary.*

The Secretary, Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 100.—Letter from Dr. Carey, Medical Officer of Newport Dispensary District.

Newport, April 13, 1854.

Sir,

In the absence of the Rev. Mr. Hiffernan, Secretary to the Newport Committee, I beg to state, that I have just returned from visiting a case of Asiatic Cholera. It is the third case which has occurred in the same house during the last week. The two first cases were removed to Limerick Hospital, and were fatal ; the third I consider hopeless. Under the present circumstances, I beg to state, that unless some very active measures are taken, I fear the whole locality will be infected. There are no funds whatever, nor any

possibility of procuring nursetenders. I should be glad to know what measures you would be pleased to suggest.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

Langer Carey, *Medical Officer,*
Newport Dispensary.

The Secretary, Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 101.—Report from Dr. Geary, Medical Inspector.

Macroom, April 29, 1854.

Gentlemen,

Adverting to my Report of the 27th instant, I have the honour to forward the following particulars in reference to the cases of Cholera, the occurrence of which in the Newport Dispensary District had been already communicated to the Commissioners.

Honor Shephard, otherwise M'Cormack, came from her daughter's house at the Irishtown, Limerick, to the residence of her sister, Bridget Connors, at Pollogh, Electoral Division of Newport, on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 11th instant. Slept there on that night, in the same bed with her sister. Appeared to have been in her usual health on retiring to sleep, and was attacked after midnight with the usual symptoms of Cholera, and carried to St. John's Hospital, Limerick, on the morning of the 12th, when the following entry appears in the Register, in reference to her:—"No. 359, Honor M'Cormack, aged seventy years, Annacotty, admitted April 12th; fourteen hours and a-half ill; collapse; died April 13th; seventeen hours in hospital."

The sister, Bridget Connors, aged sixty-five, with whom M'Cormack slept on the 11th, was seized with Cholera in the same abode, on the 15th, or rather the morning of the 16th, and was seen by Dr. Carey at an early hour. She appears to have been deserted by her son-in-law and the remainder of the family, on that date; but was placed on a car for removal to St. John's Hospital, Limerick, early on the morning of the 17th; and on this date an entry appears on the Hospital Register—"That a man called, stating that he was bringing a woman, named Bridget Connors, from Ahane, in Cholera, to the hospital, by orders of Dr. Carey, of Newport, but that she died on the way; and asked permission to have the body placed in the dead-house till a coffin was provided. Permission was given, and the remains subsequently removed for interment."

Bridget Connors, on being attacked with Cholera, was removed to an empty shed, contiguous to her abode, where she was found by the Medical Officer when he visited her; and her removal to the hospital, a distance of about eight Irish miles, was not undertaken by any suggestion made by Dr. Carey. Both cases were represented at the hospital as having been brought from localities which the party must have been aware were within the limits of the Limerick Union; concealing the fact that their abode was in that of Nenagh—the object being to secure their admission.

On the 18th April, Michael Cosgrave, aged forty, the son-in-law of Bridget Connors, who lived in the premises at the date of her

illness, was attacked with Cholera. His illness is stated by the Medical Doctor to have been one of an aggravated type, but his recovery was secured by the prompt and assiduous attention of Dr. Carey.

No further case of Cholera had occurred in that house, or in the District at the time of my visit on the 26th inst.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. GEARY, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

NEWRY UNION.

No. 102.—LETTER from Dr. PRATT, Medical Officer of Mountnorris Dispensary District.

Mountnorris Dispensary, Newry Union, October 2, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to report to you two cases of Asiatic Cholera, which occurred in my District in the early part of last month.

1. Andrew Doleghan, of Caragologley, a cow-jobber, trading to Scotland, lodged in a house in Glasgow on the night of the 1st of September, in which house a man had died of Cholera. On hearing the cause of the death, Doleghan took somewhat ill, and came direct to Ireland, by Belfast, with the disease on him. I was called to visit him on the 3rd, eight hours after he was really attacked; he presented the usual symptoms—vomiting, purging, cramps in limbs, great thirst, cold skin, suppression of urine (the skin did not get blue).

Treatment: a large mustard poultice applied to the abdomen and over the stomach, friction to the cramped limbs, and, instead of giving cold water without end, I gave him a glass of diluted sulphuric acid, sometimes in hot whiskey and cloves, and sometimes by itself; this quenched the thirst, without distending the stomach with superabundant fluid (which, I am certain, excites vomiting); the purging also ceased in about four hours, when I left him. He is now at his usual business.

2. Mary M'Clean, of Graylullan, aged forty-five, was seized with purging on the morning of the 8th September, about nine o'clock; she then took vomiting and cramps in her limbs; when the neighbours became alarmed, and I was sent for at three o'clock in the afternoon. I found her in bed, cold, pulseless, vomiting and purging involuntarily, her limbs cramped, &c.

Treatment the same as in Doleghan's case. She is now well of the disease, but very weak. She was not from her own home, and lives two miles from Doleghan's.

THOMAS PRATT,

Medical Officer to Mountnorris Dispensary, Newry Union.

To the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland.

Newtownards Union.

No. 103.—Letter from Dr. Jamison, Medical Officer of the Workhouse of the Newtownards Union.

Newtownards, November 10, 1854.

Gentlemen,

Perhaps the following facts are of the kind sought for in your communication, No. 438.

Two nurses employed in the Newtownards Cholera Hospital took Cholera in a severe form. They had been engaged in washing the clothes of Cholera patients.

A woman called Barnes is at present under treatment for Cholera in the Newtownards Cholera Hospital. Her son had resided in Greenwell-street, Newtownards; and when Cholera appeared there in a bad form he went to reside with his parents in Mill-street, half a mile from Greenwell-street, where the Cholera had not appeared. Soon after (six hours, I believe) going to Mill-street, he took Cholera and died. A few days after, his father took Cholera and died; immediately after, my patient took Cholera, and was removed to the Cholera Hospital. The son of my patient was the first Cholera case in Mill-street. Since his death several cases from Mill-street have been sent to the Cholera Hospital.

I am, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

D. Jamison, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Newtownards Union Workhouse.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

Newtownlimavady Union.

No. 104.—Letter from Dr. MacLaughlin, Medical Officer of Newtownlimavady Dispensary District.

Newtownlimavady, November 18, 1854.

Dr. MacLaughlin, Medical Officer to the Newtownlimavady Dispensary District, begs to report, for the information of the Commissioners, the occurrence of a malignant case of Asiatic Cholera in Newtownlimavady, on the 17th ult., which terminated fatally in about twenty-two hours from the first commencement of the disease.

The deceased, Rose M'Calry, was not a resident of the town, having only arrived in Newtownlimavady, from Glasgow, a few hours before she was attacked with the disease. She took unwell at eleven o'clock on Thursday night, four hours after her arrival in this town, but did not make any application for medical aid until nine o'clock next morning, when she was in the collapsed stage of the disease. Stimulants, warm applications, and every means found to be useful in such cases, were tried, but all were of no avail. She died at nine o'clock on Friday night—her case exhibiting every symptom of Asiatic Cholera.

RATHDOWN UNION.

No. 105.—LETTER from Dr. FIELD, Medical Officer of Blackrock and Stillorgan Dispensary District.

Blackrock, September 26, 1854.

SIR,

I am very sorry to feel it my duty to report to you, for the information of the Poor Law Commissioners, that I visited yesterday seven cases of Cholera in that part of my Dispensary District of Stillorgan called the Lower Kill-of-Grange, all of whom I found in the collapsed stage at my first visit. Five of the above number have died, and the remaining two, young children, are in an uncertain state. I am unable to say that any of the above cases presented the very remarkable distinguishing features of Asiatic Cholera, inasmuch as that there was absent the blue skin, the absence of urine in the bladder, the cold tongue, and not as severe cramps as I have usually found in the epidemic of 1832. I have thought it advisable to insert the latter remarks for the information of the Commissioners, and

I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,

H. C. FIELD.

No. 106.—REPORT from Dr. HILL, Medical Inspector.

22, *Ely-place, Dublin, October* 2, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to inform you that in compliance with the instructions contained in your letter, No. 32,237, '54, of the 27th ult., I proceeded to the Blackrock and Stillorgan Dispensary District of the Rathdown Union, on the 28th ult., and made inquiry respecting seven cases of Cholera reported by Dr. Field, one of the Medical Officers of that district, as having recently occurred at Lower Kill-of-the-Grange.

Neither of the Medical Officers having been at home when I called, I visited the village where the disease was stated to have appeared, and, by going from house to house, collected from the inhabitants the following particulars, which I afterwards submitted to Dr. Field, and ascertained from him that, as far as his knowledge extends, they are correct.

The first case that occurred at Kill-of-the-Grange was that of Mary Johnston, aged forty years, who left Finglas, in consequence of the prevalence of Cholera in that village, late on the night of Saturday, the 16th ult., and arrived at the house of her sister's husband, Peter Byrne, in Kill-of-the-Grange, about one o'clock, A.M., on Sunday, the 17th ult.

On Monday, the 18th, at three o'clock, A.M., she was seized with vomiting, purging, and cramps, followed by other characteristic symptoms of Cholera, and died on Tuesday, the 19th, at eleven o'clock, A.M.

On Wednesday, the 20th ult, Peter Byrne, between five and six years of age, nephew of the above-named Mary Johnston, and living in the house in which she had died, was attacked with symptoms

of Cholera about five o'clock, A.M., and died on the next morning at six o'clock, after twenty-five hours' illness. This boy's father, also named Peter Byrne, twenty-nine years of age, was so alarmed, as it is stated, by the occurrence of two fatal cases of Cholera in his family, that, after the interment of his child, he refused to return home, and went on to Kingstown, where he took a lodging in the house of a man named Cowell residing in Kingstown-avenue. I subsequently ascertained, as appears in the report of my inquiry respecting Cholera in Kingstown of this date,* that Byrne was attacked with Cholera in Kingstown, on Saturday, the 23rd ult., and died on the same day.

On Friday, the 22nd ult., William Merrigan, aged nineteen years, living in a cottage nearly opposite to that of Peter Byrne, was taken ill with violent purging, vomiting, and cramps. He was attended by a local practitioner, as I was informed—no application having been made to the Medical Officer of the District—and was convalescent at the time of my visit.

The cottage immediately adjoining that in which Mary Johnson, the first-mentioned patient, died, had been occupied by a family of seven persons, named Moore. On the day that I visited it the last of that family, a child about two years old, had fallen a victim to the epidemic about an hour previously.

The first of the Moores who was attacked was Joseph Moore, the father, about forty years of age; he was taken ill on the 23rd ult., at nine o'clock, A.M., and died on the same day at ten o'clock, P.M.

The next was his wife, —— Moore, aged forty-five years, who was seized with Cholera on the 24th ult., at seven o'clock, P.M., and died on the next day at five o'clock, A.M., after an illness of ten hours' duration.

The third was Eliza Moore, three years of age, who was taken ill on the 24th ult., at eight o'clock, P.M., and died on the 26th, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The fourth, Joseph Moore, jun., ten months old, was also attacked on the 24th ult., at ten o'clock, P.M., and died on the 26th, at ten o'clock, A.M.

The fifth, Margaret Moore, otherwise Roach, sixty years of age, was attacked on the 25th ult., at noon, and died on the next day about the same hour.

The sixth, Sally Moore, aged three years, a nurse child, was taken ill on the 26th ult., at ten o'clock, A.M., and died on the next day at eleven o'clock, A.M.

The seventh, and last of the family, was Edward Moore, about two years old, who was taken ill on the 25th ult., at eleven o'clock, P.M., and died on the 28th, at one o'clock, P.M., about an hour before my visit.

In the same street of the village, but on the opposite side, a child, named Thomas Davis, nine years of age, was attacked with vomiting, purging, and cramps, early on the morning of Sunday, the 24th ult. These symptoms were quickly followed by collapse, from which he rallied under the use of brandy in considerable quantity, and was suffering from consecutive fever when I saw him on the 28th.

* See No. 103.

In the cottage exactly opposite to that in which the disease first appeared, and next door to that of William Merrigan, abovementioned, Edward Wall, aged eighteen years, was taken ill on Monday, the 25th ult., at three o'clock, A.M., with symptoms of Cholera. He was visited at an early hour by the Medical Officer, but died at twelve o'clock the same day, after about nine hours' illness. This patient had not been affected with previous Diarrhœa. His mother, Anne Wall, fifty years of age, was struck down, as her husband stated, on seeing her son die; and about two hours afterwards was attacked with violent purging, vomiting, and cramps. Under appropriate treatment, promptly applied, these symptoms subsided, and were succeeded by consecutive fever, under which she was labouring at the time of my visit.

Thus it appears that in the interval between the 18th and 28th ultimo, fourteen cases of Cholera occurred in one street of the village; and that of these one had recovered, two were under treatment, and eleven had terminated fatally.

I was informed by Dr. Field that some of the above-described cases had not made application to him for professional assistance; and that of those who had done so, the majority had been previously under the treatment of a medical practitioner residing in Kingstown, and were in a state of advanced collapse when he was called upon to attend them.

I was also informed by Dr. Leclerc, the other Medical Officer of the Blackrock and Stillorgan Dispensary District, that on the 26th ult., at nine o'clock, P.M., he was sent for to see John Doyle, aged fifty-five years, living near Blackrock. He visited him immediately, and found that about two hours previously he had been seized with purging and vomiting, accompanied with cramps. Under the treatment adopted the disease was arrested, and the patient was convalescent on the 28th ult. He had been suffering from profuse Diarrhœa for fifteen hours before the more alarming symptoms set in.

On the 28th ult. another similar case occurred in Blackrock—that of Laurence Flanagan, aged seventeen years, who was taken ill with Diarrhœa at four o'clock, A.M., on that morning. When seen by Dr. Leclerc at eight o'clock, A.M., he was labouring under profuse purging and vomiting, unaccompanied, however, with any other more dangerous symptom. At the time of my visit he appeared to be recovering.

With reference to the sanitary condition of the District, I was informed by both of the Medical Officers that active measures have been taken, and are still in operation, under the direction of the Committee, for the removal of nuisances and for cleansing the dwellings of the poor. I may remark, however, with regard to the notification of the Dispensary arrangements, that printed notices, in Form N, have not been posted through the District since the appointment of the present Committee, nor are the inscriptions on the notice boards affixed to the Dispensaries in the prescribed form.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HILL, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 107.—Letter from Dr. Ledwith, Medical Officer of Kingstown Dispensary District.

Kingstown, October 1, 1854.

Sir,

In reply to your communication of the 28th of last month, relative to the case of Peter Byrne, who died of Cholera in Kingstown-avenue on the 23rd of the same month, I beg to state, for the information of the Commissioners, the case itself, and my reason for not informing them of the circumstance. About half-past six o'clock on the morning of the 23rd ult. I was called by the Relieving Officer to see Peter Byrne, who had been suffering during the night from vomiting and purging. On visiting the patient I found the purging and vomiting still going on; severe spasms of the upper and lower extremities; surface of body blue and icy cold; pulse scarcely to be felt; great thirst. Every means of relief were immediately resorted to; I saw him every half-hour; and about one, P.M., he rallied a little for a short time; the vomiting and purging having ceased for some time, and the pulse beginning to rise, he expressed himself much better. But these favourable symptoms were of short duration; he again began to sink about two o'clock, P.M., and about a quarter to three o'clock, P.M., he died. This case having been communicated to the members of the Committee by the Relieving Officer, a meeting was held at the Dispensary at half-past six o'clock, P.M., at which I attended and gave a full report of what occurred. The Committee having stated that my report would be forthwith submitted to the Commissioners for their information, will, I hope, explain to them why I did not do so, as I considered that if I sent another the Committee might suppose I was outstepping my duty. I hope this statement will meet the wishes of the Commissioners, and that they will please to inform me if I am to transmit to them directly an account of every case that may arise. The Cholera did not originate in Kingstown; it was brought to it by Byrne's family from the Kill-of-the-Grange, where some deaths had occurred, and had been brought to the Kill from Finglas by some member of Byrne's family, as I had been informed. On the following Monday about half-past eleven o'clock, I was called by the Relieving Officer to see Frank Cowell, aged ten years, son to Julia Cowell who kept the lodging house where Byrne died. He had been suffering all the previous night from vomiting, purging, spasms, &c. I found him in a state of collapse, all the symptoms of Cholera having been present. He rallied a little by the remedies made use of, and, as I had to attend the Dispensary at twelve o'clock, the Relieving Officer called in Dr. Colgan of Kingstown. I occasionally saw the patient with him during the day, who gradually sunk, and died about seven o'clock, P.M. Margaret Grant, aged ten years, living in Cumberland-street, was seized with symptoms of Cholera about six o'clock, P.M., same evening, but, as I was immediately sent for, the child recovered and is now quite well.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

Joseph Ledwith.

W. Stanley, Esq.

No. 108.—Report from Dr. Hill, Medical Inspector.

22, *Ely-place, Dublin, October* 2, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 32,486, '54, of the 28th ultimo, enclosing copy of minutes of proceedings of the Committee of Management of the Kingstown Dispensary District in Rathdown Union; and have to report that, in compliance with your instructions, I made inquiry on the 30th ultimo, respecting the case of Cholera referred to in the minutes of the Committee.

The house in which the case is stated to have occurred is situated in Kingstown-avenue, and is occupied by a man named Cowell, who lets a part of it to nightly lodgers. On visiting the locality, I ascertained that on the evening of Thursday, the 21st ultimo, a man named Peter Byrne, aged twenty-nine years, took up his abode in Cowell's house; and it was stated, that Byrne had left Kill-of-the-Grange on that day, having just buried a child who had died of Cholera.

On the morning of Saturday, the 23rd ultimo, Byrne was attacked at an early hour with violent purging and vomiting. He was visited between six and seven o'clock, A.M., by Dr. Ledwith, one of the Medical Officers of the Kingstown Dispensary, who found him labouring under all the symptoms of malignant Cholera. Medical treatment had no effect in controlling the disease, and he died at half-past two o'clock, P.M., on the same day. (See Report, of this date, on the subject of Cholera at Kill-of-the-Grange.*)

On Monday, the 25th ultimo, Frank Cowell, aged eight years, residing in the house in which Byrne had died, was seized about six o'clock, A.M., with purging, vomiting, and cramps. When visited by Dr. Ledwith, at eleven o'clock, A.M., he was in a state of complete collapse, from which he never rallied, but died on the same day about seven o'clock, P.M., after about thirteen hours' illness.

On Friday, the 29th ultimo, Julia Cowell, six years of age, sister of the last-mentioned patient, and living in the same house, was attacked early in the morning with vomiting and purging, followed by great prostration of strength; when seen by the Medical Officer, soon afterwards, the temperature of the body was natural, and her colour was unchanged. The requisite treatment having been adopted, the symptoms were checked, and at the time of my visit there appeared a reasonable prospect of her recovery.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

John Hill, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 109.—Letter from Dr. Symes, Medical Officer of Kingstown Dispensary District.

1, *Sussex-parade, Kingstown, October* 6, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I beg to inform you, agreeable to your order of the 3rd of January, 1854, that I have attended two cases of Cholera—the first

* See No. 106.

a child of the name of Cole, three years old, who was attacked on Thursday, the 28th of September, with purging and vomiting. Her mother refused to give any medicine, although she got some from Surgeon Colgan, until evening, when I gave it an opiate draught, which settled the stomach. She was quite well on the 1st of October. This child's brother died on the previous Monday, of Cholera; Dr. Ledwith attended.

The second, Thomas Lacy, aged twenty-five, took ill on Wednesday, the 4th, at seven o'clock in the morning; his friends would not give him any medicine until Thursday. He was then sinking, tongue quite cold, pulse could not be felt, passing blood from his bowels; he got then acetate of lead and tincture of opium in injections, with stimulating mixture, and blister to his stomach; he died at half-past five o'clock yesterday evening.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Glascott Symes.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

I should have stated, this man Lacy had lived in the same house with the Coles, in Kingstown-avenue, until he took ill, when he went to No. 3, Lower George's-street. G. S.

No. 110.—Letter from Dr. Darby, Medical Officer of the Workhouse of Rathdown Union.

Bray, November 6, 1854.

Sir,

In compliance with Circular No. 488, M. '54, 21st ultimo, I have to inform the Commissioners for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, that fourteen cases of Cholera have been under my care in the Fever Hospital attached to the Workhouse of the Rathdown Union. Nine of those cases occurred in the house, and five were sent into hospital from different parts of the Union. Of the cases attacked in the house, three died, three have been discharged back to the house, and three remain under treatment; of the five cases sent to hospital from the Union, one died, and four remain under treatment. The cases which occurred in the house could not have been in contact with diseased persons, nor were any of them recently in localities where the disease was known to prevail. Of those sent into hospital from the Union, four were from localities where the disease had already made its appearance, and one from a place (Dundrum) where, as far as I know, the disease had not previously appeared.

The symptoms generally were vomiting, purging, cramps, collapse, and suppression of urine.

The treatment generally consisted of external stimulation, and the internal exhibition of mercury, quinine, and nutriment.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient,

Thomas Darby, *Medical Officer.*

To W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

No. 111.—Report from Dr. Hill, Medical Inspector.

73, *Upper Leeson-street, Dublin,*
November 18, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 38,121, 1854, of the 11th instant, enclosing communications from Dr. Darby, the Medical Officer of the Rathdown Union Workhouse, in which he reports the occurrence of cases of Cholera in that establishment, and the steps taken by him in consequence; and I beg to inform you that, in compliance with your instructions, I visited the Rathdown Workhouse on the 15th instant, and having met the Medical Officer there, obtained from him the following particulars of the cases referred to.

Thomas Baker, aged nineteen years, a servant, living in the town of Bray—the first patient admitted into the Union Fever Hospital—was sent to the Workhouse on the 13th ultimo, at eleven o'clock, P.M., labouring under symptoms of Cholera. The Medical Officer accompanied him. It is stated that this patient had, on that morning, attended the funeral of his father, who had died of Cholera, and was taken suddenly ill, with vomiting and purging, about six o'clock in the evening, without previous Diarrhœa, on being abruptly informed that his mother had also died of the disease. On his arrival at the Workhouse he was in a state of collapse, and the other symptoms of Cholera were well marked. The treatment consisted in the external application of mustard and turpentine, and the internal exhibition of sulphate of quina, in doses of five grains every second hour, together with an alkaline mixture, composed of the bicarbonates of soda and potash and the carbonate of ammonia. He died on the 15th ultimo, at two o'clock, P.M.; the secretion of urine having been totally suppressed from the commencement of his illness.

James M'Cann, aged forty, a labourer living in Kingstown, was admitted into the Workhouse Hospital, at six o'clock, P.M., on the 26th ultimo, in a state of complete collapse, having been ill for seven hours previously with violent vomiting, purging, and cramps. This patient had not been affected with premonitory Diarrhœa. External stimulants were applied, and two grains of hydrargyrum cum creta administered internally every hour, but without success. The secretion of urine was suppressed up to the period of his death, which occurred on the 29th ultimo.

John Cullen, aged fifty-eight years, a pauper inmate of the Infirm Ward in the Rathdown Workhouse, and the first case that originated in the establishment, was attacked with symptoms of Cholera, about three o'clock, P.M., on the 26th ultimo. He had been confined to bed for some time past, owing to general debility, but had not been affected with premonitory Diarrhœa, or in communication with any person from the Fever Hospital or other locality where the disease had appeared. External stimulants were immediately applied, and a pill containing two grains of calomel and a quarter of a grain of opium given every second hour, followed by internal stimulants,

and the alkaline mixture above described. Under this treatment the symptoms of Cholera subsided, but were succeeded by consecutive fever of low type, of which he died on the 7th instant.

Rebecca Shears, aged thirty years, a pauper inmate of the Workhouse, in the Healthy Women's Class, was attacked with violent vomiting and cramps, unattended with purging, on the 27th ultimo, at ten o'clock, A.M. Up to this period she had been in apparently perfect health. External stimulants were immediately applied, and without further treatment she was convalescent on the following day.

Mary Murphy, aged forty years, a patient in the Workhouse Infirmary, where she had been for five weeks under treatment for fracture of the forearm, was, without any premonitory symptom, attacked with purging, vomiting, and cramps, at one o'clock, P.M., on the 27th ultimo. When seen by the Medical Officer, about two hours afterwards, the symptoms of Cholera were well marked. External and internal stimulants were administered, followed by hydrargyrum cum creta, in doses of two grains every third hour, and alkaline mixture. In a few hours reaction was established, but was succeeded by fever, from which she has recovered.

Kate Farrell, aged twenty-five years, an inmate of the Workhouse, was seized with purging and vomiting, at one o'clock, P.M., on the 27th ultimo. She was immediately visited by the Medical Officer; and under the use of internal and external stimulants, the symptoms subsided, and she was well on the following day.

Margaret Goff, aged sixty-three years, an inmate of the Infirm Ward in the Workhouse, and confined to her bed with general debility, was attacked with purging, followed by vomiting, cramps, and other characteristic symptoms of Cholera, at nine o'clock A.M., on the 29th ultimo. She was seen by the Medical Officer shortly afterwards, at his morning visit; and in addition to the usual external treatment, two grains of hydrarg. c. creta were administered every second hour. She died on the 1st instant.

It is stated that this patient had not been affected with premonitory Diarrhœa, but was so extremely feeble and emaciated, that, though registered as sixty-three years of age, she had the appearance of being upwards of eighty.

Lucy M'Donnell, aged forty-six years, an inmate of the lunatic cells of the Workhouse, was attacked with vomiting and cramps, unattended with purging, at ten o'clock, A.M., on the 31st ultimo. This patient had not been previously affected with Diarrhœa. She was visited by the Medical Officer at noon, and placed under the same treatment as the last-mentioned patient. On the next day the symptoms subsided, but were followed by consecutive fever, from which she has recovered.

A deaf mute, name unknown, aged about fifty years, and, for a considerable period, an inmate of the Workhouse lunatic cells, was taken ill, about ten o'clock, A.M., on the 2nd instant, with vomiting and purging. When seen by the Medical Officer, about one o'clock, P.M., the symptoms of Cholera were well marked, and she was in a state of collapse. The treatment consisted in the application of stimulants to the surface, and the internal administration of five

grains of sulphate of quina every fourth hour, together with the alkaline mixture above described. On the day of my visit she was under treatment for consecutive fever, and appeared likely to recover.

Christopher Connor, aged thirty years, a labourer living at Blackrock, was admitted into the Workhouse Hospital, at five o'clock, P.M., on the 4th instant. He had been suffering from symptoms of Cholera for forty-eight hours, and had been under treatment for the disease previously to his admission. He stated that several persons had died of Cholera in the house in which he had been lodging at Blackrock. External stimulants were applied, and a grain of hydrarg. c. creta given every hour, followed by a mixture containing three grains of sulphate of quina, and three minions of dilute sulphuric acid in each dose.

This case is represented as having been one of great severity; but the symptoms yielded to treatment, and were followed by the ordinary consecutive fever, from which he recovered, and was discharged on the 13th instant.

Peter Cavanagh, aged twenty-six years, a railway mason, living in Dalky, was admitted into the Workhouse Hospital on the 4th instant. He had been attacked with Cholera several days previously; had been attended by a medical practitioner in Dalky, and when nearly convalescent had suffered a relapse. On his admission to the hospital he was in a state of extreme collapse, but under the use of sulphate of quina, hydrarg. c. creta, alkalies, and external stimulants, as employed in the preceding cases, he railied; and on the day of my visit was suffering from consecutive fever, with a prospect of recovery.

Elizabeth Esmond, aged twelve years, an inmate of the Workhouse, was taken ill, at eight o'clock, A.M., on the 4th instant, with Diarrhœa, followed by cramps, and a strong tendency to collapse. In the evening her stomach became extremely irritable. Treatment:—External stimulants; a grain of hydrarg. c. creta every second hour; and half an ounce of the alkaline mixture above mentioned every half-hour. When I saw her she was under treatment for consecutive fever, and apparently approaching convalescence. In this case the secretion of urine was suppressed for three days.

William Weekes, aged three years, an inmate of the convalescent ward of the Workhouse Infirmary, was attacked on the 4th instant, at eight o'clock, A.M., with vomiting, purging, and cramps, quickly followed by collapse. His treatment was similar to that employed in the last described case, but he died comatose on the morning of the 6th instant.

Patrick Gibney, aged fifty years, a labourer, sent to the hospital from the Dundrum Dispensary District, was admitted on the 6th instant, in a state of collapse, and suffering from the ordinary symptoms of Cholera. He was ordered external stimulants, five grains of sulphate of quina every second hour, and two grains of hydrarg. c. creta every half-hour. Under this treatment he recovered.

John Malone, aged five years, an inmate of the Workhouse, was seized with Diarrhœa, followed by vomiting, about noon, on the 7th instant. He was immediately placed under treatment, consisting of

external stimulants, and a grain of hydrarg. c. creta every second hour, and recovered.

Michael Weekes, aged eight years, an inmate of the Workhouse, and brother of William Weekes, mentioned above, was taken ill with vomiting and purging, attended with great exhaustion, about the same time as the last patient, John Malone. His treatment was precisely similar, and he was convalescent on the day of my visit.

Anne Durgan, aged eleven years, an inmate of the Workhouse, was seized, on the morning of the 9th instant, with symptoms of Cholera, rapidly followed by collapse. She was ordered external stimulants, hydrarg. c. creta, and quinine mixture, with dilute sulphuric acid. When I saw her she was under treatment for consecutive fever, and appeared to be progressing favourably.

Catherine Kane, aged forty-two years, living in Dalkey, was admitted into the Workhouse Hospital, at eight o'clock, A.M., on the 9th instant, in an advanced stage of Cholera. Her treatment was similar to that employed in the last described case, but she died on the following day, about twenty hours after her admission. This patient's case is referred to in the report of my inquiry in the Killiney District, dated the 10th instant.

Patrick Byrne, aged twenty-seven years, a labourer, living in Dalkey, and the person who accompanied the last-named patient to the Workhouse, was admitted at the same time. He was attacked with symptoms of Cholera while on the road, and fell down at the hospital gate in a state of stupor and collapse, as it is described. He had been suffering from Diarrhœa for two or three days previously. Hydrarg. c. creta, quinine mixture, and external stimulants were employed with favourable results; and after the subsidence of the more urgent symptoms, consecutive fever set in, from which he was nearly convalescent when I saw him. This patient's case also is referred to in my Report of the 10th instant.

Mary Rochford, aged ten years, an inmate of the Workhouse, was seized with vomiting, cramps, and slight purging, at ten o'clock, A.M., on the 9th instant. She was seen immediately afterwards by the Medical Officer, and, under the use of hydrarg. c. creta and external stimulants, she was convalescent on the next day.

Ellen Harris, aged thirteen years, an inmate of the Workhouse, was attacked similarly, about the same hour, on the same day. She was similarly treated, and recovered.

Anne White, aged twelve years, an inmate of the Workhouse, was taken ill at the same time as the last two patients; underwent similar treatment, and recovered.

Mary Johnson, aged thirty years, an inmate of the Workhouse, was taken ill immediately after breakfast, on the 9th instant, with violent cramps in the abdomen, followed by vomiting, but unaccompanied with purging. These symptoms quickly yielded to a glass of hot whiskey punch, and a few doses of hydrarg. c. creta, and on the following day she was perfectly well.

Richard Hand, aged fifty-two years, was admitted into the Workhouse hospital, from Blackrock, on the 10th instant, suffering from purging, vomiting, and cramps, with incipient collapse. He stated that he had been ill with Diarrhœa for four days previously.

External stimulants, hydrarg. c. creta, and quinine mixture were employed in his treatment, and at the time of my visit, though the symptoms had considerably abated, his recovery appeared to be doubtful.

Mary Tuft, aged forty-five years, sent into hospital from Step-aside, in Dundrum and Glencullen Dispensary District, was admitted at five o'clock, P.M., on the 14th instant, in a state of collapse. She was moribund at the time of her admission, and no history of her case could be obtained. She died at eight o'clock on the next morning.

From the foregoing particulars it appears, that during the interval between the 13th ultimo and the 15th instant, twenty-five cases of Choleraic disease have been admitted into the Rathdown Union Hospital, sixteen of whom were inmates of the Workhouse, and nine inhabitants of various Electoral Divisions of the Union.

Of the sixteen Workhouse cases, ten have recovered, three have died, and three were under treatment at the time of my visit; and of the other nine cases admitted, two have recovered, four have died, and three were under treatment.

No case of Cholera, or analogous disease, had occurred in the Workhouse since the 9th instant; and the measures adopted by the Guardians, on the recommendation of the Medical Officer, with reference to the alteration of the diet of the inmates, seem to have had a salutary effect.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HILL, *Medical Inspector.*

The Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

RATHDRUM UNION.

No. 112.—LETTER from Dr. M'CLELLAND, Medical Officer of Newcastle Dispensary District.

Newtownmountkennedy, November 23, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to acquaint you that yesterday, at four, P.M., I visited, in Kilcoole, two persons (husband and wife) affected with Cholera. At their own request they were removed to the hospital in Newtownmountkennedy, where the female died this morning at three, A.M. The male patient is now suffering from the consecutive fever, but with every probability of recovering.

The symptoms of Asiatic Cholera were strongly marked in both cases.

A daughter of these persons (a weakly woman) left Dalkey * on Sunday last, in a panic, and arrived at Kilcoole, suffering from Diarrhœa, of which she died the following morning, without the symptoms of genuine Cholera being developed.

With the exception of a single case of Diarrhœa, at present in the village here, this District has been, of late, unusually free from bowel complaints.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

RICHARD M'CLELLAND.

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

* Cholera was prevalent in Dalkey at this time.

Rathkeale Union.

No. 113.—Letter from R. D. White, Esq., Medical Officer of Askeaton Dispensary District.

Askeaton, April 10, 1854.

Gentlemen,

At a meeting of the Dispensary Committee, of Thursday last, I presented a list of medicines which I conceived it necessary to be supplied with in the event of the spread of Cholera to this District—then an anticipation, now a fact. This list was a special one; and I pressed upon the Committee the propriety of being prepared for the contingency. They quite approved of the step, and sent the list forward to the Board of Guardians, from whence it has been sent back to the Secretary, with a note requiring the list to be submitted again to the Committee at their next meeting, for revisal, as to whether the articles and quantities therein mentioned, were not unnecessary, particularly the turf! (which was for Dispensary use, of course, and an ordinary supply). So far, I may leave the matter without comment. The Commissioners will, no doubt, form a correct judgment of the wisdom of such a course at such a time.

I have also to state that a case of Cholera (fatal) occurred at Ballinacourty, at the eastern boundary of this District, last night. The subject of it was an elderly woman, who had been in Limerick for a couple of days, in company with some members of her family who were leaving for America; walked home a distance of fifteen miles on Saturday; was seized yesterday, and died last night at twelve o'clock. This case did not occur within the bounds of this District, but in that of Pallaskenry; but was not seen by the Medical Officer of that District, nor by me, but came to my knowledge by my being in attendance in a family with which the woman's son lived as groom. In the house next to that in which this last-mentioned case occurred, I was requested to see a woman similarly connected with the same family, who informed me that she also had been in Limerick on Friday last, was attacked with purging on Saturday, which continued up to the time I saw her this morning at ten o'clock, when she vomited once; the discharges were removed, so that I could not judge of their character. This case I am to see again to-day, and will be prepared with a further report to-morrow, as well as a detail of the treatment.

I presume it is unnecessary for me to urge upon you, Gentlemen, the importance of this subject; and seek immediate instructions as to how I am to proceed in the absence of the supply of medicines, which I deem essential in combating this formidable epidemic.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

Robert D. White, L.R.C.S.I.,

Medical Officer, Askeaton Dispensary, Rathkeale Union.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 114.—Letter from Dr. Enright, Medical Officer of Pallaskenry Dispensary District.

Pallaskenry, April 14, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I have to report that at noon on yesterday, the 13th instant, I was called on to visit John Shanahan, aged two years and three months, residing in this town. I found him lying on his grandmother's lap; he was cold and insensible; features shrunk; no pulsation to be felt. From the history of his illness, I believe it to be a case of Cholera. I ordered a mixture of acetate of lead and laudanum; and that he should be kept as warm as possible in bed. I visited again at three, and found him just dying. He was unable to use the medicine.

He is the child of a woman who died of Cholera on the 3rd instant at Limerick. He was brought to this place on the 5th, by his grandmother. He continued well up to Sunday, the 9th, when he was attacked with a purging and vomiting. He was buried at day-break this morning.

Thomas Enright, *Medical Officer.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 115.—Report from Dr. Geary, Medical Inspector.

Limerick, April 15, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to report, that in accordance with the instructions conveyed in the Commissioner's Letter of the 12th instant, I this day inquired into the sanitary state of the Dispensary Districts of Pallaskenry and Askeaton; and having ascertained the particulars of the cases noted in Dr. White's communication, it appears that Johanna Upton, aged fifty-five years, had been at Limerick to see her daughter, an emigrant on board the "Cloasina," sailing thence to America, and returned to Ballinacourty on Friday evening, the 7th instant. While on board the vessel she witnessed Mary Harris, an emigrant, being attacked with Cholera, which frightened her much; and about mid-day on Sunday, the 9th, she was attacked with Cholera, and died the same night. On the 10th, a relative of Upton's, M. Naughton, residing in a detached house, but quite close to that in which Upton was ill and died, was attacked with Cholera, and is now recovered. This woman had been also in Limerick, and on board the emigrant vessel "Cloasina."

Both cases occurred at Milltown, in the Electoral Division of Castletown, in the Pallaskenry Dispensary District. In this District, and in the town of Pallaskenry, two other cases of Cholera have also appeared, viz.:—John Shanahan, aged two and a-half years, was brought from Limerick by his grandmother to her own home at Pallaskenry, on Wednesday, the 5th; was attacked with Cholera on the morning of the 13th, and died same day. This child's mother

died in Limerick of Cholera immediately previous to his removal, having been attacked at Vize's fields, where she and her husband, who is a labourer in the docks, lived.

In the same house, a woman and her child lodged. This poor woman, Catherine Molony, aged thirty years, stated to me that when she saw little Shanahan attacked with Cholera, she "was seized with great fears that her own infant would take the disease," that she could not overcome her feelings; and she was attacked with purging and vomiting on Friday, the 14th, when she was attended by Dr. Enright, the District Medical Officer, and she is now in consecutive fever. Her infant has, as yet, escaped.

A lady residing in the village has been attacked with Choleraic Diarrhœa yesterday, which has yielded to opiates.

It thus appears that four cases of Cholera have occurred in the Pallaskenry Dispensary District within the week ending the 14th, of which two died, one recovered, and one is still in the balance.

Under these circumstances, the Medical Officer had written to Mr. DeVere, the Chairman of the Dispensary District Committee, requesting the advice and co-operation of that body.

With the exception of the cases of Cholera, now enumerated, the Medical Officer states that the health of the District is most favourably circumstanced.

Accompanied by Head-Constable O'Neill and the Medical Officer, I examined the dwellings and rere premises of nearly all the houses in the village; and although it is stated that much exertion has been made to cause an abatement of nuisances, and the purification of the dwellings, I regret to inform the Commissioners, that for its size, it affords a larger number of cesspools in the rere yards, and of a character as offensive as any which have been elsewhere observed by me. Some manure collections exist; and pigs were found kept in some dwellings. These cesspools require immediate attention; their contents to be removed, the pits purified with quick-lime; and the interior of the houses require limewashing.

In the Askeaton Dispensary District no case of Cholera has been as yet observed.

I carefully examined the interior and rere yards of a large number of premises in the town of Askeaton, accompanied by Head-Constable Spillane and the Medical Officer.

It would be difficult to convey a thorough idea of the wretched state in which many of the dwellings were found. Pigs and horses occupying the same common room as the family, where the inmates cook, eat, and sleep; and it is stated that much exertion has been made to remedy this state of matters, but ineffectually. I found several small premises greatly overcrowded; while the bedding and furniture were in the most filthy and revolting condition. Among the miserable dwellings in Muscle-lane, I found one place, of two small rooms, directly communicating—in one, bones of animals and old rags were kept, while the family, consisting of several members, lived and carried on their culinary arrangements in the other, where they all slept. Several houses were stated by the occupants not to have been limewashed for some years.

There are few places where the operations of the sanitary laws

are more imperatively called for than Askeaton town; and unless active means are speedily resorted to, it is to be feared that the inhabitants will have but too much reason to regret their inattention to those measures of cleanliness and comfort, which are known to offer a favourable safeguard against the epidemic, which has already approached them so closely.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. GEARY, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 116.—LETTER from Dr. ENRIGHT, Medical Officer of Pallaskenry Dispensary District.

Pallaskenry, April 15, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to report that a second case of Cholera occurred in the house in which John Shanahan died on the 13th instant, on yesterday evening, in the person of Catherine Molony, aged thirty years. On my visiting her at five o'clock on yesterday evening she had had purging and vomiting for two hours; her skin was cold and clammy; cramps in the legs; no pulsation at the wrists.

Dr. Geary, Medical Inspector, has seen her this day.

This woman was not from home for the last two months, nor had she any communication with any one having Cholera, except the aforementioned child, John Shanahan.

She has rallied a good deal this evening.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS ENRIGHT, *Medical Officer.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 117.—LETTER from Dr. ENRIGHT, Medical Officer of Pallaskenry Dispensary District.

Pallaskenry, April 18, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I have to report, that the Widow Fitzgerald, residing in this town, was taken ill of Cholera this morning at four o'clock.

She is the grandmother of John Shanahan, aged two and a half, who died of the same disease on the 13th instant, and resided in the same house, and in which Catherine Molony is still ill, but convalescent.

THOMAS ENRIGHT, *Medical Officer.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

Scariff Union.

No. 118.—Letter from Dr. Roe, Medical Officer of Annacariga Dispensary District.

Killaloe, May 4, 1854.

Sir,

I beg to report, that I was called on last evening to visit a man named Joseph Geoghegan, (a pensioner residing at Calahy, Electoral Division of Caherhurley, in this Dispensary District,) whom I found dead on my arrival. From the symptoms under which he laboured, I consider it was a case of Cholera. He had been in Limerick a few days previously, since which time he did not find himself well.

Conformable with your Circular of the 3rd January last, I make this report.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Robert L. Roe, *Medical Officer.*

Secretary, Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 119.—Extract from Letter from Dr. Roe, Medical Officer of Annacariga Dispensary District.

Killaloe, May 7, 1854.

Sir,

I am in receipt of your communication of yesterday's date, and in reply beg to state, that I was called on late on Friday night to visit the wife of the pensioner alluded to in my letter of the 4th instant, whom I found labouring under malignant Cholera; she was visited by me again on this morning, and is somewhat better. I should hope the disease will not spread, as it can be clearly traced to the husband's connexion with Limerick, and their house is much isolated.

As to the general sanitary condition of the district, I can report most favourably, and little or no Diarrhœa has come under my notice.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Robert L. Roe, *Medical Officer.*

Secretary, Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 120.—Report from Dr. Geary, Medical Inspector.

Killaloe, May 26, 1854.

Annacariga Dispensary District.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of both communications, Nos. 15,235 and 15,567, in reference to the occurrence of cases of Cholera in the above-named Dispensary District; and having this day in-

quired into the facts on the premises occupied by the deceased, have the honour to report that—

Joseph Geoghegan, aged sixty years, a pensioner residing at Calahy, Electoral Division of Caherhurly, where he was engaged as caretaker to the burial ground purchased by the Guardians of the Scariff Union, about half a mile distant from the village of Tomgreany, went to Limerick, where Cholera was then prevalent, on the 1st of May, instant, accompanied by his brother, who had only recently come from England to see him. He remained in Limerick till the 3rd, residing while there at the New-street, in the St. Mary's Sub-Dispensary District; on the afternoon of which day he returned home, in apparent good health, and was seized with purging, vomiting, and cramps, about three o'clock, P.M., which continued with increasing intensity till about four o'clock, A.M., on the 4th, when he died.

The Master of the Union Workhouse, on hearing of Geoghegan's illness, sent a messenger to Hogan, the Relieving Officer, acquainting him of the fact, and requesting that the District Medical Officer might be called upon without delay, which intimation was promptly acted upon, and a special communication forwarded to Dr. Roe, a distance of ten statute miles. The Medical Officer came with the least avoidable delay that circumstances admitted of; but Geoghegan had expired a short time previous to his arrival.

Anne Geoghegan, aged forty years, wife of Joseph, underwent considerable fatigue and anxiety during the illness of her husband, and at the time of his burial. She was attacked with purging, vomiting, and cramps, on the afternoon of the 4th, after returning from the funeral, but the Medical Officer's assistance was not sought till late on the evening of the 5th, when he appears to have promptly attended; two subsequent visits were paid by him, and the woman is now quite restored.

It does not appear that she was from home for some lengthened period previous to her illness, nor had she communication with any person attacked with Cholera except her husband.

Of two female children who resided with the parents, the younger, Mary Anne, aged six years, was attacked with Choleraic Diarrhœa on the 6th, which yielded to treatment; the elder child continues well.

The cabin in which they reside is of the most miserable description, and requires to be cleansed and whitewashed It is situate on the burial ground, at the point most distant from that where the interments occur. Here were deposited the remains of the victims of the epidemic of 1848-9, and Union paupers continue to be buried there at present; the ground, two acres in extent, having been purchased by the Guardians for that purpose.

No other cases of Cholera, so far as I could learn, have occurred in the Union.

In reference to the sanitary state of the district, I beg to add, that accompanied by Head-Constable Ross, I examined a large number of the houses and back premises at the town of Killaloe, where, it appears that much has been effected in causing the removal of nuisances through the agency of the police. In that part called "John's-lane," much wretchedness exists; the cabins are very filthy and overcrowded; and it is stated, that several

of them have not been limewashed for periods varying from two to four years. The same was stated of "Carrig's-lane," where pigs, and in some instances asses, were found to occupy the apartment used by the family; the same may be stated of parts of "Abbey-street," and on the whole, the amount of poverty, and want of domestic comforts of the most ordinary kind, may be said to equal anything of the kind in Ireland. In some butchers' stalls, parts of premises occupied by the inmates, and in the same apartments as their food was cooked and partaken of, and adjoining which they slept, I found calves slaughtered, and the floor saturated with the blood. The Head-Constable informed me, that he served several notices on the Guardians in reference to existing nuisances, but that no steps were taken thereon to cause the same to be abated. It is also stated that very many of the occupants are so very reduced in circumstances as to be unable to purchase lime for whitewashing—a process of purification urgently needed in a great number of instances observed by me.

The village of Scariff was examined by me to-day, accompanied by Dr. Sampson and Head-Constable Taylor. It appears that effective steps have been taken to cause the removal of nuisances from the greater number of premises; some still exist, including those of two butchers, who not alone kill the animals in apartments ordinarily occupied by themselves, but deal in bones and old rags, causing stenches of the most overcoming kind. The houses of many poor people are wretchedly circumstanced, sadly in want of being limewashed. It was stated that a large number of the houses were not cleansed by whitewashing since the epidemic visitation of 1848–9, and their present filthy condition amply testifies to the representation; and overcrowding of premises was observed in very many instances.

The sanitary state of both Districts, in reference to health, is represented as being very good.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

William J. Geary, M.D.

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

Tulla Union.

No. 121.—Letter from Dr. Nihill, Medical Officer of Kilkishen Dispensary District.

Kilkishen Dispensary District, Tulla Union, March 30, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I have to inform you that I attended a case of Cholera at Kilkishen on this morning. The patient is the wife of a soldier. She arrived in Kilkishen from Dublin on Tuesday night, and was attacked with Cholera on Wednesday night about twelve o'clock. She is at present in a state of collapse. A meeting of the Dispensary Committee is summoned for to-morrow to put in force any means that may be necessary.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

John Nihill, *Medical Officer.*

No. 122.—Report from Dr. Geary, Medical Inspector.

Limerick, April 2, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to inform the Commissioners that, in accordance with their letter of the 31st March, I yesterday attended at Kilkishen Dispensary District, with the view of inquiring into the particulars attending the case of Cholera reported by the Medical Officer, and examining into the sanitary condition of that District, and having obtained all the information available, have the honour to report, that Catherine Rolls, aged twenty-nine years, arrived at Kilkishen, where her family reside, on Tuesday night, about seven o'clock, p.m., from Limerick, where she had been staying for three days, on her way from Dublin; appeared then to be in her usual good health, and so continued till midnight on Wednesday, the 29th, when she was seized with purging, vomiting, and cramps, and quickly ran into collapse. Was seen by the Medical Officer of the District immediately on his being sent for, who sedulously attended till mid-day on Thursday, the 30th, when she sunk.

Catherine Rolls was the wife of private Rolls of the 55th Regiment, who is the servant of Lieut.-Col. Doyle, late of Dublin, and now attached to the Turkish Auxiliary Force. On her husband's leaving Dublin, with his master, for Constantinople, she came down to remain with her mother and friends at Kilkishen, to which place her mother had proceeded with her three children from Dublin about ten days previously.

On arriving at Limerick, Mrs. Rolls slept at "Vize's fields," (where Cholera prevailed during the last epidemic, and is now prevailing), at the house of a friend, the wife of an army pensioner, named Hanly. I have been at the place, and it appears that cases of Cholera have recently occurred in the houses at either side of that in which Catherine Rolls remained; but there is no determining whether she had actual contact or communication with any person ill with the disease.

Her mother informed me at Kilkishen that she eat salted herrings and potatoes for her dinner on the evening of Wednesday, the 29th, and that she was not accustomed to that class of food. It further appears, that Catherine Rolls originally came to Dublin from Manchester on Friday, the 9th ult.

No other cases of Cholera occurred in the Kilkishen Dispensary District, and the general health of the residents is stated to be very good.

Accompanied by Constable Howard, I examined nearly all the premises and houses in the village, and found several heaps of manure and cesspools to the rere of the houses, and pigs kept in the very dwellings. The houses require whitewashing and purifying with lime.

At the village of O'Callaghan's Mills, accompanied by Sergeant Higgins, the several houses and yards were examined, and required to be cleared of heaps of manure and offensive collections of water—the houses and yards being very filthy and requiring to be whitewashed.

The Committee of Management held a meeting on the 31st ult., and called upon the Constabulary and Relieving Officer to take immediate steps for the abatement of nuisances. It was further resolved, "to look after a house at Clonlea, to be taken for a temporary Cholera Hospital." This subject has yet to be submitted for the consideration of the Board of Guardians; and I have reason to believe that Mr. O'Connell, J.P., will use active measures for improving the sanitary condition of both the villages referred to.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. GEARY, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 123.—LETTER from Dr. NIHILL, Medical Officer of Kilkishen Dispensary District.

April 16, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

Pending the arrangements of the Sanitary Committee, I beg leave to send the above return, and have to remark, that these cases occurred in one family; that the disease was brought from Limerick by some members of the family, and appears to have been communicated to the others; the father of the family died before medical aid was called for; the others are recovering; and there has been no new case since Friday, the 14th inst.

Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN NIHILL, *Medical Officer.*

No. 124.—LETTER from Dr. BUNTON, Medical Officer of Quin Dispensary District.

Newmarket-on-Fergus, May 1, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

Permit me to call your attention to a case of Cholera that occured in this neighbourhood on last Saturday; it was not within my Dispensary District, but midway between Newmarket and Quin.

The subject of it was a man who, it appears, was after returning from Limerick the night previous, but did not complain until the following morning, when he was seized with the premonitory symptoms.

I visited him on that day about four o'clock, P.M., and he lived until Sunday morning, making the period of his illness about twenty-four hours.

I shall be glad to give you any further information you think necessary.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOMAS BUNTON.

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 125.—Letter from Dr. Bunton, Medical Officer of Quin Dispensary District.

Quin, May 4, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I received yours of the 2nd inst., in reference to the man who died of Cholera in this neighbourhood; and in reply I beg to inform you that the following were the symptoms perceptible when I visited him :—

The vomiting and purging (which I was informed was quite thin, and of a pale colour) had entirely ceased ; the countenance was collapsed ; the eyes were sunk and glassy ; the pulse scarcely to be felt ; great prostration of strength, and loss of heat. He complained of dreadful pains in his loins, and seemed to suffer from congestion of the brain. The following was the treatment I adopted, viz., sinapisms over the stomach and to the calves of the legs, and a blister to the back of his neck. I ordered him fowl broth and camphor mixture, with aromatic spirit of ammonia. He never rallied, but died on the following morning.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Thomas Bunton.

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 126.—Report from Dr. Geary, Medical Inspector.

Limerick, May 22, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, No. 12,412; and having this day collected the facts in reference to the appearance of Cholera in the family of Magrath, residing at Kilmurry, Electoral Division of Rosroe, being the parties alluded to in the letter of Dr. Nihill, have now the honour to transmit same.

From the information obtained at their dwelling from the surviving members of the family, it appears that, William Magrath, aged sixty years, and Mary Magrath, aged sixty years, his wife, accompanied by their daughter "Anne," came to Limerick, on Monday, 3rd April, with the view of seeing another daughter who was emigrating on board the "John Muir" to America. William returned home on the same evening.

Mary, the mother, and Anne slept on board the vessel; and Anne states that, accompanied by a girl named Mallow, she went on board the "Jessy" emigrant ship which lay near the "John Muir;" and that while there she was informed that a female emigrant had been removed from that vessel in Cholera. This occurred on Tuesday, the 4th, on which day Anne was attacked, while in Limerick, with Diarrhœa, which troubled her much on the way home during that day. The Diarrhœal attack became so severe that she was obliged to take to her bed on Thursday, the 6th; and although she did not run into collapse, the affection persisted for several days, and was still severe on Sunday, the 9th, when the father was attacked with Cholera, of which he died on the afternoon of the same day.

The family were not, however, sufficiently alarmed by these occurrences to require the presence of the District Medical Officer, who was not summoned till the morning of the 10th, when Margaret Magrath, aged twenty, was seized with purging, vomiting, and cramps, and when he found the father dead, and Anne running fast into collapse.

On Friday, the 14th, Mary Magrath, the mother, and Bridget Magrath, another daughter, aged thirty years, were attacked with Choleraic Diarrhœa.

It was mentioned that salted fish was brought with them on their return from Limerick, and that all the family had partaken of it with boiled potatoes on Tuesday evening, the 4th, after their arrival at home.

Of the five members attacked four recovered, one died, viz.:—

William Magrath, aged sixty years, died.

Mary Magrath, aged sixty years, recovered.

Anne Magrath, aged twenty-five years, recovered.

Margaret Magrath, aged twenty years, recovered.

Bridget Magrath, aged thirty years, recovered.

I find, on referring to my notes, that one case of Cholera was admitted into St. John's Hospital on the 4th, from the "Jessy," being the day Anne Magrath stated she was on board that vessel.

William Magrath, the deceased, was an itinerant inoculator, who was made amenable for the offence, and confined more than once under the order of the local Justices, in the county gaol of Clare. The premises occupied by his family are very healthily circumstanced, although of dimensions far too circumscribed for the number of inmates. Several houses are located quite contiguous to Magrath's, but no case of Cholera, other than those enumerated herein, have appeared there; and the condition of the District, in a sanitary point of view, is stated by Dr. Nihill to be very good.

The manure collections observed at the period of my former inspection, have been removed from the village of Kilkishen, and purification by limewashing has been well carried out.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

William J. Geary, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

Waterford Union.

No. 127.—Report from Dr. Purcell, Medical Inspector.

Carrick-on-Suir, Sunday Morning,
October 1, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I beg to inform you that I have this morning received a note from a medical friend of mine in Waterford, reporting a case of decided Asiatic Cholera there; a female that arrived per steamer, "Camilla," from Bristol, yesterday morning.

She was immediately removed to the sheds in connexion with the fever hospital; and he states, when he saw her, she was in collapse.

The letter I received gives no further information on the subject. I, therefore, purpose going there to-morrow, and shall report fully to you in reference to the case.

I was in the city of Waterford on yesterday, and made a sanitary inspection, and found it clean and healthy. Some cases of Diarrhœa had occurred, but none of an unusual kind.

The case of Cholera alluded to above was not reported; nor was it known at the hour I left, or I should have heard of it.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. PURCELL, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Custom House, Dublin.

No. 128.—LETTER from Dr. MACKESY, Honorary Secretary of Waterford Dispensary Committee.

47, *Lady-lane, Waterford, October* 1, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report to you that I visited yesterday morning, on board the "Camilla," Bristol steam-packet, immediately on her arrival, a female deck passenger, in the deep collapse of malignant Cholera. I had her removed from the forecastle cabin, in which she was lying, to the cholera ward of our fever hospital, with as little delay as possible. She died at six o'clock, P.M., yesterday evening (the 30th September). She was in such a state of insensibility, when visited on board the "Camilla," that I could get but little information from her.

The following are the particulars, as far as I have been able to ascertain:—She was a widow, aged about forty years; had been to Cardiff to see her son, where, I am told, Cholera is prevalent. She embarked on board the "Camilla," at Bristol, on Friday, the 29th, about noon, shortly prior to the vessel's departure for Waterford, having come up from Cardiff to Bristol in a steam-vessel that morning or the evening before; she was then in apparently good health. One of the passengers observed her bowels being affected about eight or nine o'clock on Friday evening; and early on Saturday morning, about two to three o'clock, she was attacked with cramps, and soon fell into the collapse she was in when I visited her. She was moved to the fever hospital before twelve o'clock, noon, and died at six o'clock, P.M.

As Honorary Secretary of the Waterford Dispensary Committee, and as a medical man of some standing, I beg to say, that I have seen several cases of bilious Cholera, with great sinking of the powers of life. We may, therefore, fear that there is some atmospheric influence predisposing to the disease; and consequently there is more cause for apprehension from the introduction of a case of malignant Cholera.

I should hope that it will not be necessary at present to issue a Cholera Order for this district. The large number of members of the Waterford Dispensary Committee, and all the clergymen, physicians,

surgeons, and apothecaries, of the city, having recently been appointed wardens, affords a facility for obtaining dispensary tickets that renders any further extension unnecessary; and a Cholera Order might cause panic, and be a means of preventing the surrounding gentry from driving into town, which would be highly injurious to the shopkeepers.

I enclose my observations to the last Board of Guardians. Relative to sanitary measures, much is doing here; and I am anxious to ascertain the extent the Medical Officer of the Dispensary is expected to visit and report on nuisances, and the manner and amount of remuneration.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient and very humble servant,

Thomas L. Mackesy.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

Enclosure in No. 128.

Waterford Board of Guardians, September 28, 1854.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians of this Union, the following were the members present:—M. D. Hassard, Esq., J.P. (D.V.C.), in the Chair; Dr. Mackesy, J.P.; Messrs. T. W. Jacob, W. Peet, J. W. Strangman, J. S. Richardson, R. Grant, J. Carroll, A. Cadogan, A. Mackey, W. Blane, T. Dillon, M. Roberts, I. Bogan, J. Penrose, and P. Kiely.

The Clerk having read the minutes of last board day, read the medical reports.

Dr. Mackesy then said, that he was very happy to say, that in carrying out the sanitary measures through the city, the Dispensary Committee had had the valuable aid of the police. The sub-inspector, Mr. Fitzgerald, had also most kindly promised him, that for the future the services of the police would be at the disposal of the Committee (hear, hear) in carrying out those regulations. The Committee had also agreed to meet once, each Tuesday, in the week, so as to be able to meet the magistrates at Petty Sessions on the Friday following with any complaints they might have. A great deal of the nuisance in the city arose from the state of the sewers leading from houses to the main sewer in the streets; and it was useless to have the main sewers kept in proper order, if those other sewers were not also looked after. In his opinion, persons receiving rents from those houses ought to see to this, for if they had rights as connected with property, they had also duties to perform; and he thought it right to make these observations, as they would go to the public through the press. And certainly where the sewerage was not properly looked after by those persons, the Mayor and Corporation ought to get it done.

Chairman—In all the cases that came before the bench last Friday, it was the inferior sewers that were in bad order, and not the main sewers.

No. 129.—Report from Dr. Purcell, Medical Inspector.

Waterford, October 2, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to further inform you, with reference to the case of Cholera which arrived, per steamer "Camilla," from Bristol, here on Saturday morning last, at eleven o'clock, A.M., that I have this day made inquiry, and the facts are as follows:—

Ellen Morrissy, a widow, forty years of age, a native of Stradbally, in this county, travelled on Wednesday last in company with a woman named Margaret Hartery, wife to a blacksmith resident in Waterford, by train, from Aberdare to Cardiff, in Wales. They stopped at a friend's house at Cardiff, where there happened to be Cholera. Towards evening they became frightened, left the house, and went to a lodging-house.

They had for supper that night potatoes and milk, and both slept in the same bed. In the course of the night, the Widow Morissy was attacked with severe purging and vomiting; she, however, got better on Thursday, and they went, by steamer, from Cardiff to Bristol, where they slept again together, and had bread, cheese, and porter, for supper. Mrs. Hartery states that Morrissy frequently complained during that day of being very weak, and looked very ill.

On Friday morning last, at nine o'clock, A.M., they went on board the "Camilla," at Bristol, as deck passengers. After being some time at sea (which was very rough), Morrissy was again attacked with purging and vomiting; and about ten o'clock, P.M., Hartery found her on the stairs, as if endeavouring to reach the water-closet. She was then groaning, and apparently dying. Hartery informed the captain of her condition, who instantly took her to the galley-fire, had her feet stuped in hot water, and sent her below. Hartery became frightened, and visited her only once when below; when, as she states, she found her roaring, frothing, and calling for drink.

Immediately on the arrival of the steamer on the quay of Waterford, she was visited by Dr. Mackesy, who found her in deep collapse. He had her conveyed to the sheds attached to the Union Fever Hospital, and placed under the care of Dr. Conolly, the Medical Officer of that institution. She did not purge after she entered the hospital, but vomited twice, from the effect of a mustard emetic. She died at six o'clock, P.M., same evening.

I have been at the Waterford Dispensary, and find that there are still some cases of bilious Diarrhœa attended with considerable prostration.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

John F. Purcell, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Custom House, Dublin.

Bailieboro' Union.

No. 130.—Report from Dr. Hill, Medical Inspector.

22, *Ely-place, Dublin, October* 20, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 34,267, 1854, of the 11th instant, enclosing a communication from Dr. M'Gahan, Medical Officer of the Kingscourt Dispensary District in Bailieborough Union, respecting the occurrence of two cases of Cholera in that District; and have to report that, in compliance with your instructions, I made inquiry on the 17th instant, into the particulars of the cases referred to, and as to the sanitary condition of the District.

The first case mentioned in Dr. M'Gahan's letter, and which was also the first that has occurred in the District, was that of Mrs. Farrelly, aged thirty-five years, the wife of a respectable shopkeeper residing in the village of Kingscourt. She was not a Dispensary patient, but was attended by Dr. M'Gahan, and seen in consultation, by Dr. Hans Fleming of Carrickmacross.

Mrs. Farrelly, who was far advanced in pregnancy, was attacked about midnight, on Thursday, the 5th instant, with violent vomiting and purging. At 10 o'clock the next morning she was visited by Dr. M'Gahan, who found her cold and livid, with a scarcely perceptible pulse, and suffering from occasional vomiting, purging, and cramps. External stimulants were immediately applied, and acetate of lead and opium administered internally, followed at a subsequent period of the day by calomel in doses of two grains, repeated every hour. The treatment appeared to have no effect in controlling the sypmtoms; and she died on Saturday, the 7th instant, at 3 o'clock, P.M., having given birth to a still-born child about an hour previously. She was buried on Monday, the 9th instant.

In this case there was no evidence to show that the disease had been communicated to the patient by any other person, or by a visit to an infected locality: she had not been affected with premonitory Diarrhœa, and on the evening before her attack was, apparently, in perfect health. Her friends attributed her illness to her having eaten herrings for supper, about an hour before going to bed.

The second case reported by Dr. M'Gahan, was that of Charles Reilly, aged forty years, a labourer, of intemperate habits, residing in the village of Kingscourt. On Saturday, the 7th instant, he went to Bailieborough, as I was informed, where he drank a considerable quantity of whiskey; and on his return to Kingscourt that evening, attended Mrs. Farrelly's wake. He remained at the wake, drinking largely of spirits, until Sunday morning, when he took breakfast at Mr. Farrelly's house, and soon afterwards went home. Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday night he was seized with vomiting and purging; but no attention was paid to him by his friends, as these symptoms were supposed to be the effects of the spirits he had drank. On Monday morning, the 9th instant, no amendment in his condition having appeared, Dr. M'Gahan was sent for; and on his visiting him about 10 o'clock, A.M., he found him in a state of complete col-

lapse; the breath, as well as the surface of the body, being quite cold, and the heart's impulse imperceptible even with the aid of the stethoscope. The most active stimulants failed to produce the slightest reaction; and he died at 6 o'clock, P.M., on the same day.

Subsequently to the date of Dr. M'Gahan's letter, the following cases have occurred in the village of Kingscourt.

Mary Reilly, about thirty-five years of age, wife of Charles Reilly the last-mentioned patient, and a person of delicate constitution, was attacked on Monday, the 9th instant, a few hours after her husband's death, with a fainting fit, supposed to have been the result of alarm and grief. During the night she was seized with purging and vomiting, followed by cramps; but no application was made for medical assistance until the next day, Tuesday, between 11 and 12 o'clock, when Dr. M'Gahan, who happened to be passing her house, was stopped on the road and requested to see her. He states that, he found her suffering from well-marked symptoms of Cholera, and in a state of collapse. Under the use of internal and external stimulants, she rallied a little during the night, but died on the following day, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

—— Downey, twenty-six years of age, a respectable tradesman living in the village of Kingscourt, was attacked with purging and vomiting about 11 o'clock on the night of Monday the 9th instant, having attended the funeral of Mrs. Farrelly, above mentioned, on the morning of that day. In a few minutes after the commencement of his illness he was visited by the Medical Officer, who succeeded in arresting the progress of the symptoms by the administration of brandy and laudanum; and on the next morning the patient was convalescent.

No other case of a similar nature had subsequently occurred at Kingscourt, up to the period of my visit; and the Medical Officer informed me that the District was generally healthy, that very few cases of Diarrhœa had been for some time past under treatment; and that measles and hooping-cough were the diseases chiefly prevalent among the poor.

He also stated that, the Constabulary have been actively engaged in enforcing the suppression of nuisances throughout the District; and that application had been recently made to the Board of Guardians for a supply of lime to be distributed to the poor, for the purpose of whitewashing the interior of their dwellings.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HILL, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

Ballymoney Union.

No. 131.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Belfast, December 23, 1854.

Sir,

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commissioners, that I have, in accordance with their instructions, visited the Ballymoney Dispensary District, with reference to its sanitary condition and the appearance of Cholera therein.

On inquiry it appears that there is no reason to believe that the child named Gordon, referred to in Dr. Moore's letter of the 9th instant, died of Cholera, but probably, as there stated by him, of remittent fever.

The second case of illness occurring in the same tenement, viz., that of Peggy Martin, does not appear to have fallen under the observation of any medical practitioner; but from inspection of the corpse, and the result of his inquiries, Dr. Moore appears to be of the opinion that the disease which proved fatal may have been Cholera, but not certainly so.

The third case, viz., that of Gordon's wife, exhibited the symptoms of violent vomiting, severe cramps, incessant Diarrhœa, and subsequent collapse; the matter rejected being of the peculiar rice-water character, and profuse in quantity. She was removed to the Fever Hospital at the Workhouse, where she died on the 12th instant, of consecutive fever and symptoms of congestion, after having partially recovered from the collapse, which had supervened on the other symptoms. There does not, therefore, appear any reason to doubt that this was a case of malignant Cholera. The remaining inmates of the house, in which the deceased persons resided, were removed to probationary wards at the rere of the hospital, after the death of Gordon's wife, where her infant child died on the 12th instant also; but on inquiry of Dr. Thompson, the Medical Officer of the Workhouse, it does not appear that death took place in this latter case from Cholera, but from some infantile spasmodic affection.

I have also ascertained from Dr. Thompson that the surviving members of the two families still remain in the probationary wards of the hospital, free from any symptom of Cholera.

One case of Diarrhœa occurred, on the 11th instant, in the same street in which Gordon resided; but recovery readily took place, and the symptoms were not of a Choleraic character.

There is no case of Cholera or Diarrhœa known to exist in the District at present, nor has any occurred since the 10th instant, the day on which Gordon's wife was taken suddenly ill, without premonitory Diarrhœa. The issue of a Cholera Order would not, therefore, appear to be necessary at present.

Gordon's wife resided in the same house with Peggy Martin, but if the latter really died of Cholera, it was not traceable to any infected source; for although the Gordons came from Portglenone to Ballymoney some days previously to their illness, no Cholera is known to have been recently prevalent in the former vicinity.

Subsequently to the removal of the survivors to the hospital, their residence, as well as the adjoining tenements, were thoroughly

cleansed out, and lime-washed without delay. The interior of the house is represented to have been filthy and much overcrowded. The house, which I inspected, is now vacant.

The burials of the deceased persons were effected with as little delay as possible; and every attention to the sick appears to have been paid, both at their home and in hospital, by the Medical Officers and others.

The Medical Officer of the Dispensary reports the District generally to be in a satisfactory state, as regards nuisances injurious to the public health, much attention having been paid to the subject by the Sanitary Committee and Board of Guardians; the sewerage of the town having been greatly improved, and various measures having been adopted from time to time in cleansing it, as I have previously reported on my several visits to the District during the present year.

With reference to the removal of the patient affected with Cholera to hospital, I think it right to state that she was carried thither by men, as no conveyance has been provided in this Union for the transmission of Cholera or Fever patients to the hospital; and although there is no reason for believing that any injury accrued to the patient in this case from the mode of removal necessarily adopted, I would beg leave to suggest that it would be desirable, that a suitable spring covered carriage should be provided for the conveyance of patients, as the want of it may probably lead to risk and injury on future occasions.

I subsequently visited the persons remaining in the Cholera probationary wards on the 21st instant, and ascertained that no disease of a Choleraic tendency had then occurred amongst them.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Alexander Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

Ballymena Union.

No. 132.—Letter from Dr. Ross, Medical Officer of Ballymena Dispensary District.

Ballymena, December 19, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I beg to report the occurrence of two other cases of Cholera, in the street in Ballymena in which the one I first reported occurred. I was called on to see one of them yesterday afternoon; the other one I did not see, but from the report I heard, I am of opinion that they were both cases of Asiatic Cholera. They both proved fatal.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

Arthur Ross.

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 133.—Observations of Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

I visited Ballymena to-day, with reference to its sanitary condition. It appears that up to the present date, seven cases of disease,

which there is no reason to doubt were Cholera in its malignant form, have occurred between Thursday the 14th instant and yesterday the 21st instant, when the last case terminated fatally, as all the other cases did also. Since yesterday no case has been ascertained to occur. The cases in question all occurred in Springwell-street, and in the same vicinity, and in three houses, viz., three cases in one house and two in each of the others, and in all of them there are other inmates who yet remain unaffected by the disease. Five of the patients residing in two houses were near relatives, and the remaining two were father and daughter; and there is reason to believe that frequent communication took place between all the three houses, during the illness of the several members. No traceable communication, however, can be ascertained to have taken place with any infected source in the case of M'Caghan, the person first attacked. Cholera prevailed in this street, but not in any of these houses, in the course of the past season. The three houses were all pretty clean, and no nuisance of any remarkable character existed about them. The burials of the patients were effected without any unnecessary delay; and the houses were purified by whitewashing and chloride of lime. Two of the above cases were attended by Dr. Ross, the Medical Attendant of the Dispensary; but without tickets, on application of the parties, as if the Cholera Order had been in force; and the other patients would have been attended by him, if he had been made aware of their illness. Several of them were attended by Dr. O'Neill, who agrees in the opinion that they suffered from Cholera. Since the repeated attention that was given to the cleansing of the town during the past season, the Medical Officer reports, that various nuisances have reaccumulated, demanding, under existing circumstances, prompt measures for their removal. The Medical Officer will immediately report any future cases that may occur, and will attend at once, as if the Cholera Order were in force, to all applicants labouring under Cholera or Diarrhœa, by the direction of the Committee.

Sewers are required to be constructed in Bridewell-row and at William-street, and directions have, I understand, been given to have this done, Ballymena being now under the provisions of the Towns Improvement Act; but the works have not yet been carried into execution. I drew the attention of the Committee, Medical Officer, and Relieving Officer to the state of the town, as regards nuisances.

Glenwhirry District.—Dr. Ross states, relative to the three cases reported by Dr. Hay, in the Glenwhirry District, that he saw them —that they were Cholera, not traceable to communication; that the other inmates of the house, in which they resided, continue well; and that there is no other ascertained case in that District.

December 23, 1854. A. K.

Carrick-on-Shannon Union.

No. 134.—Letter from Dr. Dolan, Medical Officer of Drumshambo Dispensary District.

Drumshambo, March 2, 1854.

Gentlemen,

Two cases of what I believe to be British Cholera have occurred in Drumshambo Dispensary District, and were attended by me as private patients. I should have reported the matter sooner, but was unable, because of the large amount of professional duty which I had to perform, together with having been obliged to attend some days at Carrick-on-Shannon during the late Assizes held there. I now take the earliest opportunity of sending to you an accurate report of both.

Owen Rorke, aged forty, strong, healthy, and of temperate habits, was attacked with vomiting, purging, and cramps, about four o'clock, A.M., on Thursday, February 23. I saw him at three o'clock, P.M., of same day, and found him as follows:—sunken expression of countenance, cold clammy perspiration, breath and interior of mouth cold, extremities cold, livid, and shrunken, voice choleraic, pulse 108, but imperceptible at wrist, respiration 36, rice-water purging, cramps; vomiting ceased for last six hours, a good deal of tenderness of epigastrium, not of entire abdomen, slight difficulty in swallowing, owing to a feeling of soreness in fauces; neither himself nor attendants are aware of any urine having been passed since last night.

History:—Previous health excellent, bowels frequently costive for several days together, and for three or four days prior to this attack remained unopened. On the Sunday previous he started for the market of Enniskillen, twenty miles distant, and returned home on the following Tuesday, in apparently good health; he drank three glasses of wine on Monday evening; and when he got home on Tuesday night, he took, for supper, bacon, cabbage, goose, and potatoes, and drank three or four glasses of whiskey.

Early on Wednesday morning the bowels were opened, and he continued apparently well up to four o'clock, A.M., on Thursday, when he got the present attack.

Ordered—Sinapisms to epigastrium, turpentine stupes to feet, with heated flags, gr. xxx. tinct opii every half hour, watching its effect, cold water *ad libitum*.

Six o'clock.—Has taken but three doses of the tinct opii, bowels quiet, less lividity and coldness of extremities, voice improved a little, respiration 36, pulse 80 (at five o'clock it was 100), tenderness of epigastrium less, cramps continue as before. Thinks the water cold, but has no desire for hot drinks, no narcotism. Omit tinct opii, continue the turpentine stupes, &c.

I left another dose of the tinct opii to be given, if the bowels become again purged, or the cramps became very severe; and started for Drumshambo that I might send him other medicines, but he died before they reached him. He did not get the last dose of tinct opii.

In mentioning the case to Dr. Dillon, I incorrectly stated the first day of illness to be February 21st, instead of February 23rd.

Widow Corrigan, aged forty-five, sister to Owen Rorke, who came to see him during his illness, remained at the wake, and attended at the burial on Saturday, was attacked with purging on Saturday evening. She was a strong, stout woman, and as far as could be ascertained, her previous health was good. I saw her on Sunday, the following day, when she had cramps, vomiting, and rice-water purging, voice tolerably strong, not choleraic, temperature of breath and expression of countenance very slightly, if at all, altered, no tenderness of epigastrium, tongue thickly coated, pulse 120, imperceptible at wrist, can get no satisfactory account of urine having been passed.

Ordered :—Di-acetat plumb. gr. ii. p. opii, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, m. ft. pulv. sumat omne seminora hora, watching its effect; hand-rubbing to extremities, and afterwards turpentine stupes, with hot flags, bottles of hot water, sinapism to epigastrium, cold water *ad libitum*.

The sinapism was removed after an hour, and a poultice applied; the powders were omitted after six doses were given, as the bowel complaint was completely checked, cold water, hand-rubbing, &c., continued.

I left the house, and returned after two hours and a half, when I found her much worse, countenance sinking, eyes dull and upturned, can speak and express her wants, but in a voice decidedly worse, no vomiting or purging, cramps less. Ordered—a table-spoonful of punch every ten or fifteen minutes, according to its effect; a table-spoonful of cold water as often as required, or about every seven or eight minutes.

She died during the night, three hours afterwards.

The fact of no Cholera cases having occurred in this part of the country, either before or since, no possibility of contagion, the tenderness of epigastrium, and the abundant cause of irritation given to the bowels, in the first case, as well as the absence of the Choleraic voice, and coldness of breath, so constant in malignant Cholera, together with the furred tongue, &c., oblige me to consider these cases of British Cholera. Should any other cases occur I shall forward you a report of it directly.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THEOPHILUS DOLAN,

Medical Officer, Drumshambo Dispensary.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

CELBRIDGE UNION.

No. 135.—REPORT from Dr. HILL, Medical Inspector.

73, Upper Leeson-street, Dublin, November 8, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to inform you that in compliance with the instructions contained in your letter, No. 35,376, '54, of the 19th ultimo, relating to a case of Cholera reported by Dr. Mouritz, Medical Officer of the Celbridge Dispensary District, in the Celbridge Union, as having occurred in that District, I made inquiry on the 4th inst.,

into the particulars of the case referred to, and as to the sanitary condition of the District.

The case reported by the Medical Officer, in his communication of the 18th instant, herewith returned, was that of James Quinn, aged twenty-three years, a labourer living in the town of Celbridge. On the 16th ultimo, he walked to Clondalkin and back twice during the day, but had not been in communication with any person affected with Cholera, or in any house where the disease had appeared.

On his return to Celbridge in the evening, he was attacked with Diarrhœa, followed, in the course of the night, by vomiting and cramps. On the following morning, an Apothecary residing in the town was sent for, who prescribed for him, and attended him several times during the day. As the patient continued to get worse, the Medical Officer of the District was called in to see him, about seven o'clock, P.M., at which hour he was suffering from incessant vomiting, severe cramps, and constant jactitation. The purging had ceased, but he was cold and livid; the pulse was imperceptible, and the secretion of urine suppressed. He was removed to a ward in the Union Fever Hospital; external stimulants were applied to the abdomen and extremities, and a pill containing calomel, camphor, and opium of each half a grain, together with a draught composed of twenty-five drops of chloroform in cold water, administered every half-hour. During the night, reaction set in, and the next morning he appeared considerably better. Consecutive fever followed, under which he laboured for about a week; he was declared convalescent on the 28th ultimo, and discharged from the Workhouse on the 3rd instant.

Up to the period of my visit no other case had subsequently occurred in the District, but the Medical Officer informed me that a case had previously been admitted into the Union Fever Hospital, of which the following are the particulars:—

Eliza Keegan, aged twenty-six years, left Liverpool, in apprehension of Cholera, early in the month of September last; and came over to Dublin, taking up her abode in the vicinity of Amiens-street. She had not remained there many weeks, when hearing that some cases of Cholera had occurred in her immediate neighbourhood, she determined to proceed to Athlone, her native place. She commenced her journey on the 5th ultimo, but had only reached Lucan, when she was taken ill on the road with vomiting and purging. Being far advanced in pregnancy, and her labour impending, she was sent by the Relieving Officer, as I was informed, to the Union Workhouse, where she was placed in a ward of the Fever Hospital. Immediately after her admission, about four o'clock, P.M., on the 5th ult., she was visited by the Medical Officer, who found her suffering from well-marked symptoms of Cholera, and in a state of extreme collapse.

The treatment adopted was precisely similar to that employed in Quinn's case, above described, and was attended with success. Consecutive fever followed; and on the night of the 7th ultimo, she was delivered of a still-born child. Under proper care she gradually recovered, and left the Workhouse, quite well, on the 1st instant.

Up to the period of my visit, affections of the bowels were dimi-

nishing in frequency in the District, and simple bronchial ailments were, as is usual at this season of the year, the diseases chiefly prevalent.

It does not appear that any steps have been recently taken for putting into operation the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts in this District, though sanitary measures are much required in some parts of it. I visited some of the courts at the back of the Main-street of Celbridge, and in two instances ascertained the existence of nuisances calculated to be highly prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

I think it desirable that the attention of the Guardians should be directed to the subject of these accumulations of offensive matters, with a view to their taking steps for their removal, and for the prevention of their recurrence.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

John Hill, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

North Dublin Union.

No. 136.—Letter from Drs. Speedy and Maconchy, Medical Officers of No. 3 Division of North City Dispensary District.

No. 3, North City Dispensary, 32, Blackhall-street, September 27, 1854.

The Medical Officers of No. 3 North City Dispensary District, beg leave to report that two fatal cases of Cholera have occurred in Upper Church-street this week.

R. D. Speedy,
John K. Maconchy.

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No 137.—Report from Dr. Hill, Medical Inspector.

22, Ely-place, Dublin, September 29, 1854.

Gentlemen,

In compliance with your instructions of yesterday's date, No. 32,363—'54, I have this morning made inquiry respecting two fatal cases of Cholera, reported by the Medical Officers of No. 3 Dispensary, in the North City District, as having occurred in Upper Church-street during the past week, and beg leave to forward to you the following particulars of the cases referred to.

Michael O'Brien, aged twenty years, was visited by Dr. Maconchy, at 85, Upper Church-street, on Saturday, the 23rd instant, at about half-past twelve o'clock. At that time he was suffering from purging and vomiting, but was free from any other serious symptom. The Medical Officer was informed that the patient had been affected with Diarrhœa for two days previously. When visited on the next morning, (Sunday), he was found labouring under all the characteristic symptoms of malignant Cholera, with the exception of cramps; he was cold and livid, the eyes sunken, the pulse imperceptible, the voice hollow and whispering, the tongue and breath cold, urine totally suppressed, the vomiting and purging incessant, and the

evacuations of rice-water appearance. The Medical Officer having ascertained that the medicines ordered on the previous day had not been taken as directed, and that the friends of the patient had not the means of carrying his instructions into effect, made application for his admission into the Hardwicke Hospital; but was informed by the resident pupil that as the man was labouring under Cholera, he could not be admitted into that institution. The Master of the Workhouse, however, promptly supplied the requisites for his treatment, and everything was done for the patient that circumstances would admit of; but he died on Sunday night between eleven and twelve o'clock.

The second case was that of Anne Flood, aged twelve years, residing at 99, Upper Church-street, exactly opposite to the house in which the last-named patient had died, who was seized with vomiting and purging on Monday morning at an early hour, after having eaten a quantity of plums on the previous day. Medical relief was not applied for until Tuesday afternoon, about five o'clock, when Dr. Speedy immediately visited her, and found her in a state of complete collapse, cold, livid, and pulseless; the vomiting and purging were constant, and the discharges were of rice-water appearance. She had not been, at any stage of the disease, affected with cramps. Her friends having refused to permit her removal to the Cholera Hospital, now open in Church-street, she was supplied from the Union Workhouse with every requisite for her treatment, but died on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at six o'clock, A.M., after about forty-eight hours' illness.

I have also to report that a man named Thomas O'Brien, aged sixty-four years, father of Michael O'Brien, the first patient above mentioned, and living in the same house, 85, Upper Church-street, was attacked this morning at three o'clock, with severe Diarrhœa. He was visited by Dr. Maconchy at eight o'clock, A.M., at which hour he was cold and pulseless, and suffering from constant purging and cramps, but without vomiting. He was immediately removed to the Cholera Hospital in Church-street, where he is now under treatment. I saw this patient in the Hospital, about eleven o'clock, A.M., when he appeared to be in an almost hopeless state of collapse, vomiting having supervened subsequently to his admission into hospital.

Up to eleven o'clock, A.M., this day, the Medical Officers of No. 3 Dispensary had not seen any additional case of Choleraic disease in their District.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HILL, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 138.—REPORT from Dr. HILL, Medical Inspector.

22, *Ely-place, Dublin, October* 21, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to inform you that in compliance with your instructions of the 16th instant, No. 34,980, '54, enclosing a return received from Dr. Ross Maguire, Medical Officer of the Blanchardstown and Castleknock Dispensary District, in the North Dublin Union, of a

case of Cholera stated to have occurred in that District, I have this day made inquiry into the circumstances of the case reported, and also respecting the sanitary state of the District.

The first case of Cholera which has occurred in this District, so far as the Medical Officer has been informed, was that of Francis Bryan, sixty years of age, a gardener employed at Mountjoy Barrack, but residing at Island Bridge, who was attacked on the night of Wednesday, the 11th instant, with vomiting, purging, and cramps. Application for medical relief was not made until nine o'clock the next morning, when Dr. Maguire immediately visited him, and found him in a state of extreme collapse, the purging and vomiting having ceased. Internal and external stimulants were promptly administered, but without success; and he died on Friday, the 13th inst., about ten o'clock, A.M. This patient had been suffering from profuse Diarrhœa for two or three days before the attack of Cholera.

I was informed by Dr. Maguire that two other cases of Cholera had occurred on the night of Wednesday, the 11th instant, in the immediate vicinity of Bryan's house, both of which had terminated fatally. They were not seen by Dr. Maguire, nor was any application made to him for medical relief in their behalf.

Since the above-mentioned, ten cases have occurred in the same locality; of these, five were attacked on the night of the 15th inst., or early on the morning of the 16th; one on the 18th; and four at an early hour this morning. One case also occurred at Porterstown, near Clonsilla, on the 18th instant, making a total of fourteen cases in the District, between the 11th and 21st instant. Of these, two have recovered, eight have died, and four were under treatment at the time of my visit.

The locality which has chiefly suffered, forms part of the village of Island Bridge, and consists of three rows of cottages, ranged one above the other, on the northern bank of the Liffey, and within a few yards of the stream.

The Medical Officer states that his District has been hitherto healthy, and that the diseases prevalent are those which are incident to this season of the year. He also informed me that he had recently made a personal inspection of some of the most populous parts of the District, accompanied by a clergyman, and had found the habitations of the poor, with a few exceptions, in a satisfactory state, as regards cleanliness.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HILL, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

No. 139.—REPORT from Dr. HILL, Medical Inspector.

22, *Ely-place, Dublin, October* 13, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 9th instant, No. 33,937—'54, enclosing a report from Dr. Leech, one of the Medical Officers of the Rathfarnham Dispensary District, in the South Dublin Union, of the occurrence of a case of

Cholera in that District, I have made inquiry into the circumstances of the case, and beg leave to submit to you the following Report.

The first case that occurred in Dr. Leech's District, was that of Michael Butler, aged forty-five years, a labourer, residing in Roundtown, who was seized about three o'clock, A.M., on Sunday, the 8th instant, with violent purging, vomiting, and cramps. The Medical Officer was not sent for until about eight o'clock, A.M., when he immediately attended. He found the patient labouring under the usual symptoms of malignant Cholera, and in a state of collapse. Stimulants were applied externally, and chloroform in considerable doses administered internally, together with pills composed of calomel, opium, and creasote. He was visited by the Medical Officer several times during the day, and up to a late hour exhibited no signs of amendment.

On the next morning, the symptoms began to subside, and reaction set in, followed by the ordinary consecutive fever.

On the 11th instant, when I saw him, he appeared to be going on favourably, though still suffering from considerable irritability of stomach.

This patient had not been affected with premonitory Diarrhœa, nor had he been in communication with any person affected with Cholera; but on entering his house I remarked a very strong and disagreeable odour, which I ascertained proceeded from a small yard immediately behind the house, in which pigs are kept.

In addition to the foregoing case, a man named Patrick Doyle, aged twenty-seven years, living in a house exactly opposite to that of Michael Butler, was attacked with symptoms of Cholera about two o'clock, P.M., on Tuesday, the 10th instant. He was visited by the Medical Officer in about an hour afterwards, at which time the cramps were so violent and general as to resemble tetanic spasms, but the temperature of the body was natural, the colour of the skin unchanged, and the vomiting and purging by no means frequent.

The treatment adopted consisted in the exhibition of chloroform, æther, and other antispasmodics, internally; and the application of stimulants externally. On the next morning, the 11th, he was considerably better, and when I saw him in the afternoon he was nearly convalescent.

This patient had been employed during the previous week in opening and cleansing sewers in the neighbourhood of Roundtown; and had been suffering from Diarrhœa for some hours before the more alarming symptoms set in. His wife informed me that he was a very nervous and timid person, frequently fancying that he had taken whatever complaint might happen to be prevalent; and that on Sunday last, having heard that his opposite neighbour, Butler, had been seized with Cholera, he went over to see him, and was so shocked at the appearance of that patient that he had never been well since.

The Medical Officer states that his portion of the Rathfarnham Dispensary District has been hitherto very healthy, and that he has had, for some time past, very little Diarrhœa under his treatment.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HILL, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

Dundalk Union.

No. 140.—Letter from Dr. Carraher, Medical Officer of Louth Dispensary District.

Louth, October 23, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I herewith annex the particulars of a case of Cholera which occurred in this village on the 11th inst.

Mary Respin, recommended to this Dispensary at four o'clock on the 12th inst., then one day ill. I visited her immediately, and found her in the following state :—cramps; weak voice; pulse only perceptible; hands, arms, legs, and feet cold; nose sharp; breath nearly cold; tongue the same; vomiting and purging severe and frequent; dejections rice-water colour and large; passed no urine from the previous day. She was not from home the past ten days. Her husband is a shoemaker; he goes frequently to Carrickmacross. I understand Cholera is there. She became convalescent on the 16th, and recovered on the 18th instant.

I am sorry for detaining this statement, and hope the Commissioners will pardon the apparent neglect.

I am respectfully yours,

Christopher Carraher.

P.S.—If any case of Cholera occurs in this District, though not attended or visited by me, am I to report thereon?

C. C.

Inishowen Union.

No. 141.—Letter from Dr. Sproule, Medical Officer of Moville Dispensary District.

Moville, October 28, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I have to report the occurrence of two cases of Asiatic Cholera in the Moville Dispensary District.

The first was that of a young man, aged twenty-one years, Patrick Gillen, of Moville, who was in the habit of going weekly to Glasgow, with butter, eggs, &c., and had arrived from Glasgow on the evening before his attack on the 16th inst. He had all the symptoms characteristic of the epidemic, which, owing in a great measure, no doubt, to his previous general good health and temperate habits, yielded to the treatment resorted to, without passing into the stage of collapse.

The second case was that of the man John M'Divitt, of Moville, aged forty, a boatman, who was taken ill early on Tuesday morning last, and died about four o'clock on Wednesday morning. Had been previously in a most wretched state of health, although endeavouring to follow up his calling as a boatman attending the Scotch steamers, which call off Moville on their way to and from Londonderry, and that at uncertain hours. He had, therefore, no constitutional energy to resist the attack, which was exceedingly violent, and resisted every means used to bring about reaction.

These are the only cases that have occurred in my District since the recent breaking out of the epidemic; and you may remark that both those individuals have been more or less connected with Glasgow.

I remain your obedient servant,

J. W. Sproule,

Medical Officer of Moville Dispensary District.

The Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 142.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Moville, November 6, 1854.

Sir,

I have to report, that on visiting Moville to-day, I find the town and Dispensary District perfectly healthy; no case of Cholera having occurred, as far as I can ascertain, except those referred to in the annexed letter of Dr. Sproule. The symptoms described in these instances show them to have been Cholera; but they appear to have been merely sporadic cases, no others having occurred; and the families of the patients, in both cases amounting to five or six individuals, having remained free from either Cholera or Diarrhœa.

With reference to the sanitary state of the District, I beg leave to refer to my report of inspection herewith; and I shall report regarding the condition of the other Dispensary Districts in the Union successively, as I pay my visits of inspection.

There was no traceable communication to any infected source in the above two cases, beyond that stated in the communication of Dr. Sproule; and there is nothing peculiar in the site or circumstances of their dwellings to distinguish them from others of the same class.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Alexander Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

Lisburn Union.

No. 143.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

May 26, 1854.

Sir,

I beg leave to state, that in consequence of the receipt of an extract of a newspaper, forwarded to me by the Commissioners, when I was in Coleraine, announcing that Cholera was rather on the increase in Lisburn, I proceeded this morning to make inquiries on the subject, having reached Belfast from Coleraine, on my way to Lisburn last night. On communicating with the Medical Attendant of the Lisburn Dispensary District, I ascertained the following particulars.

As far as ascertainable, there have been thirteen cases in all, from the outset, and seven deaths from Cholera.

Since the 5th instant, at which date I visited the district, and found it then free from the epidemic, one patient having then died, and another recovered, from Cholera; no further cases occurred until the 16th instant, when two persons were attacked in Quay-street, of whom one died and one was sent to the hospital at the Union Workhouse; another case occurred on the 17th instant, in Bridge-End-hill, in the vicinity of the residence of the boy who, as formerly reported, was the first person attacked in the Lisburn District: this case also proved fatal. On the 24th instant six persons were attacked, (four being members of the same family, in one house in Bridge-street), and of these one died, one is convalescent, and two are still under medical treatment. Two other persons, making up six, were also attacked on the 24th instant, in the part of the town called the Barracks, one of the latter was sent to hospital, and I understand died there.

The nine cases here referred to occurred in the practice of Dr. Musgrave, the Medical Attendant of the Dispensary; and he reports the occurrence of another case, not in his practice, but occurring in the person of a prisoner at the police barrack in Lisburn, who is stated to have died in the Workhouse Hospital, to which she was removed. On inquiry, it did not appear that she came from Belfast or any place where Cholera prevailed.

At the date of my report, there are only two cases remaining in the practice of Dr. Musgrave—all that I can ascertain to exist in the Lisburn Dispensary District—no person having been attacked with the disease since the 24th instant. In all the cases above referred to, it is stated that no premonitory Diarrhœa occurred. They were all promptly attended to by Dr. Musgrave, and received medical treatment.

There are five cases of Diarrhœa at present under Dispensary treatment, and a considerable number have been successfully treated. The disease now presents the Choleraic tendency, but has proved amenable to remedies.

The Committee met specially yesterday; and, as I understand, reported proceedings to the Commissioners.

The person who died on the 17th was a relative of the four persons attacked in Bridge-street, and there might probably have been communication between them, but no communication is traceable in the other cases which occurred in various parts of the town.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Alexander Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

P.S.—The Medical Officer states, that the reason of his not reporting any of the cases mentioned to the Commissioners, was that he understood the instructions on this point, contained in the Circulars of the 28th and 3rd of January last, to refer to the first case only occurring in a District, which first case he had communicated without delay. A. K.

No. 144.—Letter from Dr. Croker, Medical Officer of Hillsborough Dispensary District.

Hillsborough Dispensary District, Lisburn Union, September 26, 1854.

The Medical Attendant reports, for the information of the Commissioners for administering the Poor Law Medical Relief in Ireland, that one death occurred here suddenly on Saturday night last, supposed to have been from Cholera; and since that time, two other members of the same family, and one of another family, have been attacked with Choleraic symptoms.

George Croker, M.D.

No. 145.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

The Maze, Lisburn, October 3, 1854.

Sir,

I have the honour to report, that I yesterday visited the Hillsborough Dispensary District, with reference to its general sanitary condition and the cases of Cholera reported to have occurred therein.

The first of these cases appeared on the 23rd ultimo, in the person of a child named Williamson, residing in the town of Hillsborough, without any traceable communication with an infected source. She died in a few hours, the reported symptoms being vomiting, purging, and cramps. Dr. Croker saw her after death, and he is satisfied the case was one of malignant Cholera. The remainder of the family, in all four persons, were immediately removed to another airy house, and all their bedding was burned, and their apartments limewashed and purified with disinfectants. On the 25th ultimo, however, a brother of the deceased was attacked with unmistakable symptoms of Cholera, and died of consecutive congestion in four days afterwards.

The father of these children was seized with symptoms of the same disease on the 25th ultimo, and died on the 30th: his occupation was that of a labourer. The mother of the children, and her remaining daughter, continue in good health.

A child named M'Kee was taken ill on the 25th ultimo, and died the same day; and on calling on the Medical Practitioner who attended this case, there appears no reason to doubt that the disease was malignant Cholera.

These are all the cases referred to in Dr. Croker's communication, returned herewith; and I cannot ascertain that any other instance of Cholera has been observed in the Hillsborough District, with the exception of the case of a female, resident in Lisburn, who came into the bounds of the Hillsborough District actually labouring under the disease, which proved fatal. This case occurred so far back as the 6th ultimo, but it was not seen by Dr. Croker.

It will be seen, therefore, that four cases in all have occurred in Hillsborough; the last attack having taken place on the 25th ultimo; and as the District has been free from the disease for a week, and as no unusual Diarrhœa is prevalent, the Committee of the Dispen-

sary are of opinion, in which I concur, that it would be premature to extend the Cholera Order to this part of the Lisburn Union at present.

I omitted to state, that two other families resided in the house where the first Williamson died, and where they still continue, but they have remained healthy. I visited the place, which appears to be free from any nuisance, and in a sufficiently airy situation.

With reference to the general sanitary condition of the District, it is reported to be satisfactory, with few exceptions; but some houses in the townland of Clogher are stated to require attention, as fever has prevailed there; and there are some foul cesspools requiring to be cleaned out or filled up.

Much attention has been devoted to the cleansing of Hillsborough, the only town in the district, and various nuisances have been removed. Cesspools, where necessary, have been filled up, and lime-washing, both internally and on the externs of the houses, extensively practised. A large open drain, the depository of all the sewerage of the town, which at times was very offensive, has been thoroughly culverted through its entire course, at the expense of the Marquis of Downshire, who, it is said, expended between £200 and £300 on this very useful work.

I visited the houses where the Cholera had appeared, and various other parts of the town of Hillsborough, in company with Dr. Croker; and as far as my observation extended, it appeared free from nuisances of any description, and exhibited a very gratifying state of cleanliness.

I drew the attention of the Committee, to the necessity for continued watchfulness of the sanitary state of the rural parts of the district; and reminded the Medical Officer to report to the Commissioners, without delay, if any further cases of Cholera should occur.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,
Alexander Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

Naas Union.

No. 146.—Report from Dr. Hill, Medical Inspector.

73, Upper Leeson-street, Dublin,
January 15, 1855.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 43,585, 1854, of the 28th ultimo, enclosing a communication from Dr. Carter, Acting Medical Officer of the Kilcullen Dispensary District, in Naas Union, in which he reports the occurrence of some cases of Cholera in that District, and to inform you that, in pursuance of your instructions, I made inquiry, on the 10th instant, respecting those cases, and also as to the sanitary state of the District generally.

The particulars of the following cases were furnished to me by Dr. Carter, who has been in the discharge of the duties of the District for the last three or four weeks, during the illness of Dr. Falkiner, the Medical Officer.

The first case of Cholera that occurred in the District was that of Thomas Buckley, aged twenty-five years, a baker, residing in the lower part of the town of Kilcullen, who died on the morning of the 20th ultimo, after an illness of three or four hours' duration. The attendance of the Medical Officer was not sought for during this man's illness; and the first intimation that Dr. Carter received of it was an application to him, from the police, to hold an inquest on the body, in his capacity as coroner. The evidence given at the inquest showed that the patient had been seized, late at night, on the 19th ultimo, with violent cramps in the extremities, followed by vomiting and purging, and that he died at three o'clock, A.M., on the 20th ultimo. He is stated to have been a person of temperate habits; and having been employed in driving a bread-cart through the neighbouring country only, is not believed to have visited any locality where Cholera was prevalent, or to have been in communication with any infected person.

Anne Gibson, an elderly woman, residing in Kilcullen, was seized, on the evening of the 24th ultimo, with cramps in the legs, followed by profuse purging and vomiting. She died about eight o'clock, A.M., on the following day, and, as no application had been made for medical relief, an inquest was held on the body, when the foregoing particulars were elicited. Dr. Carter states, that this woman had returned from Dublin to Kilcullen about three or four days before her attack, and that her illness was attributed by her friends to her having eaten, on the day before, a hearty dinner of meat, to which she was unaccustomed.

Anne James, aged about forty years, living in a very dirty outhouse, in a yard at the back of the main street of Kilcullen, was attacked, on the morning of the 25th ultimo, with purging, vomiting, and cramps. She had not been affected with premonitory Diarrhœa, but had been in Dublin about a week previously. When seen by Dr. Carter, at eleven o'clock, A.M., she was in a state of complete collapse, and died soon after his visit, having been ill about five hours. The treatment adopted consisted in the application of mustard and turpentine to various parts of the surface of the body, and the administration of fifteen grains of calomel, followed by a draught containing Jeremy's Solution of Opium.

Anne Gibson, junior, aged six years, granddaughter of, and living in the same house with, Anne Gibson (No. 2), above mentioned, was taken ill on the 25th ultimo—the day on which her grandmother was buried—with purging, vomiting, and cramps. She was seen shortly afterwards by Dr. Carter, who prescribed for her external stimulants, and a powder containing one grain of calomel and three grains of chalk-with-opium, to be taken every third hour, with a strong infusion of green tea for drink. On the next day she was convalescent.

Thomas Gibson, aged four years, brother of the last-mentioned patient, was also attacked on the 25th ultimo. He was subjected to similar treatment, and was convalescent on the next day.

Sarah Gibson, aged two years, another member of the same family, was taken ill about the same time as her brother and sister. She was given two grains of hydrarg. c. creta every second hour, with

infusion of green tea. On the following day the symptoms had subsided, but she still continues very weak.

Mary Dunne, aged thirty years, living in a comfortable house in the upper part of Kilcullen, was attacked, about nine o'clock, A.M., on the 26th ultimo, with profuse purging and vomiting, unaccompanied with cramps. She was visited about an hour afterwards by Dr. Carter, and, under the use of external stimulants, and hydrarg. c. creta, in doses of three grains, administered every third hour, towards evening the symptoms subsided. She then took, by Dr. Carter's direction, a draught containing castor oil and spirit of turpentine (of each half an ounce), and on the following day was convalescent. Anne James (No. 3), above mentioned, lived in the yard at the back of this patient's house.

Anne Russell, aged six years, living in the house where Thomas Buckley (No. 1) lodged, was seized, about noon, on the 26th ultimo, with purging, vomiting, and cramps. She was visited almost immediately afterwards by the Medical Officer, and was convalescent on the next day. Her treatment consisted in the external application of stimulants, and the internal administration of an alkaline mixture.

Mary Gannon, aged ten years, living in the same room as Anne Russell, the last mentioned patient, was also attacked on the 26th ultimo, and about the same hour. She was submitted to precisely similar treatment, and has recovered; but her convalescence is stated to have been tedious. She was not, however, affected with consecutive fever.

James Foley, aged twenty-four years, also living in the house in which Thomas Buckley (No. 1) died, was, without previous Diarrhœa, seized, about two o'clock, A.M., on the 27th ultimo, with violent cramps in the legs and arms, followed by purging and vomiting. About seven o'clock on the same morning he was visited by Dr. Carter, who found him in a state of complete collapse. Frictions and external stimulants were immediately applied; and small doses of calomel and opium, with saline mixture, in effervescence, administered at short intervals. Reaction could not be induced, and he died at three o'clock, P.M., on the same day, the secretion of urine having been totally suppressed during the period of his illness. An inquest was held on the body of this patient.

Thomas Bradley, aged twenty-four years, a labourer, living in the immediate neighbourhood of the house in which Thomas Buckley (No. 1) had resided, was, without any premonitory symptom, attacked, at four o'clock, A.M., on the 27th ultimo, with profuse Diarrhœa, followed by vomiting, and cramps in the lower extremities. He had attended Buckley's wake a few evenings previously. He was visited by Dr. Carter at seven o'clock, A.M., when hot fomentations of turpentine were applied, and a powder, containing a scruple of calomel, with five grains of Dover's Powder, administered. The symptoms having soon afterwards subsided, he fell asleep, and hopes were entertained of his recovery; but a relapse took place about noon, produced, as Dr. Carter believes, by the injudicious administration of whiskey, and he died at three o'clock, P.M., on the same day. An inquest was held on the body of this patient also.

Mary Hanraghan, aged forty-six years, the wife of an apothecary, residing in Kilcullen, and reported to have been a person of intemperate habits, was seized with symptoms of Cholera during the night of the 27th ultimo. She remained under the treatment of her husband—the treatment consisting in the frequent exhibition of brandy, in full doses—until the evening of the next day, when the state of collapse having become alarming, Dr. Carter was called in to attend her. In addition to turpentine fomentations, he prescribed for her small doses of turpentine, to be taken internally, with calomel, in doses of three grains, frequently repeated, to be followed by effervescing saline mixture, with tincture of opium. She died at four o'clock, A.M., on the 29th ultimo. This patient had not been in communication with any of the previous cases, but had been affected with Diarrhœa for two days before the supervention of the other symptoms.

Mary Malone, aged six years, living in a stable attached to the house in which Thomas Buckley (No. 1) died, was seized, on the evening of the 27th ultimo, with violent cramps in the extremities, followed by other symptoms of Cholera. The Medical Officer visited her on the same evening, and prescribed for her two grains of calomel and two of Dover's Powder, to be given every second hour; and as there was no person to attend upon her—her mother being, it is stated, a lunatic—he applied a blister to the region of the stomach: on the next day she was convalescent.

Bridget M'Donald, aged nineteen, a washerwoman, living in the upper part of the town of Kilcullen, was taken ill at ten o'clock, P.M., on the 28th December, with the ordinary symptoms of Cholera, and was visited almost immediately afterwards by the Medical Officer. Treatment:—External stimulants, and a scruple dose of calomel, followed by astringents, combined with alkalies and aromatics. She was convalescent on the next day. This patient had washed the clothes in which Anne James (No. 3), above mentioned, had died.

Michael Hanraghan, aged forty years, an apothecary, living in Kilcullen, and husband of Mary Hanraghan (No. 12), above mentioned, was seized, on the evening of the 29th ultimo, shortly after his wife's death, with the usual symptoms of Cholera. When visited by Dr. Carter, on that night, he was in a state of collapse—cold, blue, and pulseless. Turpentine fomentations and other external stimulants were immediately applied, and a scruple dose of calomel administered, followed by one-grain doses of the same medicine taken every hour with brandy and water. In the course of a few hours reaction set in, followed by mild consecutive fever, from which he has recovered.

Margaret Tobin, aged forty, a dealer in bones and rags, living in the upper part of the village of Kilcullen, was seized with cramps, purging, and vomiting, about two o'clock, A.M., on the 31st ultimo. When seen by the Medical Officer, about six o'clock, A.M., she was in a state of complete collapse. External stimulants, with calomel, in doses of three grains, repeated every second hour, were employed; but she died on the same day at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Sarah Tobin, aged two years, daughter of the last-mentioned

patient, was seized with similar symptoms, on the same day, and about the same hour. When seen by Dr. Carter, at six o'clock, A.M., on the occasion of his visiting her mother, she was moribund, and died about an hour afterwards.

Thomas Tobin, aged eight years, brother of Sarah Tobin, was attacked with violent cramps, followed by purging and vomiting, on the 31st ultimo, shortly before Dr. Carter's visit to his mother, Margaret Tobin, at six o'clock. He was immediately ordered saline effervescing mixture, which checked the symptoms; but he subsequently became deeply jaundiced, and is still under treatment for this affection.

Mary Bradley, aged twenty years, sister of Thomas Bradley (No. 11), and living in the same house, was taken ill, about noon, on the 31st ultimo. She was immediately placed under medical treatment, consisting in the application of turpentine fomentations, and the internal exhibition of turpentine, in drachm doses, repeated every hour. This treatment was persisted in for eight hours, when the symptoms yielded, and she was convalescent on the next day. This patient had attended the wake of Thomas Buckley, whose case is first described.

Patrick Bradley, aged twenty-two, brother of Mary Bradley, and living in the same house, was also present at Thomas Buckley's wake. He was seized with purging and vomiting, and pains in his legs, not amounting to cramps, about noon, on the 31st ultimo. Aromatic astringent mixture was immediately administered, followed by saline mixture, and brandy, in small quantities; and in a few hours the symptoms had disappeared. This patient is subject to epileptic fits, and had been suffering from Diarrhœa for two days before his attack.

Martin Dillon, aged six years, living in Thomas Buckley's (No. 1) house, was taken ill, on the 31st ultimo, with symptoms of Cholera. The cramps are stated to have been remarkably severe. He was attended by Dr. Carter about two hours after the commencement of his illness; and under the use of external stimulants, with small doses of calomel and Dover's Powder, given internally, he was convalescent on the next day.

The foregoing are all the cases that were described to me by Dr. Carter as having occurred in the District; but on reference to his communication, No. 44,047, of the 29th ultimo, I find four additional cases reported, viz.:—those of Thomas Byrne, recovered; Eliza Gannon, dead; Sarah Gannon and James Russell, under treatment, but in a hopeless condition. And in his communication, without date, No. 44, 1855, he mentions a fifth case, not included in my list—that of Anne Dunlavin—the result of which is not stated.

Thus it would appear, that between the 19th and 31st ultimo, twenty-six persons have been attacked with Choleraic disease in the town of Kilcullen, of whom nine have died, thirteen have recovered, and one remains under treatment for consecutive jaundice; the result of the remaining three cases is not stated. Up to the period of my visit, on the 10th instant, no case had occurred in the District subsequently to the 31st ultimo; and Dr. Carter informed me that Diarrhœa had not been by any means prevalent among the poor.

I accompanied Dr. Carter to the various localities in which the disease has appeared, and observed the inhabitants busily engaged in limewashing the interior of their houses, and removing nuisances of various kinds. He pointed out to me the sewer which has been the subject of his correspondence; and it certainly appears to be in a condition requiring immediate attention.

I was also informed by Dr. Carter, that Mr. Latouche has appointed a "Provisional Committee," consisting chiefly of shopkeepers, in the town of Kilcullen, who have been very active in carrying into effect the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts. This Committee, who appear to have no connexion with the Dispensary Committee, on the 5th instant took a house in Kilcullen, having provided the inmates with another residence, and were proceeding to fit it up for the reception of Cholera patients when the landlord interposed, and it was surrendered to him on the 9th instant.

I also ascertained that a fund, amounting to nearly £40, has been raised, by voluntary subscriptions, in the town and neighbourhood of Kilcullen, with which rugs, straw, blankets, and various articles of food and nourishment have been purchased by order of the "Provisional Committee," and distributed to the poor.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HILL, *Medical Inspector.*

The Poor Law Commissioners.

NAVAN UNION.

No. 147.—REPORT from Dr. HILL, Medical Inspector.

22, *Ely-place, Dublin, October* 12, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to inform you that in compliance with your instructions of the 27th ultimo, No. 32,245, 1854, enclosing a communication received from Dr. Nicholls, Medical Officer of the Navan Dispensary District, relative to a case of Cholera stated to have occurred in that District, I proceeded to Navan on the 6th instant, and made inquiry into the circumstances of the case reported, and as to the general sanitary condition of the Dispensary District.

It appears that a woman named Biddy Martin, aged twenty-eight years, and residing in the outskirts of the town of Navan, was attacked with vomiting about three o'clock, A.M., on Monday, the 25th ult., followed by profuse Diarrhœa. She was visited at twelve o'clock the same day by the Medical Officer, who found her vomiting and purging a colourless fluid, resembling rice-water in appearance, and suffering severely from cramps in the abdomen and extremities. The surface of the body was cold, the hands and arms blue and shrivelled, the countenance sunken, and the pulse extremely weak. The secretion of urine was not suppressed.

External stimulants were immediately applied; and a scruple of calomel, with a few drops of laudanum, in cold water, administered internally. This treatment succeeded in arresting the vomiting, and was followed by the exhibition of calomel, in five-grain doses, every half-hour, for several hours. Towards evening, reaction set in, the

purging and cramps gradually subsided, and on the next day the patient was convalescent.

Biddy Martin informed me that she had not been in communication with any locality or person affected with Cholera, but that her husband had returned from Dublin two days' before her illness. She also stated, that on the night preceding her seizure, she had gone to bed in apparently perfect health; having taken, for her supper, some broth, made of mutton, which she believed was not very good.

Since the above, no similar case had occurred in the District up to the date of my visit; but Dr. Nicolls informed me that three weeks previously he had attended, in his private practice, a case presenting precisely the same symptoms, which had recovered. He also reported that Diarrhœa was prevalent in the District.

The Guardians have recently taken active measures for the removal of nuisances, and for cleansing the dwellings of the poor in the town of Navan. I ascertained from the Clerk of the Union, that several persons have been lately summoned before the magistrates by the Relieving Officer, for retaining nuisances on their premises after due notice; and that thirty barrels of lime, for whitewashing, have been distributed to the poor during the last three weeks.

I have the honour, to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

John Hill, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 148.—Letter from Dr. Nicolls, Medical Officer of Navan Dispensary District.

Knockboyne, Navan, November 7, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I have to inform you, in reference to the last case of Cholera which I reported to have occurred in my District, that the friends of deceased held a wake for two days and nights, at which all the neighbours attended. Since then, sixteen or eighteen days, not one of the parties have been unwell, with the exception of one of the brothers, and the clergyman who attended him, who have had severe attacks of Diarrhœa.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

P. J. Nicolls,

Medical Officer, Navan Dispensary.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

Newtownards Union.

No. 149.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Belfast, October 26, 1854.

Sir,

I beg leave to report, that I again visited Newtownards Dispensary District, with reference to the re-appearance of Cholera there. The Medical Officer will have reported regarding the daily

number of cases, all of which, except two, have occurred in the same part of the town. The Committee appear to take all measures in their power which appear necessary under the circumstances. The usual printed notices have been circulated, a Medical Assistant to the Dispensary Medical Attendant has been employed, the Dispensary is kept open night and day, a scavenger has been engaged to cleanse the streets thoroughly, and a person to limewash the houses, where necessary. The report received by me to-day shows a diminished number of cases; but if the epidemic should extend, I should suggest that the Committee be requested to consider the propriety of taking means to obtain the services of a medical "house to house" visitor.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ALEXANDER KNOX, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

RATHDOWN UNION.

No. 150.—REPORT from Dr. HILL, Medical Inspector.

73, Upper Leeson-street, Dublin,
November 10, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter, No. 36,884, 1854, of the 31st ultimo, I yesterday made inquiry into the circumstances of three cases of Cholera, reported by Dr. Hasler, as having occurred in the Killiney District of the Rathdown Union, and beg leave to forward to you the following particulars:—

The first case that occurred in the District was that of James Hogan, aged thirty-seven years, a labourer, living at Leopardstown. On the 25th ultimo, about nine o'clock, A.M., he was brought on a car to the residence of the Medical Officer, and stated that three hours previously he had been attacked with vomiting and purging, and that he had been seized with violent cramps while on the road. The Medical Officer states that his pulse was extremely weak, and that he had all the appearance of a person labouring under Cholera. A draught, containing Battley's sedative, in camphor mixture, was immediately administered, and he was sent home, with directions to repeat the draught every hour, and to apply a mustard poultice over the surface of the abdomen. In the evening the symptoms had subsided, and on the next day he was convalescent. This patient had not been affected with premonitory Diarrhœa, nor could his illness be traced to communication with any infected person or locality.

The next case that fell under the notice of the Medical Officer was Bryan Donegan, aged twenty-one years, a railway labourer, living on Dalkey-hill, who was seized with symptoms of Cholera at eleven o'clock, A.M., on the 27th ultimo. He had been suffering from Diarrhœa for four or five days previously, without having made application for medical relief; and though seriously ill from eleven o'clock, A.M., did not send for the Medical Officer until five o'clock in the afternoon. When visited at half-past five, he was in

a state of complete collapse. External stimulants were immediately applied, and Battley's sedative, with compound spirit of lavender, in camphor mixture, administered internally every half-hour, but without any beneficial effect; and he died at two o'clock, A.M., on the following morning. This patient was of temperate habits, and had not been out of the District, or in communication with any person from an infected locality. The cottage in which he lived is stated to be clean and healthily situated, but was crowded with inmates; and in the room where the patient was lying, an apartment about ten feet square, seven adult labourers were in the habit of sleeping every night.

The last of the three cases referred to in Dr. Hasler's report was that of Ally M'Donnell, aged forty-four years, living on Killiney-hill. Her cottage is stated to be extremely clean, and she had not been exposed to infection in any manner. She was attacked with purging, vomiting, and cramps, at six o'clock, P.M, on the 29th ult., without premonitory Diarrhœa, and was visited by the Medical Officer in less than an hour afterwards. External stimulants and Battley's sedative were administered, as in the preceding cases, followed, in this instance, by three scruple-doses of calomel, one of which, combined with half a grain of opium, was taken at intervals of three hours. By this treatment the symptoms were arrested, and on the following morning she was convalescent.

Since Dr. Hasler's report of the 3rd instant, the following cases have occurred in the District:—

Catherine Byrne, aged thirty years, a labourer's wife, living in Dalkey-terrace, Dalkey, was attacked at five o'clock, A.M., on the 5th inst., with symptoms of Cholera, without having suffered from premonitory Diarrhœa. Medical aid was not sought for until late in the afternoon; and when the Medical Officer visited her at five o'clock P.M., she was moribund. She lived but a few minutes after his arrival. Her illness could not be traced to communication with any infected person or locality.

Isabella Nolan, aged forty-five years, a servant living in the Dalkey Dispensary, was seized with vomiting, purging, and cramps, at an early hour on the morning of the 6th inst.: when seen by the Medical Officer, at eleven o'clock, A.M., she was still labouring under these symptoms, but her pulse was good, and the surface of the body warm. The application of mustard poultices, and the internal administration of Battley's sedative, in the manner above described, checked the further progress of the disease, and on the following day she was convalescent.

Michael Byrne, aged three months, son of Catherine Byrne, above mentioned (No. 4), is stated to have died of vomiting and purging at seven o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst., after a few hours' illness. No application was made for medical relief in his behalf.

Catherine Kane, aged forty-two years, living in Dalkey-terrace, was taken ill at eleven o'clock, P.M., on Wednesday the 8th inst., with vomiting, purging, and cramps, having been suffering from Diarrhœa for two days previously. This woman occupied a room in the cottage of Catherine Byrne (No. 4), and had assisted in rubbing and otherwise attending upon that patient for several hours on

the previous Sunday. She was visited by the Medical Officer at half-past four o'clock, A.M., on the 9th inst., and found labouring under the characteristic symptoms of malignant Cholera. He states, that she was deserted by all her acquaintance, without any person whatever to carry into effect his directions for her treatment, and destitute of the means of procuring even a fire to warm the applications that were requisite. Under these circumstances he gave her a draught of Battley's sedative, in camphor mixture, and sent for the Relieving Officer, by whose directions she was conveyed to the Union Fever Hospital. I was informed by the Medical Officer, as well as by the Rev. Mr. M'Cabe, Roman Catholic clergyman of Dalkey, that owing to the impossibility of procuring any better mode of conveyance, she was removed on an ass's cart, her only covering being the priest's cloak, which he threw over her himself; and they suggested that the Guardians should be requested to provide either a Cholera Hospital in Dalkey, or a covered vehicle for the removal of patients to the Workhouse.

The man who drove the ass was Patrick Byrne, husband of Catherine Byrne, and father of Michael Byrne, whose cases are described above. He had been suffering from Diarrhœa for two days, without application for medical aid, and only made his condition known to the Medical Officer just as he was leaving Dalkey, about six o'clock, A.M., on the 9th inst. Dr. Hasler gave him an astringent draught, and he proceeded on his errand; but before reaching the Workhouse was attacked with vomiting and cramps, and he and the woman under his charge were admitted at the same time into the Union Fever Hospital.

William Luff, aged fourteen years, living in a cottage on the Sorrento-road, Dalkey, in the immediate vicinity of Dalkey-terrace, was attacked at six o'clock, A.M., on the 8th inst., with vomiting, followed by purging and cramps. He had not been in any of the houses where the previous cases had occurred, nor, it is stated, in communication with any of their inhabitants. No application was made for medical relief until six o'clock, A.M., on the 9th inst., when he was immediately visited by Dr. Hasler, who found him in a state of collapse, and labouring under the usual symptoms of Cholera. The same line of treatment was adopted in his case as had been employed in the former cases, and at two o'clock, P.M., yesterday, when I saw him, there appeared to be some probability of his recovery.

Bridget Quin, aged seventy years, living in the next cottage to the Byrnes, in Dalkey-terrace, was seized with symptoms of Cholera at seven o'clock, A.M., on the 8th inst., and died at eight o'clock, A.M., on the next day. She was not seen by Dr. Hasler, having been attended, it is stated, by a medical practitioner resident in Dalkey.

Catherine Healy, aged forty years, wife of a railway policeman, living in Dalkey-terrace, next door but one to Byrne's cottage, was taken ill at six o'clock, A.M., on the 9th inst., with vomiting and cramps, having been suffering from Diarrhœa for two days previously. She was visited by the Medical Officer at twelve o'clock, noon, at which hour the symptoms of Cholera were well marked.

The treatment adopted was the same as in the other cases; and when I saw her at two o'clock, P.M., yesterday, there appeared to be no prospect of her recovery.

Michael Healy, aged twelve years, son of the last mentioned patient, was attacked with violent vomiting and purging, unaccompanied by cramps, at ten o'clock, A.M., on the 9th inst. He had been affected with premonitory Diarrhœa for twenty-four hours previously, without medical advice having been applied for. He was seen and prescribed for about twelve o'clock, noon—when the Medical Officer visited Catherine Healy, his mother—the treatment being, with slight variation, of a similar description. At the period of my visit, the symptoms appeared to have been checked.

The total number of cases that have occurred in the District, from the 25th ult. to the 9th inst., amounts to twelve. Of these, four have died, three have recovered, two have been removed to hospital, and three were under treatment at the date of my visit.

The Medical Officer reports that Diarrhœa is prevalent in the District—six cases having been under treatment on the last Dispensary day; and the details of the cases of Cholera above described render it probable that many others exist, of which the Medical Officer has received no intimation.

The provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts appear to have been efficiently enforced in the District, through the agency of the Relieving Officer and Constabulary; and the houses in which the cases of Cholera occurred, have been, or are in course of being, purified and whitewashed.

The cottages in Dalkey-terrace, where the disease has appeared with such severity, are of a good class, with back yards attached; and I ascertained, by personal inspection, that the rooms, with the exception of Byrne's, which, being empty and locked up, was inaccessible, are tolerably clean and comfortable. The drainage in this neighbourhood is, however, defective, each house having in the front court-yard a large opening leading into a common sewer, which appears to be the general receptacle for every description of house refuse.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant.

JOHN HILL, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 151.—REPORT from Dr. HILL, Medical Inspector.

73, *Upper Leeson-street, Dublin,*
January 16, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to inform you that, in compliance with the instructions contained in your letter, No. 43,422, 1854, of the 23rd ultimo, enclosing communications received from the Medical Officer of the Delgany Dispensary District, in the Rathdown Union, respecting the occurrence of three cases of Cholera therein, I made inquiry, on the 11th instant, with reference to those cases, and also as to the sanitary condition of the District generally.

The following are the particulars of the cases alluded to, as stated to me by Dr. Browne, the Medical Officer.

The first appearance of Cholera in the District was in the person of Mrs. Byrne, aged fifty years, who kept a public house at Kilmacanogue. It is stated that she was in comfortable circumstances, and that her premises were remarkably clean, and free from any local peculiarities calculated to prove injurious to health. At an early hour on the morning of the 18th ultimo she was attacked with symptoms of Cholera, and was, in the first instance, attended by a medical practitioner residing in Bray. She was not seen by Dr. Browne until about one o'clock, P.M., at which hour she was in a state of collapse, perfectly livid, and suffering from purging, vomiting, and cramps. The discharges from the stomach and bowels were of the characteristic rice-water appearance. The treatment adopted, in consultation, consisted in the employment of external stimulants, with enemata of tannic acid, and the administration of pills of calomel and tannic acid, draughts of hydrochloric æther and hydrocyanic acid, and a mixture containing sulphate of quina and dilute sulphuric acid. On the 19th there was a slight appearance of reaction, but no permanent improvement took place, and she died on the 20th ultimo, the secretion of urine having been totally suppressed from the commencement of her illness. This patient had not been affected with premonitory Diarrhœa, nor had she recently been from home, though some members of her family had occasionally visited the neighbouring districts.

Mary Synnott, aged sixty years, living at Kilmacanogue, exactly opposite to Mrs. Byrne's house, was taken ill during the night of the 19th, or early on the morning of the 20th ultimo. At eight o'clock, A.M., when she was visited by the Medical Officer, the symptoms of Cholera were well marked. Being very destitute, and without any person to attend upon her, she was removed, between nine and ten o'clock, A.M., by the Relieving Officer, to the Rathdown Union Hospital, where, it is stated, she died at three o'clock, A.M., on the following day. Previously to her removal she took, by direction of the Medical Officer, several creasote draughts, and a mixture containing acetate of lead and Dover's Powder, which had the effect of controlling, for a time, the purging and vomiting.

Peter Coleman, aged forty years, a servant of Mrs. Byrne, above mentioned, and living in the same house, was seized, on the morning of the 20th ultimo, with purging, vomiting, and cramps. He had been suffering from Diarrhœa during the whole of the preceding day, but had not applied for medical relief. When visited by the Medical Officer, between seven and eight o'clock, A.M., he presented all the ordinary symptoms of malignant Cholera, with the exception of suppression of urine. Creasote draughts, and a mixture containing acetate of lead and Dover's Powder were administered, and external stimulants freely applied. Under this treatment the symptoms gradually subsided, but he was not convalescent until the 24th ultimo.

No other case of actual Cholera had occurred in the District up to the period of my visit, on the 11th instant; but during the previous fortnight ten cases of Diarrhœa had been attended by the

Medical Officer, eight of them having been accompanied with bilious vomiting and slight abdominal cramps. They have all recovered. The Medical Officer informed me that the Committee have taken all necessary sanitary precautions, by enforcing the removal of nuisances, limewashing the interior of cabins, &c.; and that the habitations of the poor are at present in a satisfactory state of cleanliness.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

John Hill, *Medical Inspector.*

The Poor Law Commissioners.

Roscrea Union.

No. 152.—Letter from Dr. M'Arthur, Medical Officer of Shinrone Dispensary District.

Shinrone, October 10, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to inform you, that on Sunday morning, the 8th instant, at nine o'clock, near Milltown Bridge, within one mile of Shinrone, Con Moone was suddenly attacked with Diarrhœa, which in about three hours ran into decided Asiatic Cholera, of which he died on Monday, the 9th instant, at one o'clock, P.M., having never rallied for a moment from the collapse in which I found him, on going immediately after being sent for, a few minutes after two o'clock on Sunday evening.

I have also to report that his wife, Mary Moone, aged forty-five, was attacked with Asiatic Cholera (after Diarrhœa neglected for twelve hours), at ten, A.M., yesterday morning, the 9th instant, which rapidly ran into collapse, and that she died at half-past ten last night.

I have further to state, that a woman, named Sally Clavan, who had been for some hours on Sunday in Moone's house, while in chapel this morning, at nine o'clock, was observed by the officiating clergyman, the Rev. Mr. O'Leary, to be ill. He had her taken into the vestry-room, or sacristy, and came for me at once. She had purging six or eight hours, some vomiting, and slight cramps in the great toe, extending upwards towards the leg. A dose or two of acetate of lead were given, and some stimulants, after which she left the chapel much relieved.

This outbreak has taken place most unexpectedly, so far removed from any place in which Cholera is known to exist in Ireland, and in a locality which has been for many months in a healthy condition, and free from almost any sign of Diarrhœa.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient humble servant,

Andrew M'Arthur,

Medical Attendant, Shinrone Dispensary.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 153.—Report from Dr. Purcell, Medical Inspector.

Carrick-on-Suir, October 14, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, No. 34,274—'54, together with a communication from the Medical Officer of the Shinrone Dispensary District, of Roscrea Union, reporting the occurrence of Cholera in that District, and requesting me to inquire and report to you the particulars of the cases, and to what extent the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts have been put into operation in the District.

In reply I have to inform you that Con Moone, a labourer, about forty-eight years of age, occasionally intemperate, resident in the townland of Coolnacon, in the Shinrone Dispensary District, retired to bed in good health, on the night of Saturday, the 7th instant, and on Sunday morning, about 8, A.M., was suddenly seized with painless and profuse Diarrhœa. He was visited by Dr. M'Arthur, the Medical Officer of the Dispensary District, about two o'clock, P.M., the same day. He was then in the collapsed stage of Asiatic Cholera, and died at about one o'clock, P.M., the next day.

Mary Moone, wife to the deceased, also about forty-eight years of age, was attacked with painless Diarrhœa early on the morning of the day her husband died (the 9th instant). She made no complaint to Dr. M'Arthur, until he noticed her while in attendance on her husband. She sunk rapidly into collapse, and died early the following day (the 10th).

Their diet during the previous week, as I was informed, consisted of Odessa flour made into bread, and Indian meal stirabout. The week before that, they had been eating unsound beef, which the deceased man procured from a butcher named Connors, residing in Shinrone. I was also informed that the cow had been several days sick, and was dying when the butcher bought her.

The third case alluded to is Sally Clavan, aged thirty-five; was in attendance on the deceased man, Moone. She remained with him until he died; but when she saw deceased's wife ill, she became frightened, and left the house; immediately after which she got ill with vomiting, followed by liquid purging. While at Mass on Tuesday, the 10th instant, she was observed by the officiating clergyman, who had her promptly attended by Dr. M'Arthur, who treated her, and when I saw her she was convalescent.

The deceased man's family consisted of himself, wife (also deceased), one daughter, about twelve years of age, and two nieces. Mr. Armstrong, the Relieving Officer, took the daughter to his house, where I saw her quite well; and an aunt took the two nieces to Birr. None of the parties had been from home, or exposed to any person suffering from Cholera. I was also informed that the deceased man had not drank any spirituous liquor for three weeks previous to his illness.

On my way to Shinrone I went into the next house to where the deceased persons resided, and found the owner, Kirwan Dolan, a labourer, about sixty years of age, suffering from painless Diarrhœa,

with weak pulse, and considerable depression of the powers of life. The Relieving Officer had been previously to see him, and had sent for the Medical Officer, who arrived while I was in the house. The man stated that he had the Diarrhœa for two days, but that it did not prevent him from working until that morning (yesterday, the 13th instant). He was a constant visitor at Moone's house during his illness; and I have no doubt but that I found him in the incipient stage of Cholera.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

JOHN F. PURCELL, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 154.—LETTER from Dr. M'ARTHUR, Medical Officer of Shinrone Dispensary District.

Shinrone, October 15, 1854.

SIR,

I have the honour to send you herewith, for the information of the Poor Law Commissioners, three days' report (Form A), which I should have sent each day, but from the pressure of work.

I sent you, on the 13th, a report of the case of Keeran Magrath, written several hours after Dr. Purcell had seen him with me, and that we had agreed to call the case one of Choleraic Diarrhœa, a name which I have still continued in the report enclosed; but I have since very strong reasons for believing it to be a case of pure Cholera, one of which alone I shall trouble you with, namely, that from the hour of ten o'clock on Thursday night until half-past two, P.M., to-day, he never passed one drop of urine; and although the purging ceased, the vomiting continued excessive until that hour.

I saw him at half-past five this evening, and have now some hopes of his recovery, although he has been in a most precarious state since mid-day on Friday.

No case of Diarrhœa at the Dispensary of Shinrone and Moneygall on Friday and Saturday.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ANDREW M'ARTHUR.

W. Stanley, Esq., &c.

Antrim Union.

No. 155.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Belfast, April 29, 1854.

Sir,

I have to report that I this day visited Antrim, with reference to the existence of Cholera in the Antrim Dispensary District, and on careful inquiry, ascertained the following facts from the Medical Attendant of the Dispensary.

Richard Perry, (aged forty-five,) the patient referred to in his communication to the Commissioners of the 24th instant, died in about thirty-six hours from being attacked with illness, the symptoms present being rice-water purging and vomiting, collapse, dark suffusion of skin, cramps, suppression of urine, and imperceptible pulse. No communication could be traced with any infected person or place, nor was any supposed to have taken place by Dr. Nixon, who had previous opportunities of becoming acquainted with epidemic malignant Cholera, and who has no doubt as to the case being a true specimen of that disease. The patient was not in destitute circumstances. There are three other individuals in the same family, but none of them have been since attacked by the disease. His residence was clean, but closely abutted on a river, which carries away the refuse matter of a paper and bleaching mill.

The following additional cases have occurred since that of Perry.

Bella Maitland, aged eight, in destitute circumstances, and residing in a totally opposite direction from Perry's house, was visited by Dr. Nixon on the 24th instant, having been seized with the same symptoms as detailed in the last case, and died within twenty-four hours; this being also a genuine case of Cholera, but the existence of any preliminary Diarrhœa was denied, on inquiry regarding it.

A sister of Bella Maitland, (aged fifteen,) residing in the same house with her, was attacked on the 25th instant, with watery Diarrhœa, cramps, and vomiting, supervening on the same day; in this case the symptoms have been checked, and the patient is still living.

Margaret Hannan, (aged six,) in poor circumstances, residing in a different part of the town from any of the other sufferers, was visited by Dr. Nixon on the 29th instant (to-day); she had all the symptoms observed in Perry's case, with the exception of cramps; she was attacked in the course of last night.

No communication between the different families, in which the disease appeared, could be traced or appeared probable.

I visited the two surviving patients last mentioned, and, from personal observation, I see no reason to question the opinion of the cases detailed being specimens of epidemic Cholera.

Fourteen cases of Diarrhœa have occurred within the month of April, up to the present date, a number much exceeding the average,

but the disease has been found amenable to treatment, and no deaths have taken place.

Considerable attention has been paid to the abatement of nuisances in this District, by having cesspools cleared and filled up, removal of manure, and limewashing of various premises. The state of the town, however, is reported to me by the Medical Officer, not to be yet satisfactory in respect of cleanliness, an opinion in which I concur after visiting various parts of it (especially the lanes leading off the main street) under his guidance; and it would be desirable that immediate and energetic measures should be adopted to complete any thing necessary in this respect, under existing circumstances.

The Fever Hospital of the Union Workhouse, detached from the main building, is ready for the reception of Cholera patients, and will probably supply any amount of hospital accommodation that might be necessary for the District; and I am informed it was devoted to this purpose at the last eruption of Cholera in Antrim.

There is a suitable supply of medicine in the Dispensary—the Medical Officer being prepared to meet the epidemic in the first instance; and the Committee, on being invested with the necessary powers, are ready to take any measures that may be considered advisable for the treatment and arrest of the disease.

The Board of Guardians have already procured lime for whitewashing, which has been used by some of the inhabitants; and men have been employed in other cases to do what appeared necessary in this respect. They have also ordered straw to be purchased for the beds of the poor.

The sewerage of the town of Antrim is very defective, being, as I was informed, limited to one sewer, leading from the Workhouse under the town; but on examining it, I found that there was a free current of water flowing through it. With this exception, I am not aware that any other underground sewers exist in the town.

The other towns in the Antrim Union, of any consequence, are Randalstown and Crumlin; but I could not ascertain that any application has been made from any of the distant parts of the Union, regarding hospital accommodation, in case of its becoming necessary; and patients, in Cholera, could not be moved with safety to Antrim from a distance.

I propose, however, to visit Antrim again on Thursday next, and to attend the meeting of the Board of Guardians, and afterwards I shall have the honour of reporting further to the Commissioners on the subject.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Alexander Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

No. 156.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Randalstown, August 2, 1854.

Sir,

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland, that I yesterday visited the Antrim Dispensary District, with reference to the re-appearance of Cholera there.

Dr. Nixon, the Medical Attendant of the Dispensary, was absent, as appears by the annexed letter, on urgent business, but I made the necessary inquiries of Dr. M'Comb, the Medical Attendant of the Antrim Union Workhouse, who is discharging Dr. Nixon's duty during his absence, and who saw the two patients referred to in Dr. Nixon's letter of the 27th ultimo, which I return herewith. The symptoms were vomiting, purging, cramps, and collapse, followed by death in a few hours; and Dr. M'Comb appears to have no doubt that the disease, in both the patients referred to, viz., William Fleming and Samuel Cooper, was malignant Cholera. The former lived in the country, and the latter in Bow-lane, in Antrim, and there was no ascertainable communication between the parties.

I visited Bow-lane, and from personal inquiries from the inmates of the houses in which two other cases had occurred, as reported in the Cholera Register of the 29th ultimo, viz., the cases of Hugh O'Neal and Sarah M'Larnon, I see no reason to doubt that the fatal results in both were attributable to Cholera. The three houses in which the disease occurred in Bow-lane are closely adjoining each other, but no communication between the inmates could be ascertained, except that the boy O'Neal had been in the house of Cooper at the time of the funeral of his child.

With the exception of M'Larnon, none of the parties could be said to be destitute. No unnecessary delay appears to have taken place in burying the bodies of the deceased.

Another child of Cooper's died of Cholera, when prevalent in Antrim during the present year; and some years ago, Cooper's father, and two other members of his family, also, died of Cholera, as he reports to me.

All the four cases in the annexed Cholera Register having proved fatal, I am glad to be able to report, that no ascertained case of that disease existed in the District at the period of my visit yesterday; and there appears to be little or no Diarrhœa, as there is no case of that disease in the Union Workhouse, and no case recorded in the Registry of the Dispensary since the 15th of July.

There are from five to eight inmates in the houses of McLarnon, Cooper, and O'Neal, but they are all reported to me, on strict personal inquiry, as being healthy, up to the time of my inspection of their houses yesterday.

Measures appeared to have been taken for cleansing the interior of the residences of Cooper and O'Neal, but not of the house in which M'Larnon had died, and whose remains were about to be buried.

With reference to the sanitary state of the District generally, I have to report that, in various parts of the town which I visited, offensive re-accumulation of manure and other nuisances have taken

place; and I should suggest that the Relieving Officer be directed to inspect it forthwith, and to have all ascertained nuisances removed without delay.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Alexander Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

No. 157.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Randalstown, September 11, 1854.

Sir,

I beg leave to report, with reference to the appearance of Cholera in the Randalstown Dispensary District, and its sanitary condition as referred to in a communication of the Medical Officer, Dr. M'Kee, and in the minutes of the Board of Guardians of the 31st ultimo, that I have again visited the district, and instituted further inquiries of the Medical Attendant.

The first case, as already reported by him, occurred on the 19th of August, in the town of Randalstown, and proved fatal, not being traceable to any suspected source of infection.

The second fatal case occurred at Anaghmore, on the 21st ultimo, under similar circumstances, no communication being traceable. The symptoms were well marked.

On the 19th and 21st ultimo, two cases of milder description occurred at Milltown, the symptoms being cramps, vomiting, and purging, and terminating in recovery.

Another case, similar to these last, occurred at Aghaloughan, on the 30th ultimo, in a man, whose wife was also attacked on the 6th instant; both recovered.

This was the latest case in the district, none having occurred since, and at present there is neither Cholera or Diarrhœa in any part of it.

These four last-described cases, are stated by Dr. M'Kee to have been Cholera, but not of the malignant or Asiatic form, and therefore not reported by him to the Commissioners.

The disease did not affect any second person in a family, except the husband and wife above mentioned, and occurred in entirely opposite directions in the district. The sanitary condition of the town is improved, and, on the whole, appears to be in a satisfactory state; but attention will be necessary to keep it so.

The Relieving Officer visits the district once a week, and the Medical Officer calls his attention to any ascertained nuisance in the country parts of it.

There are considerable numbers of strangers here, employed in the construction of the railway to Cookstown; and should the epidemic appear with any severity, inconvenience may be apprehended, unless means be taken in due time, to provide, if possible, some local hospital accommodation, in cases where the sick may be in destitution, or possibly excluded from their lodgings through the popular dread of infection. This subject has been brought before the Board of Guardians, and I have previously reported, that difficulty may be experienced in procuring any house for an hospital; but I would beg

leave to suggest, that the subject be again brought before the Board. The Cholera Hospital at the Antrim Workhouse is about five to eleven miles distant from different parts of the Randalstown Dispensary District.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ALEXANDER KNOX, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

ATHLONE UNION.

No. 158.—LETTER from Dr. O'CONNELL, Medical Officer of the Brideswell Dispensary District.

Athlone, June 18, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

Some weeks past I was favoured with a letter, in which I was requested to furnish the particulars of any case of Cholera that would arise in the Dispensary District under my charge. I was glad to find no occasion had arisen from that period until the 9th instant, when I was called on to visit Mulheran, the subject of the present communication. Before I give the note of his case, perhaps the most satisfactory mode I could adopt to put you in possession of the particulars, I may now state, that no other, either before or after his, has occurred in my District. The following is a brief description, taken from my case book :—

About twelve o'clock, noon, on Tuesday, the 9th instant, I was directed to visit Vergy Mulheran, who was attacked in the early part of the morning, having gone to bed in his usual health, with "purging up and down," and then supposed to be dying. As Cholera had appeared in several towns, and in rural districts, I feared this might be one, from the suddenness of the attack, and the violence of the symptoms. The residence of the patient was close to the Dispensary, in the village of Currintolan, situated in a low spot, near a small river, and on the east and south sheltered by a range of hills. The man I knew to have been for years delicate, and reduced, from comparative comfort, to the necessity of seeking relief in the Workhouse several times. On entering his small room, in by no means a bad house, free from any collection to be called a nuisance, the patient lay on his back, with the well-marked face of Cholera, to be at once recognised by the experienced eye. He had the cramps, especially in the backs of the thighs; the vomiting, the purging, the insatiable desire for drink, the pulse scarcely perceptible, the cold surface, the voice reduced to the whispering tone, with the mind collected. I at once formed the opinion, a case of genuine Cholera was before me; whether what is termed Asiatic I will not say, none other having occurred in the locality, but decidedly one with all the well-marked symptoms of that disease. From the condition of my patient, bleeding, which I practised in the epidemic of 1849, at the outset of the attack, with singular success, could not be resorted to. I therefore took the most active measures, by external warmth, stimulating embrocations to the extre-

mities, and powerful stimulants internally, combined with full doses of tincture of opium, to restore the heat, and allay the irritability of the stomach. I am very happy these efforts were attended with such beneficial results, that on the 16th, (last Friday), he might be said to be recovered, suffering at this time only from general weakness, and pains of the thighs and legs, no doubt owing to the violent spasms during his illness.

I have been thus rather tedious on this case, but being one of Cholera, and recovery having, rather against hope, taken place, I was disposed to think you would be pleased with a full detail.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. H. O'Connell,
Medical Officer of the Brideswell Dispensary District.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

Ballina Union.

No. 159.—Report from Dr. Dillon, Medical Inspector.

Ballina, August 24, 1854.

Gentlemen,

Your letter of the 19th reached me on my arrival here, on the 21st instant. Hearing that a second fatal case of Cholera had occurred in the town the previous day, and that Diarrhœa prevailed to some extent, I resolved to prolong my visit, in order to ascertain every circumstance connected with both cases, and see how far the disease reported was likely to extend.

With reference to the case of Dixon, reported by Dr. Whittaker, and to which your letter particularly refers, I have received the following information from Mr. Richard Atkinson, apothecary to the Ballina Dispensary and Union Workhouse, as well as from Dr. Faussett, an old practitioner in this town.

They both state that Dixon was a man of about sixty years, a publican and small farmer by occupation, of very intemperate habits, and had resided in a low ill-conditioned part of the town; that he had not left Ballina for months, and could not have had any intercourse with persons affected with Cholera.

The day of his illness he was reported to have dined upon herrings and eggs, with buttermilk, but no evidence could be had of his otherwise exceeding on that evening, although a noted tippler. He appears to have been seized, on the night of the 16th instant, with vomiting, purging, and cramps; was not seen by Mr. Atkinson or Dr. Faussett until the morning of the 17th, and found by these gentlemen, in a state of collapse, and presenting to them the appearance of a person sinking under an aggravated form of Cholera, and called by both Asiatic Cholera.

The second case reported was under the care of Dr. Devlin, Medical Officer of the Union Workhouse, the child of a respectable person, residing in an opposite part of the town to that of Dixon, and perfectly free from any nuisance that could either attract or generate disease. From Dr. Devlin's statement, there was, in this

case, the absence of many of the symptoms of malignant disease, and he is fully of opinion that the child died of what is termed British Cholera. Up to this hour no other cases have been reported.

Dr. Devlin has assured me that the inmates of the Union Workhouse are at present healthy, and Diarrhœa, of any moment, has not prevailed for some time.

On Tuesday evening, the 22nd instant, I was waited upon by Mr. Atkinson, to say he had a few minutes before visited a woman, named Philbirs, residing within one door of the Relieving Officer, who had been attacked with severe purging and vomiting. I visited this case the following morning, with Dr. Whittaker, the Medical Officer of the Ballina Dispensary District, and found the woman in bed, but without any symptom that could justify us in pronouncing the case more than an ordinary attack of stomach and bowel derangement, produced by unwholesome and indigestible food. She admitted that her dinner, the previous day, consisted of bad salt fish and wet potatoes. A girl in the house had partaken of the same food, and suffered from vomiting and purging, but was then perfectly well, and walking about.

Mr. Knox, the Relieving Officer, residing next door to Philbirs, was so alarmed as to fancy himself labouring under Cholera during the previous night. Returning from the house of Mr. Knox and Mrs. Philbirs we were met by a man, who requested that his maid might be seen by Dr. Whittaker, having suffered, during the night, from the "disorder going." This person was found to labour under severe abdominal pain, with constipation of the bowels.

Viewing all the circumstances of these cases, I cannot take upon myself to attach epidemic influence to their origin; and I have no doubt that if less importance had been given to the first fatal case, by the two medical gentlemen who were in attendance upon it, the existing panic in the town of Ballina would have been avoided. The District is reported healthy; and from the diseases recorded in the Medical Relief Register, it would appear to have been so for some time.

The Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts are in full operation in this District.

Should it be considered necessary to make further preparations for any outbreak of the disease in Ballina, I would beg leave to suggest that in addition to the present Dispensary, a depôt, for the issue of medicines, be established in Ardnaree, a small town, separated from Ballina by the river Moy; and for such cases requiring hospital treatment, that the wards of the Union Workhouse Fever Hospital be opened, to which access can be made without passing through the grounds of the establishment. I would be slow to recommend the formation of a distinct Cholera Hospital in any part of the town, but under great pressure of disease. The prejudice against Cholera Hospitals, on the outbreak of disease, is always so very great, that persons will not apply for medical relief in the premonitory stage, under the fear of being sent to hospital, and where due and full facilities are afforded for the administration of medicine to check this stage, a vast amount of human life may be saved.

In a former report I gave my views and experience how this arrangement might be carried out on efficient and economic terms.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

T. Dillon, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

Ballymena Union.

No. 160.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Belfast, June 2, 1854.

Sir,

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commissioners, that I yesterday visited Ballymena, with reference to the appearance of Cholera in that town. On close inquiry, I find that the first case occurred in a child, named McDonnell, on the 24th ultimo, without any ascertained premonitory Diarrhœa; the symptoms reported to Dr. O'Neill, who saw her only on the evening of the same day, when moribund, having been purging, vomiting, cramps, and collapse.

On the 25th ultimo, the mother of the child mentioned, having had premonitory Diarrhœa for about a fortnight, was seen and prescribed for by Dr. Kidd—her symptoms being the same as in the case of the child. She seemed to improve for two days, but died on the 28th instant. She was seen by Dr. Ross and Dr. Patrick, who concur in opinion with Dr. Kidd, that this was a case of malignant Cholera.

On the 25th instant, another child in the same family, reported to have had premonitory Diarrhœa, and the same symptoms as above, was seen by Dr. Ross, when moribund, who went voluntarily to visit her, having heard casually of her illness.

There does not appear to be any just ground for doubting that these three cases, all fatal, were true examples of malignant Cholera. Since the death of the mother, however, none of the inmates of the same house, amounting to eight individuals, have been attacked with any symptoms of indisposition, as I ascertained by inquiring of different members of the family, having visited them for the purpose. No traceable communication with any infected person or place could be made out; nor has any ascertained case of Cholera appeared in the Ballymena Dispensary District since the 28th ultimo.

There are four lodgers in the house, but they have been resident there for several weeks, and have not had, as far as I could ascertain, any symptoms of indisposition. McDonnell, the owner of the house, distinctly stated that no stranger from Antrim or Belfast, or from any other place had been lodging in the house for a considerable length of time.

The family are by no means in a destitute condition, nor are they intemperate; and the house and street in which they live are in a fair state of cleanliness, indeed, superior in this respect to many other parts of the town. It appears, however, that the Cholera on a former occasion was more fatal in this street (Galgorm-street), than

perhaps in any other part of the town. The situation is low, but not particularly damp.

The Medical Officer reports the general sanitary state of the town, with some exceptions, to be satisfactory. A few places, which I visited in company with him, however, presented to observation very serious nuisances, as in Coach-entry, and the rere of the houses in Bridewell-row, which are remarkably offensive.

The appearance of Cholera having excited renewed vigilance in these matters, the nuisances which I have just referred to, and all others ascertained to exist, have been reported to the Board of Guardians by the Constabulary and by District Inspectors, appointed by the Town Commissioners. The necessary notices have been served with reference to the nuisances above stated; and I am given to understand that summonses will be promptly issued against all parties not complying with the notices.

The situation of the town is well adapted for draining, and the main sewerage is stated to be good, but the branch sewerage, as I observed in some places, is defective, sufficient provision not being made to convey the sewerage matter from the private houses into the leading drains. The public streets, generally, are in a fair state of cleanliness.

As far as I could ascertain, there are now no cases of Cholera in any part of the Ballymena Union.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Alex. Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

No. 161.—Letter from Dr. Millar, Medical Officer of Ahogill Dispensary District.

Ahogill Dispensary, June 21, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I beg to inform you that a case of Cholera has occurred in this District, which I was not aware it was my duty to report to you, until I read your instructions on the subject to-day, in the Annual Report for last year. I, therefore, hasten to report to you the symptoms of the case; hoping, as no other case has since occurred, that the omission will not be deemed by you a serious neglect of duty.

On the 5th instant, I was called on to visit William Garrett, of Ballymacleroy, aged fifty, who was said to be dying of Cholera. I proceeded as fast as possible to his residence, when the following description was given of the symptoms.

On the previous day he had been quite well, and was at church; went to bed as well as usual; wakened between five and six in the morning, felt sick, and began shortly afterwards to vomit, accompanied with Diarrhœa; the motions became whey-like, with small white particles in them—cramps succeeded, which were represented as being very severe. The strength began to give way, and debility rapidly increased; then they thought of sending for me. When I saw him he was unable to speak, there was no pulse, and the skin over the whole body was cold and of a leaden colour; he was sensible, but had an indescribable wildness in his look.

I gave him stimulants internally, and applied heat over the stomach and bowels, rubbing the extremities (assisted by others) for a considerable time under the bed-clothes.

He, however, never rallied, and died about twelve hours from the commencement of the attack. I reported the case the same day to the Committee. I pressed on the relatives the propriety of hastening the funeral, and taking proper precautions as to cleanliness, &c., &c.; and I called some days after, to see if the house had been cleaned out, but I found the door locked.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

William Millar, *Medical Officer.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

Bandon Union.

No 162.—Report from Dr. Geary, Medical Inspector.

Gentlemen, *Bandon, April* 24, 1854.

In accordance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 20th instant, I attended at Bandon, where, in company with the Medical Officer of the District, and attended by Head Constables Wright and Foley, I carefully examined into the sanitary condition of the town of Bandon, in which recently occurred the case of epidemic Cholera, reported by Dr. Ormston.

The particulars of that case show, that Daniel Bartnett, aged sixty years, a currier by trade, had enjoyed his usual good health, till about five o'clock on the morning of the 11th instant, when he was seized with purging, succeeded by vomiting—and was seen at an early hour by the Medical Officer, who found him running into collapse, with cramps of the lower extremities. The further progress of the attack was arrested by calomel and opium, aided by broth and moderate stimulatives, and the man is now perfectly recovered. The illness is attributed, by his daughter, to rancid pork and vegetables, on which he dined on the 10th. From the information obtained from Bartnett's daughter, who lives in the house, and attended upon him during the attack, there is no reason to suppose that he had any communication with individuals attacked with Cholera, or that he had been in any locality where the disease prevailed, as he does not appear to have left home for about one month previously. A fortnight has elapsed since he was taken ill, and the members of the family, as well as the residents in Bandon, have continued free from similar attacks up to this time; and the Medical Officer states that the District preserves its ordinary health.

The town of Bandon is situate in two Electoral Divisions, divided by the Bandon river; that portion to the west, is called Kilbrogan. The small houses and cabins to be found here are internally in a very wretched condition, with an absence of domestic comforts to no ordinary extent, and requiring limewashing and purification. The rear yards, almost without an exception, abound in filthy deposits of manure, with fluid cesspools of a very offensive kind. This was observable at Barrett's-hill and Kilbrogan-street, extending along Killatrinn; but the most wretched and neglected site is that

of the Cork-road and Kehelly's-lane, where lodging-houses, fearfully overcrowded, exist. From this place the Medical Officer stated, that during the epidemic of 1848–9, fever cases were furnished to the hospital in large numbers.

On the south side, called Ballymoden, very many localities present the same inattention to sanitary observances: manure collections, of a highly dangerous description, with a filthy condition of the interior of premises, having been met with in Church-lane, Castle-road, South Main-street, and Market-street. A place called Staunton's-lane was represented as having been visited by fever, during the epidemic of 1848–9, to a large extent.

To the rears of the houses along the west side of Shannon-street, a large open drain was found, commencing at the corner of Railway-lane, where the surface water of the street enters a short sewer, which opens into this drain; it extends for about a quarter of a mile before it empties itself into the Bandon river, at a point nearly opposite the road leading up to the Workhouse. This drain runs close to the wall of the small rear-yards of the premises which exist in Shannon-street, and receives the fluid refuse and soil-contents of each house. At this season of the year it appears to be filled with a thick greenish muddy collection, which, being composed, in a large degree, of decomposing animal and vegetable soil, cannot fail to prove a source of nuisance dangerous to the public health; and the more so, when it is considered, that owing to the prevalence of the wind from the west, its noxious exhalations must be wafted, for a large period of the year, to the premises in its vicinity. Close to this drain, and with his bed-room window looking upon it, Daniel Bartnett, the subject of the recent attack of Cholera, resides, and here his illness occurred.

The attention of the Guardians, and that of the Sanitary Committee, might be urgently requested to the matters referred to, with the hope of mitigating, if not averting altogether, the miseries of the impending epidemic, by causing an immediate abatement of the existing nuisances dangerous to the public health, and having measures adopted for the limewashing of the interior of the dwellings of the poor, and purifying the localities in which manure heaps and cesspools may exist.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. GEARY, M.D. *Medical Inspector.*

The Poor Law Commissioners.

BELFAST UNION.

No. 163.—REPORT from Dr. KNOX, Medical Inspector.

Belfast, March 30, 1854.

SIR,

I beg leave to report, for the information of the Commissioners, that I have, this day, attended a special meeting of the Sanitary Dispensary Committee of the town of Belfast, called, at my request, with reference to sanitary arrangements at the present time; and, to fulfil this engagement, which appeared to me to be of much

importance, I deferred proceeding, yesterday or to day, to Strangford, my usual place of residence in the District, in pursuance of the leave obtained yesterday, but whither I shall proceed to-morrow.

On inquiry of the Medical Attendants, it appears that one case of disease was seen by Dr. Corry, on the 28th instant, the patient, aged fifty-five, being in complete collapse, and his wife and son reported that he had been previously affected with profuse vomiting and purging, being taken violently ill, in a sudden manner, the evening before. On close investigation it was ascertained, however, that there had been premonitory Diarrhœa for some days. This case was seen also by Surgeon Browne, and they are both decidedly of opinion that the patient laboured under Cholera, of which he died in a few hours. I have directed Mr. Corry to report the circumstances of this case to the Commissioners, which he omitted to do until he should have seen me, and I presume he will report by to-day's post. No application appears to have been made for medical relief until too late. This case occurred in Washington-street, which is at a very considerable distance, in the Falls District, from the site of the following cases. There was no traceable communication.

Dr. Ross, another of the Medical Attendants, reported two other cases, which he considered suspicious, in an overcrowded locality called Smithfield-court, the symptoms being violent purging of a greenish fluid, yellowish watery vomiting, suppression of urine for several hours, and considerable collapse. These patients were sent to the Union Workhouse Fever Hospital yesterday, where one of them has since died, and both, as I have ascertained, have been pronounced by Dr. Reid, Medical Officer of the Workhouse, to be unquestionably cases of Cholera.

In a house in the same street, and nearly adjoining the house of the two patients last mentioned, Mr. Brown, the Medical Inspector to the Town Council, on visiting it subsequently with reference to its sanitary condition, found a child lying dead, for whom no medical relief had been applied for, and who had not been seen by any medical practitioner during life, but who, on the case being investigated, was reported to have been affected by vomiting and purging before death. This case Mr. Brown considers to have been one of Cholera; and from the appearance of its mother, and another child belonging to her, he believes that they have the disease probably impending. The child here last referred to has since been attacked by Cholera, and another child, at the date of writing, is very ill in the same family also; but no decided attack has occurred to their mother. I have since visited this place, and saw the two children mentioned—one evidently dying.

Dr. Black visited a patient, aged thirty-four, and found that collapse had set in. It was reported to him, on inquiry, that vomiting had been observed, but there was no purging. This case is considered by Dr. Black to have been suspicious, but he could not pronounce as to its being Cholera, and the patient was also sent to the Workhouse Fever Hospital. Marquis-street, in which this case appeared, is in the same locality with Smithfield-court, before mentioned, but no particular communication exists, or was traceable. I have,

since writing this, ascertained that this case has not turned out to be a case of Cholera.

Dr. Halliday reports, that no cases of Cholera had occurred in his Sub-district, but two cases of Choleraic Diarrhœa—not fatal—had occurred; and the Medical Officers report, generally, that Diarrhœa, on the whole, is less prevalent than usual. The limited prevalence of Diarrhœa might lead to the hope that the epidemic might not spread very generally at present; but this can only be taken as a surmise. To recapitulate, it would appear that there have been six cases of Cholera, and three deaths, in the Belfast District.

The Sanitary Committee, at their previous meeting, had come to a resolution, in case of the appearance of Cholera, to appoint house-to-house visitors for the detection and treatment of premonitory Diarrhœa in its early stages, from a list of advanced medical students, in the Queen's College, who have given in their names for that purpose, at a payment of two guineas per week, for each, as long as employed by the Committee. This mode of visitation appears to me to be very important, and I would beg leave to recommend its sanction by the Commissioners, as provided for by the Committee, as it appears both an economical and satisfactory mode of carrying out the plan.

The Committee have further determined to employ regularly qualified medical practitioners, to aid their medical attendants in the treatment of Cholera (but only if the necessity should arise), at a rate of £5 5*s.* per week, and, in both cases, the bills for car-hire to be an additional payment.

With reference to the overcrowding in certain localities (a great evil as regards the ravages of epidemic disease), Mr. Brown, the Local Medical Inspector under the Town Council, agreed to bring the question, at the request of the Sanitary Committee, before that body, with a view to a remedy being provided with as little delay as possible, and the attention of the same gentleman is constantly directed to have the town kept in as satisfactory a state as possible. The powers of the Police Committee of the Town Council, under the Belfast Town Improvement Act (1845), 8 and 9 Vic., c. 142, ss. 207, 208, 209, appear to give full powers to remedy the evil of overcrowding.

In consequence of the report of Dr. Ross, the Committee, to-day, agreed to appoint, immediately, one of the students, of four years' standing, as a house-to-house visitor in Dr. Ross's District, to act under the directions and advice of that gentleman, with the intention of immediately appointing others for the different Dispensary Sub-districts, as occasion may arise.

There is a proper supply of medicines on hand at the two Dispensary Stations, and as there is an active Dispensary Committee, with two experienced, clever and energetic, medical practitioners, viz., Dr. Magee and Mr. Brown, as members of it, I am of opinion that they are in a state of preparation to meet, promptly, an outbreak of the epidemic, if it should occur generally at the present time.

I took the opportunity of giving such advice and suggestions as appeared necessary under the circumstances, and to give informa-

tion on various points submitted to me by the Committee and Medical Attendants.

I have personally inspected various parts of the town, which, on the whole, appear to be, and are reported by Mr. Brown to be, in a satisfactory condition, but the plan of sewerage is not a perfect one, and some houses have no rears; and in these cases, the only plan to keep the streets clean is by having them regularly cleaned out and swept, which, I understand, is performed twice a day at least. The interior of many houses, bedding, &c., are reported, in some localities, to be in a very filthy state.

I have only further to suggest, that it might be desirable to refer to the Board of Guardians the fiscal measures above referred to for their observations, and also to draw their attention to the necessity for continued vigilance in having the necessary sanitary arrangements carried out in the different parts of the Union.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Alex. Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

An additional point, on which the Committee are desirous of information, and which, at their request, I refer to the Commissioners, is this:—It is understood from the Commissioners' letter, 9,699, that patients may be sent into a Cholera hospital situated in one District, from an adjoining District, if safe and practicable, and that "patients suffering under premonitory symptoms, and applying in that state to any Dispensary, should be treated for the complaint at that Dispensary;" but what the Committee wish distinctly to be made acquainted with is, whether a patient, after getting the immediate relief required at a Dispensary, not in his own District, is thereafter to be visited and attended to the close of the case by the Medical Officer of the District where first relieved, or by the Medical Officer of the District in which he is resident and lying sick. Various considerations being involved in this, the most satisfactory plan appeared to me to be to refer it for decision to the Commissioners.

A. Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

P.S.—Since writing my report I have visited Smithfield-court, which is a small square, overcrowded with inhabitants of the lowest and most squalid description. The interior of the houses are poor in the extreme, and the inhabitants, generally, appear imperfectly supplied with food, badly clothed, and unhealthy in aspect.

Surgeon Brown accompanied me, and we found measures were already in progress for the purification of the houses, and the remedy of the imperfect drainage of the place, &c., &c. In another house, in this square, we saw two other cases, which we considered to be suspicious. In some cases there appears not only to be a want of desire for medical aid, but a positive objection to it. It is in this District that the house-to-house visitor has been appointed by the Sanitary Committee.

A. Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

No. 164.—Letter from Dr. McMeehan, Medical Officer of Whitehouse Dispensary District.

Whitehouse, August 3, 1854.

Sir,

According to your instructions of 3rd January, 1854, I have to state that one case of Cholera has occurred here, which terminated fatally yesterday, after an illness of eighteen hours. The patient was a labourer on the turnpike road from Belfast to Antrim, aged fifty-six years. Collapse came on suddenly, without premonitory symptoms, shortly after eating his dinner on Tuesday. He had no communication with any infected person or locality. He was treated first with opium, followed by a strong cordial and stimulant mixture and pills of acetate of lead, with small doses of opium. The District, as may be inferred from my return for July, is generally healthy.

I shall forward a report of this case and any other that may occur to the Belfast Board of Guardians on Wednesday next.

Your obedient servant,

John McMeehan, M.D.

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

No. 165.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Randalstown, August 11, 1854.

Sir,

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commissioners for administering the laws for the relief of the poor in Ireland, that in accordance with their instructions, I yesterday visited the Whitehouse Dispensary District, in the Belfast Union, with reference to a case of Cholera occurring therein, and to the sanitary state of the District generally. On inquiry there appears to be no reason to doubt that the case described in the communication of the Medical Attendant, which I return herewith, was one of malignant Cholera, characterised by vomiting, purging, cramps, collapse, and death occurring in about eighteen hours; the attack not having been ushered in by any premonitory Diarrhœa.

The disease commenced on the 1st, and terminated on the 2nd instant. The patient, Edward Magee, was of sober habits, but scantily fed and clothed. His residence was in a pure atmosphere in the country, and of the average degree of cleanliness, internally and externally.

It is considered certain that he had not had any communication with any person or place known to be affected with Cholera. A wife and several children, resident with him in the same house up to the period of his death, remain unaffected with either Diarrhœa or Cholera. No case has since occurred in the District, in the practice of the Medical Attendant; but a man of the name of Moate, who is the keeper of a toll-bar on the road from Belfast to Antrim, appears to have been attacked severely with Cholera subsequently to the death of the patient first referred to. Moate was attended by a

private practitioner in Belfast, who considered the disease under which he suffered to be Cholera; and Dr. McMeehan who saw him, non-professionally, on the 5th of August, concurs in the correctness of that opinion. This man recovered.

Edward Magee, the patient first named, whose illness occurred subsequently, was taken into the toll-keeper's lodge, where he remained about an hour before he was removed to his own residence. Whilst Magee remained in the lodge another man remained with him, but Moate was not then present. The man in question has since had no symptom of Cholera. Moate subsequently visited the toll-bar lodge, but after Magee had been removed from it, and since the period of his illness, none of the several members of his family have been attacked, as far as can be ascertained, with Cholera or Diarrhœa.

Moate's house and the lodge are nearly opposite to each other, on different sides of the turnpike road, and about a mile from the house of Magee.

No case of Cholera is known to have since occurred in the Whitehouse District, up to the period of my visiting the District, and only one case of Diarrhœa, not presenting any peculiar character.

The District of Whitehouse is principally a rural one, with five or six cottages occupied by mill workers. The Medical Attendant reports that the District generally is in a satisfactory state, as regards nuisances injurious to health, with some few exceptions. I accompanied him to the villages of Whitehouse and Whitcabbey, and found the streets and houses, both internally and externally, in a creditable state of cleanliness; but in the rere of some of them open sewers were observable, which required to be cleaned out, and the impurities they contain removed.

The Medical Attendant states, that the owners of the large mills, who pay much attention to the state of these villages, will have every nuisance removed on his representation of the matter, which he proposes to make without delay.

The accompanying placard has been forwarded to the Medical Attendant from the Workhouse, and copies issued in the District, I presume by direction of the Board of Guardians. Form A, of which one is annexed, have also been transmitted by the Clerk of the Board to the Medical Attendant; consequently he is prepared to attend to any applicants at his own house; but as yet only one person affected with Diarrhœa has received relief without presenting a Dispensary ticket, and I pointed out that patients under such circumstances should not have their names inserted in the Relief Register.

From the issuing of the above form it would appear that the Cholera Order for the Belfast Union has, to a certain extent, been acted on by the Board of Guardians with reference to the Whitehouse District; but I could not ascertain from the Medical Attendant that he had received any formal communication on the subject.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Alexander Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

No. 166.—Letter from Dr. Young, Medical Officer of Holywood Dispensary District.

Holywood, June 12, 1854.

Sir,

In answer to your letter, No. 19,577, '54, I beg to say, that I did forward a report, in the usual way, on the 6th inst., which I now presume has gone astray.

In my absence, on Dispensary business, on the 3rd inst. I was sent for to see a case of Cholera, which had occurred at Conswater Bridge, being on the extreme boundary of Holywood District, where it joins Ballymacarrett. I went, however, on the same day, and found the girl had been sent to hospital, where she died in twelve or thirteen hours from the time of admission.

On the 6th inst. her father was seized with Cholera, but in consequence of getting some medicine which I had left, with directions, in the outbreak of the epidemic, the attack was not a very malignant one. I used all my efforts, but in vain, to induce him to go to hospital. His poverty may be illustrated by his having no other bed but a bundle of straw in a corner.

I saw him every day for the following three days, and then he went to hospital, and died thirty-six hours after he went in. I visited the place where the disease occurred, for nine days. There were only two cases of Diarrhœa reported to me, both of which recovered, but I have reason to know there were more who did not come under my notice; however, I had distributed some medicine through the District, and I have the satisfaction of believing that it was of great service. The locality is quite free from disease now.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Geo. Henry Young.

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

No. 167.—Memorandum by Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

I have this day visited the Holywood Dispensary District, and inspected the town, in company with a member of the Dispensary Committee and a Town Commissioner. An inspection of the District was made about six weeks ago, by four members of the Committee, each of whom took a particular district. The duty, it appears, was efficiently performed, and any nuisances detected by them were reported to the Committee, who employed a person to abate them. On examination, I find that the different parts of the town are generally in a satisfactory state of cleanliness. At present the Town Commissioners employ a permanent scavenger; but the drainage, I found on inspection, to be very imperfect. Plans, however, for improving it have been, I understand, entertained by the Town Commissioners, which they propose gradually to carry out, as fast as their limited funds will allow.

In some parts of the town the houses are badly constructed, as in Wilson's-lane, where no accommodation in the rere is attached; but attention had been paid to their cleanliness, as no nuisances were observable at the period of my visit.

No cases of Cholera have occurred since those reported by Dr. Young, and the District at present is healthy.

Conswater, which I also visited, is on the very verge of the Ballymacarrett District; the situation is low, and adjoining a foul, sluggish river; but the house in which the Cholera occurred was above the average degree of cleanliness.

I did not see the Medical Officer of the District, in consequence of his necessary absence from home, which he had left in the morning before the arrival of the mail which brought my letter of notice, and which, consequently, he had not received. I cannot, therefore, add any particulars of the two cases of Cholera referred to, to the details contained in the annexed communication, and in the letter of Dr. Young, addressed to me, which I have previously forwarded to the Commissioners.

June 15. A. K.

Carlow Union.

No. 168.—Extract from Report from Dr. Purcell, Medical Inspector.

September 2, 1854.

On looking over the Relief Register, Form F, I found two cases of Cholera entered therein, to which I called the attention of the Medical Officer, who informed me that he had not reported them to the Poor Law Commissioners.

The first case was that of Mary Prender, about thirty years of age, residing in the town of Carlow, of temperate habits, and not exposed to any contagion. She sickened on the 13th of August last; was visited by Dr. Porter, Dispensary Medical Officer, in about six hours after seizure; he found her with vomiting, cramps, and rice-water dejections; she did not run into the stage of collapse, and recovered under treatment, on or about the third day, and is now well.

The second case was that of Pat Leaden, a labourer, healthy, and of temperate habits; sickened on the 30th ult., and was described to me as having precisely the same symptoms as the former case. He resides in Barrack-street, in Carlow, remote from the first case; had no communication with her or any other person ill, or place that was affected. I called on yesterday to see this man, but found he was well, and out walking. I should have stated, that he was visited by Dr. Porter in three hours after seizure, who continued in attendance upon him until he was well.

The third case was James Brennan, a private patient, residing in the same street, and immediately opposite the house of Mary Prender (the first case). He is fifty-six years of age; sickened on the 15th ult., two days after Mary Prender; was visited by Dr. Porter in three hours after seizure, who found him constantly vomiting, rice-water dejections, cramps in extremities, tongue and surface of the body cold, feeble pulse, and rapidly running into collapse; he, however, yielded to treatment, and recovered in about ten days.

I am unable to say, of my own knowledge, whether those were

genuine cases of Asiatic Cholera; but, having two of them recorded on the Relief Register, and finding that they were treated in the usual way that Asiatic Cholera is generally treated, I felt it my duty to report them to the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 169.—Report from Dr. Hill, Medical Inspector.

22, *Ely-place, Dublin, September* 23, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 31,436—'54, of the 20th inst., enclosing the copy of a communication received from Dr. Porter, the Medical Officer of the Carlow Union Workhouse, in which he reports the occurrence of two cases of Cholera in that establishment; and I beg leave to inform you, that, in compliance with your instructions, I this day proceeded to Carlow, and made inquiry into the circumstances of the cases referred to.

The first case was that of Michael Jackson, aged nine years, who had been for about three years an inmate of the Workhouse, and lived in the main building. On the morning of the 18th inst. he was admitted into the infirmary with itch; and it is stated, that at that time he was, in other respects, in good health. About six o'clock, P.M., he was attacked with profuse purging and vomiting, accompanied with cramps in the trunk and extremities. The evacuations were at first feculent, but soon assumed the appearance of rice-water. The surface of the body became cold and livid, the pulse feeble, the eyes sunken and surrounded by a dark areola, the tongue and breath quite cold, the voice weak and hoarse, and the urine suppressed. Notwithstanding the employment of stimulants, both internally and externally, followed by small doses of calomel and capsicum, administered alternately with astringents, the symptoms persisted until five o'clock the next morning, when they began to subside. Reaction was succeeded by slight consecutive fever, which yielded to treatment, and when I saw him to-day he appeared to be convalescent.

During the same night, another boy, named John Quin, nine years of age, who had been removed from the Moonacurragh Auxiliary, to the Carlow Workhouse, on the 15th inst., and admitted into the infirmary, suffering from itch, was attacked with similar symptoms, but not so severely as the other boy. The same line of treatment was adopted in his case as had been found successful in Jackson's, and he is now convalescent.

The ward in which these patients were, when attacked, is a wooden shed, the ventilation of which, particularly at night, when the windows and door are closed, is, in my opinion, insufficient; and I would beg leave to suggest, that in each of the windows a perforated plate of zinc should be substituted for one of the upper panes of glass, and that the louvres in the roof be enlarged.

These boys were on the ordinary diet of the house, as fixed for their class, which appears to be nutritious and wholesome; but it

was stated that the bread used in the Workhouse has of late been so badly made, that on the last board day the Guardians were under the necessity of dismissing the baker.

Since the above described cases, none of equal severity have occurred in the Workhouse. Six cases, however, of purging and vomiting, accompanied with cramps and rice-water discharges, have been under treatment; and there were at the time of my visit twenty-six patients suffering from Diarrhœa. I am happy to add, that the number of new cases is diminishing, one only having been reported to-day up to two o'clock, P.M.

The Medical Officer informed me that the health of the inmates of the Workhouse had been good until about two weeks ago, when affections of the bowels became prevalent. He also stated, that the Guardians have recently taken steps for improving the sanitary condition of the establishment, by altering the construction of the privies, and removing the laundry from the body of the house.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HILL, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR UNION.

No. 170.—REPORT from Dr. PURCELL, Medical Inspector.

Cork, July 3, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ult., No. 21,873—'54, accompanied by a communication from Dr. Edmundson, Medical Officer of the Carrick-on-Suir Dispensary District, reporting a case of Cholera in the town of Carrick-on-Suir, requiring me to report, as to the case referred to, and as to the existence of any other case in the District, and the extent to which Diarrhœa, or other similar diseases may prevail therein, as compared with other seasons.

In reply, I have to inform you, that I have seen the woman this day, she is now convalescent, and from all the circumstances of her illness, as ascertained by me, I have no doubt it was a genuine case of Asiatic Cholera. She was not at any time in connexion with any infected person or place, and attributes her sickness entirely to the dinner of pork she eat on the day previous to her getting ill. She does not appear to be of intemperate habits, and Doctor Edmundson's treatment of her was, in my opinion, judicious. No other case occurred since.

There have been some cases of Diarrhœa, or looseness of bowels, in the District; but, as far as I could ascertain, there were no deaths from this sickness alone.

The District is healthy, I would say more so than it has been at other seasons. The house this woman resides in is a common lodging-house. Parties may have lodged from infected districts; but I could get no information on this point. The house is clean, and so is the District generally, as the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts have been most effectually carried out in it.

I herewith return Dr. Edmundson's communication.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

JOHN F. PURCELL, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

CASTLEBAR UNION.

No. 171.—LETTER from Dr. BARRETT, Medical Officer of Castlebar Dispensary District.

Castlebar, October 8, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

A case of Cholera having presented itself in the town of Castlebar, I beg to give you the particulars, together with my report to the Committee of Management of the Castlebar Dispensary District and Board of Guardians of the Castlebar Union, at their meeting on Saturday, October 7th. The Board of Guardians, I am informed, have postponed its consideration till their meeting on Saturday, October 14th; I trust in the interval no case may occur.

I was called on Thursday, 5th October, at about half-past two o'clock, P.M., by a visiting Dispensary ticket, to see Jane Hughes, aged twenty-five years, residing in Charles-street, Castlebar. On my visit, I found the patient suffering from cramps, purging, and vomiting; face, lips, and hands blue; face, body, and extremities quite cold; no pulse to be felt at the wrist, voice feeble, and hardly able to articulate; restless in the extreme. Under these distressing circumstances, and a member of the Board of Guardians being present who suggested to me the propriety of getting Dr. Knott and Dr. McGreal to see the case, I, with him, immediately went and brought them to see the case, when, without hesitation, both pronounced the case to be one of Cholera, and, on consultation, ordered medicines, and which I duly prepared and gave to a relative of the patient. I visited the patient several times during the day and night; not finding any improvement, I expressed, on the following morning (as the patient was sinking,) my doubts as to the medicines being given, when a woman in the room told me, that there was no use in deceiving me, as the friends would not allow any to be given. The case terminated fatally on Friday evening, October 6th, at about seven o'clock, P.M. I beg to say, that I have made every inquiry if this woman was from home lately, or if any strangers lately resorted her house, but could get no satisfactory account; she went to bed on the night of the 5th instant in perfect health, after taking a tea supper. You should have heard from me as to this case, by Friday night's post, as was my duty and instructions, but wished to have all particulars, and to wait the issue of the case. I trust the Poor Law Commissioners will approve the course I have taken. As yet no further case has appeared.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient humble servant,

JOHN C. BARRETT,

Medical Officer, Castlebar Dispensary District.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 172.—Report from Dr. Dillon, Medical Inspector.

Castlebar, November 3, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to state for your information, that another case of Cholera has been reported to me this morning, viz., Richard Walsh, a pensioner, residing in the same locality as the former cases. From the Medical Officer's statement, this man had been ill for two days, but did not demand relief until about nine o'clock this day, and now lies in a state of collapse. Of the cases reported by me yesterday, one has since died, namely, Elizabeth Kealty, No. 13, being the third of the family that fell victims to the disease since its appearance in Castlebar on the present occasion. The report from the Military Hospital is that the soldier of the Royals, reported yesterday, is now in consecutive fever and progressing favourably, but that the drummer's child died last night. No new cases amongst the military.

Total number of cases from the 24th of October last to this date, sixteen; total deaths, twelve.

I have been unable to ascertain, from the most minute inquiry, of any persons in Castlebar attacked with Cholera on the present occasion having had communication with persons from any other district or place where Cholera prevailed.

The appearance of Cholera in the town of Castlebar in the year 1849 was equally obscure.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

T. Dillon, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

Castlecomer Union.

No. 173.—Report from Dr. Purcell, Medical Inspector.

Kilkenny, May 19, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, No. 16,020—1854, transmitting a communication from the Medical Officers of the Castlecomer Dispensary District, in the Castlecomer Union, reporting a case of Cholera which occurred in that District, and requesting me to visit the District and report to you on the case, and also on the sanitary condition of the District.

In reply I have to inform you, that I visited the District, as directed, and learned that a man, named Thomas Handbridge, a butcher by trade, in independent circumstances, and about fifty years of age, but of bad constitution and intemperate habits, had been ailing for ten or twelve days with Diarrhœa, for which he sought no medical aid. On the 10th instant, the Diarrhœa becoming more frequent, and his strength giving way, he sent for Dr. Carpenter at about six o'clock, P.M. Dr. Carpenter immediately visited him, and found him in the collapsed stage of malignant Cholera. Dr. Ross was then called to his assistance, and both gentlemen continued in constant attendance until about twelve o'clock the following day (the 11th instant), when he died. It did

not appear that he had been from home, or in any way exposed to the epidemic, but the house and premises where he resided abounds with filth of the most offensive kind. The back sewers of the adjoining houses meet, and well-up in his yard, in which there is a large open stagnant cesspool, into which his own and his neighbour's privies empty themselves. Nothing can possibly be more offensive, disgusting, or injurious to health than the back premises of the deceased man's dwelling.

On the 12th instant, a man named Pat Brennan, a tailor by trade, about forty years of age, and of intemperate habits, residing at Clooneen, about three miles from the town of Castlecomer, and in the Castlecomer Dispensary District, was suddenly attacked with purging, vomiting, cramps, and other symptoms of Cholera. He was promptly attended by Dr. Ross, under whose treatment he is now convalescent. This man had no previous Diarrhœa, nor had he been from home, or in communication, as far as he knows, with any person exposed to the epidemic, but his dwelling is imperfectly ventilated, very damp, and very dirty.

I regret to state that up to this very little has been done in carrying out the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts in the Castlecomer Dispensary District. The back premises of most of the houses, and many of the more respectable ones too, abound with stagnant cesspools and filthy offensive nuisances. The sewers, front and rere, are all extremely imperfect, and have no means of properly emptying themselves, either under or over ground. The lodging-houses are overcrowded, dirty, and not at all ventilated. Altogether, should the threatened Cholera break out in this District, I would apprehend the most serious results.

I, therefore, respectfully recommend the appointment of a Sanitary Inspector, to whom every facility should be given for the immediate removal of all nuisances dangerous to the health of the inhabitants.

The Medical Officer's communication is herewith returned.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. PURCELL, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

CLONMEL UNION.

No. 174.—REPORT from Dr. PURCELL, Medical Inspector.

Kilkenny, April 11, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, No. 11,304—1854, together with the communications of Dr. Dowsley, and Mr. Dorney, Secretary to the Clonmel Borough Sanitary Committee, relative to a case of Cholera which occurred in Clonmel, and requesting me to inquire and report thereon, and also as to the sanitary condition of the borough of Clonmel.

In reply, I have to inform you, as the result of my inquiries, that I concur with Dr. Dowsley, as to the case being Asiatic Cholera. The facts are these:—John Donovan, twenty-six years of age, a journeyman baker, on Wednesday, the 29th ultimo, walked from

Fermoy to Clonmel, seeking employment. On the way he suffered much from fatigue; had recovered, and was quite well on Saturday, the 1st instant; eat bread, coffee, and eggs for his dinner; got Diarrhœa previous to going to bed, and continued ill all night. At about six o'clock, A.M., on Sunday, he got vomiting and cramps in his thighs and legs, which continued until about nine o'clock, A.M., on the same day, when Dr. Sargeant, one of the Medical Officers of the Union Workhouse, saw him, and who treated him, as described by Doctor Dowsley, to which treatment the disease yielded, and the man recovered, and was, when I saw him yesterday, quite well.

This man informed me, that he had no communication with any person infected with Cholera, either in Fermoy or any other place.

The sanitary state of the borough of Clonmel is very good, in every respect. The Corporation have been very energetic, and are carrying out fully the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, as far as their jurisdiction goes; but outside of it, in the suburbs of the borough, a good deal is required to be done by the Dispensary Committees and Board of Guardians. In the Dispensary District of St. Mary's, the houses of the poor require limewashing, and some stagnant pools of water, and other filth to be removed, and the receptacles filled up. Similar nuisances and limewashing are also necessary to be attended to; the former to be removed, and the latter to be carried on, in the other parts of the suburbs of the borough, as well as St. Mary's, all of which the attention of the respective Committees and Board of Guardians should be immediately called to.

Should the threatened epidemic make its appearance in this borough, there is ample accommodation at the Town Fever Hospital to meet it.

Communications previously alluded to are herewith returned.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

John F. Purcell, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

Coleraine Union.

No. 175.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Coleraine, May 11, 1854.

Sir,

I beg leave to report that I this day proceeded to Articlave, to inquire regarding the existence of Cholera in that District. On careful inquiry, I see no reason to doubt, that the cases detailed in the annexed communication by Dr. McNeary, and into the symptoms of which, as related by him, I particularly inquired, and which appear to have been correctly related in his letter, were cases of Cholera. He appears to have no doubt on the question himself, and he had an opportunity of becoming practically acquainted with the disease, and the epidemic of 1848-9, in Glasgow. There appears to be no ground for any suspicion of either accidental or intentional poisoning.

The two sons of Thomas Quinn, and his wife, the parties reported to have died of Cholera, described as having been attacked with Diarrhœa, whilst the doctor was at the house, had, I ascertained, cramps also; but the disease yielded to the prompt exhibition of astringent remedies.

It further appeared that the deceased, Susan Quinn, had a family of eight children, all of whom Dr. McNeary reports to have been in the house at the time; but with the two exceptions above stated, none of them have been ascertained to suffer subsequently, either from Cholera or Diarrhœa.

A woman living in a house close adjoining to the house of Quinn, stated that she had been attacked, the night before the death of the female Quinn, by vomiting, purging, and cramps, but had recovered without using any remedies.

Dr. McNeary now reports that George Wilson, aged seven, was attacked on Monday, the 8th instant, with rice-water purging and vomiting, and slight, but general, cramps, and suppression of urine, the pulse being scarcely perceptible, and the extremities cold. The doctor saw and treated this patient, who resides in the village of Articlave, where the Dispensary is, and is of opinion that it also was a case of Cholera. He is convalescent.

Widow Meany, Dr. McNeary's servant, was attacked on Sunday, the 7th instant, with cramps, vomiting, and purging, but is also convalescent. She lives in Articlave village.

Miss Ross, a school-mistress, residing a short distance from Articlave, was also attacked on Monday night, the 8th instant, with vomiting, cramps, and Diarrhœa, and she has also recovered. This case rests on the report of the Rev. Mr. Lyle, who had ascertained all the particulars of the case.

It could not be traced, (and it is considered highly improbable) that any of the above parties had any communication with any person or place infected with Cholera. It would appear that some epidemic influence was in operation in the vicinity, which, for the present, at least, appears to have passed away; as at the period of my writing, there is no known case of either Diarrhœa or Cholera in the Articlave District.

The residence of the two patients who died (the Quinns), is on a lofty position, on the rocks near Down Hill, freely open to the sea breezes, and without any nuisances about the house, although the interior is described as having been filthy. The family had sufficient means of support. The residence of the Quinns is three miles distant from Articlave, where the other cases referred to occurred.

Measures were taken to abate any nuisances ascertained to exist in the District, some months ago, and the Medical Officer reports it to be generally in a satisfactory state. It is almost entirely a rural district. However, I drew the attention of the Committee and Medical Officer to the necessity of vigilance and promptitude in having any nuisance discovered in the District abated without delay.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ALEXANDER KNOX, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

No. 176.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Coleraine, May 23, 1854.

Sir,

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commissioners, that I have this day visited the town of Coleraine, with reference to the communication of the Medical Attendant of the Coleraine Dispensary District, announcing the occurrence of a case of Asiatic Cholera therein, regarding which I beg leave to transmit the annexed particulars.

On inquiry, I find from Dr. MacAldin, the Medical Officer of the Dispensary, that the symptoms were precisely as detailed in his letter. There were no cramps, but there were slight pains of the limbs; and Dr. MacAldin, who has had ample experience of epidemic Cholera, both in this country and abroad, is perfectly satisfied that the case in question was a specimen of the disease, and the other Medical Practitioner, who is now absent in London, Dr. MacAldin states to hold the same opinion.

The boy, I find on the most careful inquiry, was not in communication with any infected place or person.

There are a number of persons in the same family, and other lodgers in the same house, but no case of Cholera or Diarrhœa has occurred amongst them up to the present date, nor is there any other ascertained case in the District.

The nuisances mentioned at A in Dr. MacAldin's letter, which I return herewith, were all removed on the day Dr. MacAldin visited the patient, by his directions, as he is an officer of health for the parish of Coleraine.

I propose to inspect the sanitary condition of the District generally to-morrow, when I shall report the result of my inquiries to the Commissioners.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Alexander Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

No. 177.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Ballymoney, January 10, 1855.

Sir,

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commissioners for administering the laws for the relief of the poor in Ireland, that I yesterday arranged to visit Coleraine Dispensary District, and to meet the Committee, with reference to its sanitary condition, and the occurrence of Cholera therein.

As the reports of the Medical Attendant will have shown to the Commissioners, the disease has already prevailed to some extent; but it has hitherto been confined to one district, viz., the street of Killowen, or lanes adjoining it, viz., Killowen-street, Pate's-lane, Farrell's-entry, Stone-row, and Cross-commons, all the persons attacked having resided there, with three exceptions; and these latter, although not residents, were employed in their daily avoca-

tions in the same part of the town. Killowen is a poor suburb of Coleraine, on the western side of the river Bann. On inquiry, there appear to be no grounds for believing that the outbreak of the epidemic here is traceable to any previously infected person or place.

Various cases have occurred in members of the same family; the whole number, up to the period of my visit, amounting to forty-one, of whom ten have died, twelve have been sent to hospital, seventeen remain under treatment, and two have recovered.

The cases of Diarrhœa have amounted to forty-six, of whom four have been sent to hospital, twenty-one are under treatment, and the remainder have recovered.

The disease appears to be of a very severe type, and a large proportion of the Cholera cases under treatment will, probably, prove fatal.

The Fever Hospital of the Workhouse has been appropriated to the purposes of a Cholera Hospital, and at the period of my visit I ascertained that twenty-one cases had been admitted, of whom one had recovered, nine had died, and the remainder, whom I visited in the wards, were under treatment.

Of the above twenty-one cases, sixteen had been sent in by the Medical Attendant of the District, and, of course, five had been admitted whose cases are not recorded in the returns of the Dispensary or Cholera District.

Some delay occurred in forwarding the patients to the hospital, in consequence of no suitable mode of conveyance having been provided, and the necessity consequently arising to have them sent in in an open donkey-cart. This arose from the Guardians declining to incur the expense of procuring a proper covered spring-carriage, when the question, in anticipation of what might occur, was brought before them some months ago, a majority of the members of the Board having voted against the proposition.

The defect has, however, been remedied, as far as regards sending in patients from short distances, as a stretcher, properly tilted, and supplied with suitable clothing, and of due dimensions, has been provided, and by which, the Medical Officer reports, that patients can be safely conveyed from the town to the hospital.

Two additional medical practitioners, stated to be duly qualified, and resident in Coleraine, have been engaged to assist the Medical Officer, one person being manifestly incapable of discharging the necessary duties; and arrangements have consequently been made, both for prompt attendance on persons actually reported to be attacked by the disease, and also for "house-to-house" visitation, with the view of detecting and arresting the epidemic in its preliminary stages.

The Committee have authorized Dr. MacAldin, with the sanction of the Board of Guardians, to hire nurses for attendance on the patients, where this may be considered indispensable, with a view to the proper treatment and recovery of the patients.

The prescribed notices have been printed and circulated.

An inspector of nuisances is employed, under whose directions persons are engaged in cleansing and limewashing the residences

where the disease has proved fatal, and also such adjoining tenements as are considered to require it.

Considerable attention has been paid, for several months, to the abatement of nuisances in this district; but the Medical Officer reports that in various places they have re-accumulated since my inspection of them (on several occasions), and subsequent reports in the course of the past year, and that, consequently, several parts of the town, including Killowen and the adjoining lanes, are not in a satisfactory state. However, the Inspector of Nuisances has been directed to notice formally, and bring before the Committee, without delay, every case of nuisance, with the view of the necessary measures for abatement being taken as promptly as the forms of law will allow. I also impressed on the Committee the necessity for the utmost activity and energy under the circumstances, suggesting, however, that the removal of nuisances, now that the disease is actually prevalent, should be done under the surveillance and direction of the Medical Officers. I also urged the necessity of all prudent means being taken to overcome the prejudices of the people in favour of "waking" the deceased, which has, in some cases, considerably delayed the funerals, and that every influence should be exerted to hasten the interments as much as possible.

As the Fever Hospital has been employed as the Cholera Hospital of the District—no house suitable for the purpose, as I am informed, being procurable in Killowen—I pointed out the propriety of cutting off all communication between the hospital and the body of the Workhouse. No fever cases exist at present, and consequently, no inconvenience, so far, exists in the appropriation of the hospital to its present purpose; but, on the supposition of fever appearing whilst the hospital is so appropriated, I suggested that it might be judicious for the Guardians to consider, at their next meeting, the most prudent course to pursue, in case the hospital should not be adequate to afford a sufficient number of wards for the separate treatment of the two classes of diseases.

I have only to add that the Sanitary Committee appear desirous to carry out any measures that may be demanded for the proper treatment and arrest of the epidemic.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Alexander Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

Cork Union.

No. 178.—Report from Dr. Purcell Medical Inspector.

Carrick-on-Suir, April 22, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, No. 13,059, accompanied by a communication from the Medical Officer of the Douglass Dispensary District, in the Cork Union, reporting a case of Cholera in that District, directing me to make inquiry and report as to the circumstances of the case, and as to the degree in which the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts are carried into effect in the District.

In reply I have to inform you that, on visiting the District, I learned that Matthew Madden, a tailor by trade, aged about fifty-six years, an occasional drunkard, was taken ill between eight and nine o'clock on the morning of the 17th instant. Doctor Hobart was called and saw him at eleven o'clock, A.M., when he found him in collapsed Cholera, with all the characteristic symptoms manifest. He died between two and three o'clock, P.M., on the 18th. He was repeatedly and regularly attended by the Medical Officer; but the disease did not yield to treatment.

The circumstances of the deceased were good; his house very clean, and recently limewashed. He was not suffered to be waked, and was interred within twenty-four hours after his death.

The sanitary state of this small town is very clean, and in every respect satisfactory; and in the event of Cholera continuing to any extent, a house for hospital accommodation can be easily procured.

Doctor Hobart's letter is herewith returned.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

JOHN F. PURCELL, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

DOWNPATRICK UNION.

No. 179.—REPORT from Dr. KNOX, Medical Inspector.

Belfast, September 16, 1854.

SIR,

I have the honour to report that I yesterday visited the Killyleagh Dispensary District, in accordance with the instructions of the Commissioners, conveyed in your letter of the 12th instant, and on inquiring of the Medical Officer and Sanitary Committee, I find that Cholera has appeared there in a very malignant form; the first case having occurred on the 5th instant, in the person of a Mrs. Coffey, wife of a coast-guard pensioner, and the second in the person of her husband, who died on the 9th instant. They had come from Dublin to reside in Killyleagh about six weeks ago, and had no communication with any infected person or district. Subsequently the disease has appeared in different parts of the town, no communication being known to have taken place between the parties attacked, owing to the dread of contagion, except in the case of a woman residing about a mile from the town, who died on the 14th instant, after being in Killyleagh, in attendance on her son, who also died of Cholera.

Up to the period of my leaving Killyleagh yesterday, fourteen cases of Cholera have appeared, the first ten having proved fatal, four being under treatment, and no recovery having as yet taken place.

The number of cases of Diarrhœa under treatment is seven.

The Medical Officer reports that premonitory Diarrhœa of four or five hours' duration is usually present.

The Committee meet almost daily, and appear to be using every exertion to meet the emergencies of the case. They have directed the Medical Officer to institute a strict house-to-house visitation in the town, both with reference to their state of cleanliness, and the

discovery and immediate treatment of Diarrhœa, two cases of which are reported to have been thus detected, and successfully treated.

House purification and limewashing are being carried out as fast as the circumstances will permit; and to ensure the speedy interment of the dead, they have contracted for the making of coffins at two shillings each, and employed a man at the wages of a pound per week to cleanse, ventilate, fumigate, &c., and also to bury any person where no other means of having the body removed are available, and for this latter duty he is to receive five shillings for each case in which his services are required. This arrangement was made in consequence of a corpse, when coffined, being left on the street, when no one could be found to remove it, until it was done by Dr. Shiel, the Medical Attendant.

They have also purchased two pair of blankets, which are placed at the disposal of the Medical Officer for any case of absolute destitution, where they may be considered indispensable for the safety of the patient.

The Committee further state, that they are prepared to meet cases absolutely requiring hospital accommodation, if such should arise by reason of destitution or exposure in the streets.

The Committee have arranged that the Dispensary should be open day and night for the relief of the sick ; and under all the circumstances stated, the Committee are to meet to-day to discuss the question of having additional medical assistance.

Attendance on the sick, in Cholera and Diarrhœa, the ordinary duties of the Dispensary and two depôts, the large extent of the District, part of it being eight or nine miles from the residence of the Medical Officer, house-to-house visitation, and the regulation for having the Dispensary open day and night, together, form an amount of duty, even with a small number of Cholera patients, beyond the exertions, however energetic, of one Medical Practitioner.

In addition to this, the Committee state, whilst bearing testimony to the untiring services of their Medical Attendant, that much panic prevails, partly owing to the fact that as yet no recovery has taken place, and that Dr. Shiel has not had any practical experience of Cholera in an epidemic form hitherto.

I have to add, with reference to the relief to persons residing in the Leggygowan Electoral Division, that a depôt there has not yet been put in operation, in accordance with the correspondence that took place on the subject during the past spring, arising out of the representations made on the subject by Mr. Price, of Saintfield.

The Medical and Relieving Officers both state that the District generally is in a satisfactory state, as regards nuisances, a fact to which I particularly drew the attention of the Committee.

I also visited various parts of the town, especially where Cholera had appeared. Shore-street, in which I visited a patient labouring under decided Cholera, and where several others of the cases occurred, is an open street, blown through by the sea breeze.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Alexander Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

No. 180.—Letter from Dr. White, Medical Officer of Downpatrick Dispensary District.

Downpatrick, September 22, 1854.

Gentlemen,

Pursuant to your Circular relative to Cholera, I have to inform you that on yesterday, having heard that a case of Cholera had occurred in the county gaol in this town, I waited upon P. E. Brabazon, Esq., the Surgeon of the County Infirmary, but could not see him in time for last night's post. When I saw Dr. Brabazon, he informed me that on Thursday, at five o'clock, P.M., a female prisoner, of about twenty-five years of age, was suddenly taken ill with violent cramps, retching, &c., and other symptoms of "Asiatic Cholera." The treatment pursued, was large doses of calomel combined with opium, warm applications to the stomach and extremities, and brandy with a few drops of creosote in each dose, were given every half hour, in quantity about half a wine-glassful. Under this treatment the more urgent symptoms gave way, and in fifteen hours from the invasion of the disease, the mouth became sore, and the secretions of bile and urine, hitherto suppressed, were restored. From the circumstance of the woman being completely isolated, and being an inmate of the gaol for two years, and having no intercourse with visitors or any persons extern to the walls of the prison, the disease, in my opinion, may be considered as purely sporadic.

With reference to my own Dispensary District, I am happy to say that as yet no appearance of Diarrhœa, Choleraic or otherwise, has appeared to any extent. Sanitary measures, of the most complete character, have been carried out with respect to sewerage, white-washing, and ventilation.

I have the honour to remain your obedient servant,

William N. White, *Medical Officer.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

North Dublin Union.

No. 181.—Report from Dr. Hill, Medical Inspector.

22, *Ely-place, Dublin, August* 26, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to enclose a communication, received by me last evening, from Dr. Darley, Medical Officer of the Coolock and Drumcondra Dispensary District, in the North Dublin Union, in which he reports that a severe case of Cholera had occurred on Thursday, the 24th instant, in that District; and to inform you that I proceeded this day to Coolock, and made inquiry into the circumstances of the case.

I ascertained that a man named Michael Flynn, about fifty years of age, a labourer, living in Mr. Cosgrave's gate-lodge, at Priorswood, was attacked at an early hour on the morning of the 24th instant, with severe purging and vomiting, attended with cramps in the legs and arms. He was seen about six o'clock, A.M., by Dr. Darley, who found him labouring under the above-mentioned symptoms; his countenance was sunken, but his pulse tolerably firm, and skin warm. Dr. Darley had not an opportunity of inspecting the eva-

cuations from the bowels, but the matters ejected from the stomach appeared to consist merely of the fluids he had been drinking.

The requisite treatment having been promptly adopted, the symptoms soon subsided, the patient fell asleep, and on the following day was convalescent. Flynn had been employed at work in the fields, and there is no evidence of his having been in communication with any locality or person affected with similar disease. On the evening previous to the attack, however, he had eaten a hearty supper of new potatoes and boiled onions.

At the period of my visit, I was informed that he was up and able to go out. Dr. Darley reports that the above is the only case of that description which he has, for some time past, seen in the District.

Adverting to your letter to me, No. 28,162, of the 22nd instant, requesting my continued attention to the sanitary state of the Finglas and Glasnevin District of the North Dublin Union, I beg to state that I also proceeded this day to Finglas, and was informed by Dr. Barrett, the Medical Officer, that, since the occurrence of the cases reported by me on the 19th instant,* he had not heard of any similar cases in the District.

At Finglas, I again visited the house in which the four persons, above alluded to, had been lodging. I saw the infant, Larry Lawless, and was told by his mother that he was perfectly well, and that he has had no return of the complaint. I also saw Rose Reilly, wife of James Reilly, the first patient mentioned in my former report, who informed me that she had completely recovered, and had returned from the Hardwicke Hospital yesterday, where she left her husband convalescent, and expecting to be discharged from the hospital in a few days.

No sanitary measures appear to have been as yet undertaken in the village of Finglas; but, I was informed, by the Medical Officer, that a meeting of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood was this morning held, for the purpose of determining the steps to be taken for improving the condition of the habitations of the poor, and of adopting other measures for the prevention of disease.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

John Hill, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

Enclosure.—Letter from Dr. Darley, Medical Officer of Coolock and Drumcondra Dispensary District.

Greenfield, Coolock, August, 25, 1854.

I beg to report that a severe case of Cholera occurred at Mr. Cosgrave's gate, Priorswood, on yesterday morning. A man of the name of Michael Flinn, after eating a supper of potatoes and boiled onions, was attacked early on the morning of the 24th instant with severe purging and vomiting, attended with cramps in the legs and arms. I saw him soon after six o'clock: his countenance was rather sunk, but his pulse was firm and skin warm; after the usual means, he fell into a sleep and gradually became better. This morning, the 25th, he is convalescent.

Benjamin G. Darley, *Medical Officer.*

* See No. 38.

South Dublin Union.

No. 182.—Report from Dr. Hill, Medical Inspector.

22, Ely-place, Dublin, September 25, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 31,789, 1854, of the 22nd instant, enclosing a communication from Dr. Mason, late temporary Medical Officer of No. 4 Dispensary, in the South City District, relating to a case of Cholera stated to have recently occurred in that District; and have to inform you that, in compliance with your instructions, I this day made inquiry into the circumstances of the case. It appears that Bridget Donnelly, aged sixty-seven years, residing at No. 2, Little Grafton-street, was taken ill on the 21st instant with purging and vomiting. She was visited at half-past one o'clock, P.M., by one of the Medical Officers of No. 4 Dispensary, who found her much exhausted, and suffering from purging, vomiting, and cramps. Her pulse was weak and small; the surface of the body, as it is stated, dusky, but warm; the eyes sunken, countenance anxious, voice weak and tremulous, and the tongue moist, whitish, and of natural temperature. The fluid vomited was almost colourless; but the evacuations from the bowels were feculent and streaked with blood. The state of the urinary secretion could not be ascertained. She was ordered external and internal stimulants, with small and frequently-repeated doses of blue-pill and opium. At the next visit of the Medical Officer, between three and four o'clock the same afternoon, her pulse appeared to be slightly improved, but the other symptoms were unchanged. When seen at half-past seven in the evening, the vomiting and purging were unabated, and she had become much weaker; the tongue and breath, as well as the surface of the body, were cold; the pulse almost imperceptible, the voice whispering, and the urinary secretion absent. She died about half-past eleven o'clock that night.

I was informed that this patient had been subject, for the last two or three years, to attacks of Diarrhœa, recurring every six weeks or two months; and that she had been suffering from one of them for five days before medical relief was applied for.

I have also to state that I attended an extraordinary meeting of the Committee of the South City Dispensary District, held this afternoon, when a report from the Medical Officers of No. 2 South City Dispensary, was read, from which it appears that on the 23rd instant, two cases of Cholera occurred at No. 1, Jones's-court, off High-street. The patients, a man and his wife, were attacked within a few hours of each other, and soon exhibited the characteristic symptoms of malignant Cholera. They were removed, on the evening of the same day, to the Hardwicke Hospital, as I was informed, where they have since died. On the next day, the 24th, another case of vomiting and purging occurred in the same house; the symptoms yielded, however, to treatment, and the patient recovered.

In consequence of the occurrence of the above-mentioned cases, the Committee determined that the Board of Guardians should be

requested to complete the necessary arrangements for the immediate admission of patients into the Tenter House Cholera Hospital, and to appoint a Medical Officer for the institution without delay.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

John Hill, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 183.—Letter from Dr. Croly, Medical Officer of Rathfarnham Dispensary District.

Rathfarnham Dispensary, October 6, 1854.

Gentlemen,

A case of Cholera having occurred in my District a week back, I regret much to find that I have been in error in not at once reporting the case to you. I hope that I may be excused, as it was altogether an inadvertence that I did not recollect having received a circular from the Commissioners in the beginning of this year, requiring an immediate report to be forwarded to them on the occurrence of any case of Cholera in my District. It has caused me much annoyance, and I shall be careful to be regular henceforward. I did report the case to the Vice-Chairman of the Committee immediately, and know not how I forgot to report it to you.

The particulars of the case are as follow :—A poor man, named Thomas Kilmurry, aged thirty-four, a stuff-weaver, without any premonitory complaint, while working in a tenter field, on Tibradden hill, in Whitechurch Electoral Division, was suddenly taken ill of sickness of stomach and Diarrhœa, and weakness. This occurred at one o'clock, p.m., on the 28th ultimo. He got a glass of brandy, was taken to a fire, and soon became so much recovered that he was able to walk to his home at Rockbrooke, a distance of about one mile. He reached home about three o'clock, and soon complained again ; had a return of vomiting and Diarrhœa, and cramps of legs next occurred. He passed a tape-worm. The discharges were at first fœcal, but soon became serous. Nothing was done for him except rubbing with flannel till I saw him. This was about eight o'clock, p.m., about seven hours from the first complaint. The ticket did not arrive at my house till after seven o'clock ; his residence is about three miles from my house. I found him in a complete state of collapse, cold, pulseless, and exhausted. I used every exertion to restore him, but it was useless. There was no effort at reaction ; hot applications were applied, a mustard blister to the stomach, and a stimulant mixture, as recommended by the College of Physicians. The Roman Catholic clergyman assisted me in my exertions to restore warmth ; and having remained for an hour with him, and used our best exertions, we soon found that further attempts to restore him were useless. He gradually sunk, and died about three o'clock, a.m., on the 29th, fourteen hours from his first seizure. There has been an increase of Diarrhœa cases during the month. I this day heard that a man died yesterday in the neighbourhood (not

a Dispensary case), and said to be Cholera; but I have no correct information on the subject, and shall inquire particulars.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

HENRY CROLY, M.D., *Medical Officer.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 184.—LETTER from Dr. QUINAN, Medical Officer of Donnybrook Dispensary District.

Donnybrook Dispensary, October 27, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the directions contained in a circular received this day, I beg leave to forward the annexed statement of the particulars of three cases of Cholera which have been recently under my care. The particulars of the first case I have already reported to you in my return made to you upon the 2nd instant. The other cases have occurred since that date.

I also beg leave to state, that although since Friday, the 13th instant, my District has been placed under Cholera Orders, my Dispensary open to every one without ticket, and daily attendance given there as well as at my house, I have, as yet, received no returns or forms, as directed in your orders; nor, indeed, have I received any other intimation of its being a proclaimed District, than seeing a notice to the effect extensively posted throughout the District.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

E. J. QUINAN.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

ENCLOSURE referred to in No. 184.

September 30, 1854.—Michael Doolan, aged sixty, at three o'clock yesterday, while at his work, was seized with Diarrhœa, which continued at short intervals, without pain, during the remainder of the day. At six o'clock, P.M., he returned home to his cabin, in the village of Donnybrook, eat heartily of a supper of cake-bread and tea, and went to his bed, the Diarrhœa still continuing. From eight o'clock, p.m., until some time about four o'clock next morning, he slept very soundly. At that hour, however, he was suddenly seized with vomiting, purging, and cramps, which continued until I saw him.

October 1.—I found him in a state of collapse, complaining of the cramps in his legs and thighs, and purging large quantities of yellowish-white fluid, a stable-bucket nearly full having been passed within the last three hours; the vomiting had ceased; his pulse was small, thready, and extremely rapid; tongue was yellow, furred, but not cold; feet and hands quite cold and bluish. I gave him a tea-spoonful of a mixture, composed of spirit ammon. aromat., spirit camphor, and comp. tincture of lavender, in a little water, every ten minutes, until four doses were taken. A pill of acetate of lead and watery extract of opium was given every second hour. A sinapism

was applied over the entire stomach, and woollen stockings, filled with hot salt, were applied between his legs and along his spine. His drink was a little brandy and water, given occasionally. In about half an hour he became warmer, and felt more comfortable, but still complained greatly of the cramps.

Ten o'clock, A.M.—He has taken three pills; the Diarrhœa has ceased; pulse is stronger; feels inclined to sleep; ordered to continue the pills.

Two o'clock.—He is much better, having been asleep for the last two hours; no vomiting; still complains of great soreness of his legs and arms, and great thirst; his bowels have been only once moved.

Six o'clock.—He has been asleep since two o'clock, and has had no return of either vomiting or Diarrhœa.

From this time the man continued to recover, without a single bad symptom, and was able to go to his work in three or four days.

This man had not been in any place where Cholera was prevailing. He had eaten a hearty dinner of potatoes and buttermilk, and immediately afterwards proceeded to his work, as a labourer upon the road. He felt a little sickish before the bowels were attacked, but after each motion he felt better and lighter.

October 11, 1854.—Mary Anne Gaffney, aged two years, was brought to the Dispensary, blue, cold, pulseless, and in a state of collapse, breath and tongue quite cold; lips, hands, and feet, blue. Her mother stated, that the child had had Diarrhœa for the past two or three days, but as she was teething she paid no attention to it; that when she was putting the child to bed last night she perceived that she was very cold, and that she gave her a dose of castor oil and some warm milk as she lay down, that the child soon after fell asleep, and that she herself went to another bed, and never heard anything during the night; but that about half an hour before she came to the Dispensary she found her child cold, blue, and pulseless, lying in the midst of a large quantity of discharge, which she conceives had only just then been passed from the bowels, but which may probably have been passed during the night. The child was evidently moribund. I had her immediately wrapped up in a blanket sprinkled with spirits of turpentine, and gave her a teaspoonful of the cardiac mixture every ten minutes; after three doses the child seemed to rally a little, but towards evening she again sank, and died at five o'clock, P.M., not having either vomited or purged since morning.

This child had not been from home for some days previous to her attack.

October 20, 1854.—Peter Clarke, aged eighteen, a fisherman, residing at Ringsend, was brought ashore from the fishing boats in the bay of Dublin, having been ill for ten hours with vomiting and purging; cold, blue, and pulseless; vomiting and purging frequently. I was immediately sent for, and saw him within half an hour; he was then in bed, purging large quantities of slimy matter, moaning and tossing his hands about, vomiting whenever he drank, and calling out incessantly for cold water; his pulse was extremely weak and rapid, tongue cold and bluish, breath cold. His friends

had given him large quantities of strong punch, and burnt spirits before he was brought ashore. Having got jars of hot water and bags of hot salt applied to his feet, and close to his body, I gave him one of the acetate of lead and opium pills, and a tea-spoonful of the cardiac mixture, and directed that the same should be repeated every hour until I saw him again. I applied a large sinapism to the stomach.

Eleven o'clock, A.M.—He was warmer; pulse a little stronger; but the bowel complaint was still continuing. I gave him an enema of acetat. plumbi, gr. x, tinct. opii., gtt. x, starch, mucilage, 1 ounce; this was retained for upwards of an hour; I ordered him to continue the pills.

Four o'clock.—Was much better; has had no purging for the last three hours; he has had some sleep, and is much more quiet and sensible, although he will not speak except to call for drink, which he vomits occasionally; he is inclined to perspire; pulse firmer, 120.

Ten o'clock, P.M.—He has had no vomiting or Diarrhœa since six o'clock, P.M.; but he has not passed any urine all day. He is now bathed in a profuse and extremely fetid perspiration; his bed-clothes, hair, face, and hands, are perfectly wet with it. Although he is sensible and able to answer questions, he does not speak, except to call for water. He has had some arrow-root twice within the last two hours, and seems to swallow every thing most greedily. He was ordered to omit the pills and mixture, to have nourishment given in small quantities during the night.

21*st*, *Eight o'clock*, A.M.—The boy is lying pretty much in the same state as described above; he has had a good deal of nourishment during the night; but he has not either passed his urine, or asked for any thing; he is quite sensible; is still perspiring most freely; pulse, 120, very small; occasionally tosses his arms about, and cries out he is dying. I ordered him a cardiac mixture, with aromat. confection, spirit of nitrous æther and camphor mixture, and to have some warm beef tea.

Two o'clock.—The boy is in much the same state, rather weaker, although he has had a good deal of nourishment; he continued to sink gradually until towards next morning, when he was seized with convulsions, and died comatose, fourteen hours after all vomiting and purging had ceased.

The boy was seized while on board one of the fishing boats, and was left lying in the bottom of the boat, without any assistance, for six hours, his companions being under the impression that he was only sea-sick, as the weather was unusually rough. When they discovered he was really ill, they sent him ashore, but owing to the wind, he did not get in until next morning, having been the entire night lying in an open boat.

There has not been any case of Cholera in the neighbourhood of this boy's residence.

E. J. Quinan,

Medical Officer of the Donnybrook Dispensary.

October 27, 1854.

Dunshaughlin Union.

No. 185.—Letter from Dr. O'Reilly, Medical Officer of Ratoath Dispensary District.

November 22, 1854.

Sir,

In compliance with an order of the Commissioners, dated 21st October, 1854, I beg leave to report a case of spasmodic Cholera, or Asiatic, which terminated fatally, in twelve hours after my first visit.

The subject was a delicate old person, a herdsman, who had not been any where from home, but was affected with Diarrhœa for some days, without applying for advice. He was in a state of collapse when I saw him; and the treatment adopted consisted of external heat, counter-irritation, acetate of lead, tannic acid, and brandy. The first attack of vomiting was just twenty-four hours before death.

I have the honour to be yours, very faithfully,

L. O'Reilly,

Medical Officer of Ratoath Dispensary.

To Doctor Hill, Medical Inspector.

Fermoy Union.

No. 186.—Report from Dr. Purcell, Medical Inspector.

Carrick-on-Suir, March 31, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd inst., No. 9,584, 1854, together with a communication from Dr. White, Medical Officer of the Fermoy Dispensary District, in Fermoy Union, reporting a case of Cholera in his District; and also your letter of the 25th inst., No. 9,709, 1854, together with an extract from the minutes of proceedings of the Guardians of the Fermoy Union, relative to a case of Cholera that occurred in the Workhouse of that Union, and directing me to inquire and report to you on both cases.

The first case was James Reirdon, aged fifty years, a labourer, previously healthy, and of temperate habits; had no premonitory symptoms; was seized with Diarrhœa at five o'clock, A.M., on the 21st inst. Dr. White received a red ticket to visit, and saw him at about five o'clock the same evening, when he found all the symptoms of Asiatic Cholera apparent; his extremities and tongue cold, no pulse, vomiting and purging, throwing off watery fluids from stomach, sunk voice, feeble respiration, cramps in his legs, anxious for cold water draughts, and total suppression of urine.

Dr. White seems to have paid all the necessary attention to him, and had his treatment of him carefully carried out by a nurse from the Workhouse, notwithstanding which, he never rallied, and died at about half-past eleven o'clock, on the 22nd inst.

This man had no communication with any person affected with

Cholera. He resided in a miserable thatched cabin, in a low, fetid lane, in the town, having pits or pools of stagnant water in it.

The case that occurred in the workhouse was Catherine Fitzgibbon, aged thirty years, represented as a vagrant, of loose habits, and addicted to drink, was committed to the Bridewell, and was sent from thence to the Union Workhouse Hospital, labouring under slight pneumonia. At about half-past six o'clock on the morning of the 21st inst. she was attacked with severe spasmodic blue Cholera; she had no premonitory symptoms; was attended most promptly; never rallied; and sunk most rapidly, having died at four o'clock, P.M., the same day.

The town and suburbs of Fermoy is satisfactory in a sanitary point of view; however, in consequence of Cholera having made its appearance in so malignant a form, an influential and numerous meeting of the Sanitary Committee was held yesterday, at which I attended. They agreed to appoint two Apothecaries of the town as Sanitary Inspectors, to make daily "house-to-house" visits, and report on every case that may occur in the District, to flush the sewers of the town, and lay down patent stench traps where necessary, and name a Sub-Committee to inquire and report upon a suitable store or other building for a Cholera Hospital; they have been limewashing the houses of the poor, and are determined to continue to do so, and have circulated and posted copies of the enclosed notice through the District.

There seems to be an anxiety and willingness on the part of every person connected with the Union to adopt every precaution to avert the threatened calamity.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant.

JOHN F. PURCELL, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 187.—REPORT from Dr. PURCELL, Medical Inspector.

Carrick-on-Suir, April 1, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, No. 9,441, 1854, accompanied by a communication from Dr. Edgar, Medical Officer of the Ballyhooly Dispensary District, in Fermoy Union, reporting a case of Cholera in that District; and also a further communication of Dr. Edgar's, of the 23rd ult., reporting another case of Cholera in the same District, and requesting me to inquire and report thereon.

In reply I have to inform you that the first case was Abby Brien, aged fifty years, the wife of a labourer, who was attacked with Diarrhœa and vomiting, at about four o'clock, A.M., on the morning of the 20th ultimo. Dr. Edgar was called on to visit her, and did so at about five, P.M., the same day. He found all the symptoms of Asiatic Cholera manifest, and very far advanced in collapse; the face, hands, and extremities blue, eyes sunk, nearly pulseless, and a total suppression of urine. He continued his attendance on her, but she died on the night of the 21st ultimo.

The other case, Christopher Brien, the husband of the previous case, was visited by Dr. Edgar, at four o'clock, P.M., on the 22nd ultimo, when he found the man had been eight hours previously ill; he was then in the collapsed stage, exhibiting nearly all the same symptoms as his wife. He treated him, but he never rallied, and died the same night.

From the information that I obtained, I believe neither of those cases had any communication with any person or place affected with Cholera; but they eat fish, that they had in their house some days, and cooked Indian meal; and they lived in a wretched ill-ventilated cabin.

The bridge across the Blackwater, at Ballyhooly, being some time since carried away and not yet repaired, caused a good deal of delay, in the application for, and attendance upon the deceased, by Dr. Edgar, and is generally an inconvenience to the poor of that part of the District and the Medical Officer. The delay in those two cases is very much to be regretted, as they terminated so rapidly; but I have no reason to attribute any blame to the Medical Officer, or any other person connected with the District.

I think it very advisable at present to have this Dispensary open daily, for the attendance of persons suffering from Diarrhœa, without relief tickets.

The Sanitary Committee of the District, with the Earl of Listowel as chairman, is carrying out efficiently the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts. Their labours are generally apparent in the whitewashing, cleansing, &c., of the dwellings of the poor. Notices, similar to those posted in Fermoy, one of which I forwarded on the 31st ultimo, if posted through the District, would, in my opinion, be instructive and useful.

I herewith return Dr. Edgar's letter, and

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. PURCELL, *Medical Inspector.*

KANTURK UNION.

No. 188.—REPORT from Dr. GEARY, Medical Inspector.

GENTLEMEN, *Kanturk, March 6, 1854.*

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated the 4th instant, enclosing a letter received from Mr. Hall, Poor Law Inspector, in reference to the occurrence of cases of Cholera in the Kanturk Union Workhouse; and the admission into the Infirmary of persons attacked with the same illness, from the town and union; and requesting that "I would attend at the Workhouse and report to the Commissioners on the matter."

In accordance with these instructions, I this day attended there, accompanied by Dr. Barry, the Medical Officer, and having carefully gone over the several departments, and inquired into the particulars in connexion with the appearance of Cholera in the Workhouse premises, and the admission of extern cases of the same affection, beg leave to report—

That the first case of Cholera occurred in a person who had been

an inmate of the Workhouse since the 9th February, 1854, and was attacked on the 21st, having been twelve days in the house previous to her being attacked. The total cases under treatment since that date were twenty-four—of which number—

Were inmates of the Workhouse,	. . . .	17
Admitted as externs,	. . . .	7
		— 24
Of the Workhouse cases,—died,	. . . .	7
Do. extern do. do.	. . . .	2
Total died,	. . . .	9
Remaining this day,	. . . .	15
		— 24

Some of those under treatment are in the extreme stages of the disease, and almost certain to terminate fatally.

While in the Workhouse I witnessed the death of a young man, a clerk from a mercantile house in Kanturk, who was taken ill on yesterday, and whose demise is calculated to create much alarm among the residents, as he was generally known and respected. One of the nurses in attendance on the Cholera patients was attacked with the disease while I was going through the house; and judging from the following return of the number of cases occurring, there is reason to apprehend that the disease will spread, viz.:—

21st February,	1
23rd do.	3
24th do.	1
25th do.	2
27th do.	1
1st March,	2
2nd do.	1
3rd do.	1
4th do.	3
5th do.	7
6th do.	2
	24

Diarrhœa is not on the increase, and the greatest vigilance is paid to the detecting and immediate treatment of all symptoms, having any tendency to Cholera; both as regards appropriate dietary and medicine.

The first cases which occurred were treated in the Fever Hospital Wards—other arrangements have since prevailed—and the Cholera and Diarrhœa cases are now being admitted to the sheds in the yards attached to the male and female idiot yards. Those sheds are capable of accommodating twenty-four each; and additional room is being secured by the removal of the inmates of the male and female idiot wards to other portions of the building; thus securing space for thirty patients of each sex—the total accommodation amounting to 108. The Master and the Medical Officer state that the arrangements referred to can be carried out without in any degree interfering with the regularity of the house, or the accommodation and space necessary for the sanitary condition of the inmates.

A regular staff of nurses is being organised, whose duties will be so distributed as to insure that amount of relaxation from duty so necessary for persons engaged in such laborious offices.

The absence of any hospital for the reception and treatment of the cases occurring outside the Workhouse, forced their admission hitherto; but it is hoped, that an application made to Sir E. Tierney, for the use of the Quarry House, will be acquiesced in; and that accommodation for this class will be thereby secured and made available without delay. The premises are very suitable for such a purpose; and I have examined them, in company with the Medical Officer, to-day. This most advisable plan will relieve the Workhouse, not alone from the inconvenience of adding to the number treated within its walls, but will have the additional advantage of withdrawing that amount of nervous apprehension attendant on the reception of external cases into the Workhouse, as at present.

Mr. Brady, who had acted as Resident Apothecary for some time past, has, I am informed, tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the Board; the ground of his withdrawal being a disinclination to attend the Cholera cases, from some apprehension. Mr. Layng, who pursues the same profession in the town of Kanturk, has been appointed *pro tem.* by the Guardians; and at present compounds all medicines, and sleeps in the Workhouse. I would beg to suggest that this arrangement be carried out punctually; as it is indispensable that a resident medical man be, at all hours, on the spot.

In going over the Workhouse, my attention was attracted to the system of sewerage, and the position of the several cesspools, in reference to the respective sections of the building; and assuming that the Commissioners have, for reference, a plan of these arrangements, I would respectfully ask their attention to the site of the seven privies, and the cesspools, which are placed immediately inside the entrance—in the boys' yard, and the girls' yard—with overflow drains, which facilitate the passage of the excess of their retaining capacity—under the walls of the Workhouse boundary—whence it spreads itself on the fields outside the premises. These privies are immediately underneath the back windows of the Board-room; and, on inquiry, I found that the odour from them is frequently very offensive. A cesspool of a still more objectionable nature is that placed in the small yard of the Fever Hospital building, which receives the soil of the privies of the male idiot yard. These cesspools are cleared out at stated periods; the whole contents being emptied on the surface, and then removed by buckets. I beg to represent this arrangement for collecting and removing the soil of the house, as being calculated to create and propagate disease, and such as should be superseded by some other, having a less injurious tendency on the sanitary condition of the establishment, and indeed with the ordinary comforts of its numerous inmates.

On examining the Register of the Medical Officer of the Kanturk Dispensary District, I find that seven cases of Cholera have occurred in the town since the 1st March, viz.:—

1st,	1
2nd,	3
3rd,	1
4th,	2
	7

Of that number, three died; and of the remaining four—

Were sent to Hospital,	2
Under treatment,	2
	4

Another case (a child) died during the night, for whom no medical assistance was sought; and it was only this morning, on being called to a second case in the same house, that the child was ascertained to have deceased. I was in the premises of these poor people to-day; I found the child, on a loft, dead; and a fine young woman, only recently married, far advanced in collapse. The people were unable to provide a coffin, and a coffin was ordered by the Clerk of the Union, subject to after arrangements.

The sanitary condition of this town seems not to have been duly cared for. I found, enclosed within walls, in the immediate vicinity of the houses where three Cholera cases occurred, and in the very town of Kanturk, a large collection of manure. Quantities of the same are observable behind the houses in the street. I went into several back premises, and observed the same.

I requested the Clerk of the Union to have the premises of the poor, especially where cases of Cholera occurred, cleaned out and whitewashed without delay; and it appears to me most desirable that an order declaring the Kanturk Union a Cholera District be issued at once.

I propose returning here on Friday, and convening a meeting of the Committee of Management of the Kanturk Dispensary District, should the Commissioners' arrangements not interfere.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. GEARY, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

LARNE UNION.

No. 189.—REPORT from Dr. KNOX, Medical Inspector.

Belfast, March 8, 1854.

SIR,

I have to report that I this day visited the Carrickfergus Dispensary, and, by appointment, met the Medical Attendant, and several of the members of the Managing Committee. On inquiry I ascertained, that up to the period of my visit, twenty-seven cases of Cholera had occurred in the District—the first having taken place on the 24th ultimo; and of this number, fourteen, or rather more than one-half, have proved fatal. An additional case, in the person of a female, was reported to Dr. Forsythe during my stay in Carrickfergus, and I accompanied him, along with Dr. Magowan, another physician, to visit her. Both the professional gentlemen mentioned, who had some experience in malignant Cholera on the two former occasions of its being epidemic in this country, had no hesitation in expressing a decided opinion as to the cases above adverted to, being, most of them, unequivocal specimens of the disease; and as regards the case I witnessed, my own opinion would corroborate theirs. The reported symptoms are Diarrhœa, in all the cases

vomiting, cramps, rice-water evacuations, urine suppressed in some cases, and not in others, collapse, and lividity of skin. Some died within twenty-four hours; and all, except one, within forty-eight. The class of persons attacked were, the majority of them, mill-workers, of the poorer class, with one currier, one carpenter, one labourer, and one servant.

Of the twenty-seven cases, fourteen proved fatal, eight are convalescent, and five remain still ill, besides the one I saw, making in all, six, at present on the sick list. Two or three other cases, reported as doubtful, were supposed to have occurred, besides the twenty-seven above enumerated. I could not ascertain, on inquiry, the existence of Cholera in any other District in the Larne Union; but Diarrhœa appears to have been, and still to be, very prevalent in the Carrickfergus District, only comparatively few of the cases occurring in the practice of the Dispensary Medical Attendant. In many cases it appears to have been very tractable, and not presenting any peculiarity of symptoms. The Committee, as I reported on a former occasion, had abated various nuisances, and I then directed their attention to the necessity for continued vigilance. Since the appearance of Cholera, active steps have again been taken for the abatement of any nuisances throughout the District, which were not detected previously, or which have reaccumulated. In company with the Relieving Officer I visited several, in different parts of the Dispensary District, which are in process of being removed; and it is expected that the whole District will, within a week, be in a satisfactory state in this respect. There was no reasonable ascertained ground for suspecting the introduction of the disease from elsewhere, as far as I could learn, on careful inquiry. I visited all the different localities in which it has yet appeared, and they chiefly lie in a line, extending, but not continuously, along the confines of a small stream, from the cabins where the first case appeared, about a mile and three-quarters westward of Carrickfergus, quite into the town.

Two cases occurred, however, in another direction, at the northern confines of the town, and one case in the street running along the sea beach.

I also visited the building proposed as an hospital by the Committee, and found it suitable; but I shall report as to the measures decided on, after attending the Board of Guardians, at Larne, to-morrow.

To save post I can only add, that the houses in which the disease appeared seem all to be damp and uncleanly, and the persons attacked are reported to have been generally poor and ill fed.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Alex. Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

No. 190.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Belfast, March 9, 1854.

Sir,

I beg leave to report, that I this day attended the meeting of the Board of Guardians, at Larne, where a communication was made by the Honorary Secretary, on the part of the Carrickfergus Dispensary Committee, acquainting them with the steps already taken, or to be adopted by them, with the sanction of the Board of Guardians, with reference to the outbreak of Cholera in the Carrickfergus District. Under the circumstances, the Board came to the resolution of delegating to the Committee full powers to take such steps as they might find necessary, with reference to procuring additional medical aid, and providing hospital accommodation as far as may be required, as well as employing such assistance in having all nuisances thoroughly abated, as may be found necessary.

As I stated yesterday, the Committee have obtained, gratuitously, a suitable building for an hospital; have ordered a small quantity of bed-clothing, to have in readiness if required; and employed Dr. Magowan, a physician, resident in Carrickfergus, to assist Dr. Forsythe in the duty of attending on Cholera patients, as—although the number on the list is not large at present—the Committee considered it advisable, on account of the necessity of night visiting, and the state of Dr. Forsythe's health, whose strength is not yet perfectly restored, after a very severe illness, to give him additional aid. Added to this is the consideration, that attention is given at all hours to any applicant.

I visited Carrickfergus again, to-day, and found that three additional cases had been ascertained to have occurred since yesterday—one being fatal. In reference to the amount of mortality, viz., one-half of the cases, it should be stated, that some of them died without having applied for, or received any medical aid, and others allowed the Diarrhœal stage to continue for some time, and only applied for relief when far advanced in the stage of collapse. Any plan by which relief might very early be resorted to, would possibly have a material effect in checking the great fatality of the disease.

Under the circumstances stated, and the unquestionable existence of malignant epidemic Cholera in the District, I should suggest, that the measures taken by the Committee and Board of Guardians should be sanctioned by the Commissioners, with instructions for any further proceedings they may consider advisable.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Alex. Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

P.S.—On careful inquiry I could not ascertain the existence, hitherto, of any cases of the disease in the other Dispensary Districts of the Larne Union.

A.K.

No. 191.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Lurgan, March 18, 1854.

Sir,

In reference to your letter of the 13th instant, regarding the cleansing of the Carrickfergus Dispensary District, I have to report that I visited Carrickfergus yesterday, and attended a meeting of the Sanitary Committee, specially summoned to meet me, and gave such suggestions as appeared necessary. Having inspected various localities in the town in company with the Relieving and Medical Officers, I ascertained that many nuisances had been abated since my previous visit, at which time the Relieving Officer and Inspector specially employed to overlook the sanitary condition of the town, hoped to have it in a satisfactory condition in a week thereafter.

On my visit yesterday I ascertained, that although much had been done in the interval, a good deal remained to be done; and I urged on the Committee and officials the necessity for continued vigilance and promptitude in order to have the town put in as satisfactory a state as practicable, with as little delay as possible. I also urged the necessity, not only of removing all accumulations of filth, but of vigilant attention from day to day to prevent any reaccumulations; and I suggested that the Committee should request through their Honorary Secretary, officially, that the Corporation would take measures to keep the streets of the town constantly clean, a suggestion which the Committee agreed to act on.

I drew especially the attention of the Committee to parts of the town called Wilson's Mill, Glass's Entry, North Gate, and Corkhill, and some other places, and pointed them out to the Relieving Officer as demanding immediate attention for the abatement of nuisances. Every disposition was shown to carry out the suggestions in question; and I propose to visit Carrickfergus again on the 23rd instant to ascertain and report the result.

I also suggested that the Killycross River (which is proposed to be culverted hereafter) should be cleared out for the present by flushing it, a measure which I was informed was quite practicable by means of an adjacent stream. I also suggested attention to lime-washing the interior of the houses wherever necessary, a measure which I ascertained by inspection had been carried out to some extent.

I also directed attention to have overcrowding in some localities, especially in Black-row and Taylor's-row, remedied as far as practicable, in the mean time, by the Secretary officially requesting the proprietors of the houses in question to remedy the evil as far as possible, as some doubt appears still to be entertained as to the powers conferred by the Lodging House Act in Ireland, a question which the Honorary Secretary who is also a magistrate, said he intended to submit to the Attorney-General for his opinion, as a guide to the petty sessions magistrates. The houses referred to are not licensed lodging houses, but are stated to be overcrowded with occupants, a circumstance to which, in my opinion, great importance is to be attached, as to its influence on the diffusion and fatality of epidemic diseases. This suggestion I had brought before the Committee at my previous conference with them last week.

I also suggested that no unnecessary delay should occur in the removal and burial of the dead bodies, and the subsequent cleansing and purification of the premises by chloride of lime and peat charcoal.

With reference to this point, it was stated that burial took place as soon as the coffins could be procured, and in all cases within twenty-four hours of death. It was also mentioned that the place of burial for strangers, termed the strangers' burying ground, was overcrowded, and that in some cases the graves could not in consequence be made of sufficient depth, points which I consider proper to bring under the notice of the Commissioners. Another burying ground, if procurable, would appear to be the most efficient remedy for this evil.

On visiting some of the poorer localities in the town, part of the population appeared particularly wretched, squalid, and ill-clothed, and their bedding scanty and of a filthy description, a condition partly arising out of the present high prices of fuel and provisions, but having probably considerable influence on the amount of mortality in the present epidemic. To meet in part these evils I ascertained on inquiry that fresh clean straw has been provided in all necessary cases as a material for beds; and a private subscription has been entered into for the provision of fuel and meal, the distribution of which was to commence to-day to such families as might require it, ninety-eight families having been put on the list as recipients in the first instance. And on inquiry I was informed that, for the present at all events, the evil in question will be adequately met by the resources of private charity.

Since my previous visit I learned that the Committee had employed two additional medical men as assistants to Drs. Forsythe and Magowan, the one, Dr. Burns, being a physician, and the other, Mr. Galzey, a licentiate apothecary. They are both young, but came from Belfast well recommended, and state that they have had some experience of Cholera; they act under the supervision of the Medical Attendant, Dr. Forsythe, and an especial part of their duty is to carry out a system of domiciliary visitation, so as to detect if possible, and apply a remedy in the early Diarrhœal stage of the disease; and the report made to me is, that a considerable number of cases of Diarrhœa have been by this means discovered and cured. On application to the Secretary he stated that the terms agreed on by the Committee, who have been empowered by the Board of Guardians to incur any expenses they may consider indispensable under the present circumstances, are one guinea a day for each of the two gentlemen mentioned, and the payment of car hire where necessary.

These particulars I consider it necessary to bring before the Commissioners, with reference to their sealed order of the 10th instant, section 3, as bearing on the questions—at what time, and at what rate of payment, additional medical assistance is to be given to the several Medical Officers who are by the section in question the Medical Officers for the treatment of Cholera.

On these points I should feel obliged by being favoured with the instructions of the Commissioners for my information and guidance.

It does not appear that the Committee had as yet come to any resolution regarding the remuneration of Dr. Magowan, who acts by their appointment as coadjutor in the treatment of the disease

with the Medical Attendant, or as to any or what remuneration they would consider the latter entitled to for his increased duties under the Commissioners' Order, subjects to which I beg leave to draw their attention, as the question will soon probably arise in other Unions.

Up to the period of my leaving Carrickfergus yesterday the report communicated to me by Dr. Forsythe was as follows :—

Eighty cases of Cholera from commencement ; forty died ; thirty-three recovered ; seven remaining on list on 17th March, 1854.

The deaths will, therefore, be seen to bear the same ratio to the cases as at the date of my previous report, *i.e.* one-half.

I also inspected the Cholera Hospital in the Gaol, which I found in a satisfactory state of cleanliness at my visit, and the wards properly heated. In the cases admitted here (I think thirteen) every patient had died, except two still in hospital when I visited it; but in explanation of this melancholy result, it should be stated, that with one or perhaps two exceptions, the parties removed to hospital were in a state of great destitution, and in the collapse stage of the disease, or approaching collapse, when admitted.

The daily returns of the Medical Officer will keep the Commissioners acquainted with the particular statistics of the cases by the return, Form A, and I shall not, therefore, add to the length of my report by any further reference to them.

With reference to the want of back premises in certain streets or parts of streets, I am not aware that any legal remedy is to be found of an efficient nature ; but I have strongly urged here, as elsewhere, that continued cleansing should be kept up in such cases. I do not know how far there is any legal mode of forcing a Corporation to keep the streets in a proper state of cleanliness ; but, as I have already stated, I suggested that the Committee should apply to them on that behalf, not simply to take measures for cleaning the streets, (for they have to a certain extent performed that duty already) but to urge on them to take more effective measures so that the town should be promptly put in as satisfactory a state as circumstances would admit of. I should add that one of the members of the Corporation, being also a member of the Sanitary Committee, stated that he was of opinion that the Corporation would attend to the suggestions made on the subject. I have only to add, that I feel obliged by the Commissioners having transmitted to me the report of Colonel Clarke, for whose opinion and experience in such matters I have the greatest respect, and to whom I should feel indebted at any time for any suggestion or assistance for the promotion of the public weal.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, you most obedient servant,

Alexander Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

P.S.—It was reported to me here that five cases of Cholera have occurred at a place called Ballyboley, in the Ballynure Dispensary District, four of them being fatal, which, possibly, the Medical Attendant may have communicated to the Commissioners in pursuance of their instructions. I shall, however, investigate and report the circumstances of this District on Tuesday next.

A. K.

No. 192.—Letter from Dr. Ferris, Medical Officer of Larne Dispensary District.

Gentlemen, *Larne, March* 15, 1854.

Agreeably to your circular letter of the 3rd January last, I have to report the first case of Asiatic Cholera which has occurred in my Dispensary District.

I was called to see the man (who is a sailor belonging to a coal vessel) at his own house, in the town of Larne, about eleven o'clock last night, when I found him exhibiting all the symptoms, unmistakably, of Asiatic Cholera. He had taken ill on board the vessel, in the harbour, about three o'clock same day, but was without medical aid until he came ashore at the above late hour. After two or three hours' delay—arising from the refusal of the relatives—he was removed to the Union Fever Hospital, where he is still under treatment, but in such a state of collapse, that I entertain very slight hope of his recovery.

When the result is known I shall acquaint the Commissioners of it; also of the treatment from the time I first saw him. I am of opinion the case has been imported from Scotland, from whence the vessel has lately arrived.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

C. Ferris,

Medical Officer of Larne Dispensary District.

The Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 193.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Sir, *Belfast, March* 21, 1854.

I have only time to report, to save to-day's post, that on inquiry at Larne, I could not ascertain that any communication with infected persons or places could be traced between the sailor first attacked by Cholera there, and who died in the hospital of the Workhouse. There does not appear any doubt as to the nature of the disease; and the vessel in which he was, came from Troon, on the west coast of Scotland, where I am not aware that Cholera is prevailing. Three cases have since occurred in Larne, without any traceable communication between each other and the person first affected. In all, the symptoms were the same, and well marked. Two have died, and the other two are rapidly convalescing, and there is no new case, so that at present the District is free from the disease.

There have been five cases in the Ballynure District, of whom two have died and three are convalescent; so that, as far as ascertained, there are no cases in this District at present.

I shall report at greater length to-morrow.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Alexander Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq, Secretary.

There are no ascertained cases of the disease in the Glenarm or Ballycarry Dispensary Districts. A. K.

No. 194.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Belfast, March 23, 1854.

Sir,

I have to report that I this day visited Carrickfergus and attended a special meeting of the Sanitary Committee. It appears that ninety-two cases of Cholera have occurred from the commencement, forty-seven of whom have died, whilst a great many cases of Diarrhœa, promptly treated, have recovered. Two new cases only were stated, by the Medical Attendant, to have occurred yesterday, and one to-day (of Cholera), although Diarrhœa is still prevalent, so that there is reason to hope that the epidemic is on the decline. Various nuisances had been removed since my previous visit, and I urged the necessity of continued vigilance and attention to the sanitary arrangements. The Diarrhœa cases are reported to be very amenable to early treatment; and the Committee will, probably, in a few days, if matters continue to progress favourably, be able to dispense with the services of part of their Medical Staff.

I visited the hospital, and found the nurses at their duty, and the wards perfectly clean and satisfactory.

With reference to the entire number of Cholera cases, viz., ninety-two, the returns (Forms A. and B.) of the Dispensary Medical Officer include not only his own cases, but some cases which have occurred in the private practice of other practitioners. The question has arisen here and elsewhere, whether the Forms of Return, issued by the Commissioners, should include such private cases, or only, as I infer, the cases treated by the Medical Officer and his assistants.

Should the Commissioners contemplate procuring returns, not only from the Dispensary Medical Officers, but from private practitioners also, so as to give as complete a return of the statistics of the disease in any given place as practicable, I would beg leave to suggest for their consideration, that, should the epidemic visit Belfast and other large towns, the number of Cholera patients therein, treated by private practitioners, could only be obtained with any degree of correctness by some person, preferably a Medical practitioner, appointed for the purpose.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Alexander Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

No. 195.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Belfast, March 29, 1854.

Sir,

I have to report that I again visited the Cholera Hospital in Carrickfergus to-day, and conferred with the Sanitary Committee. There are now in the town, altogether, five cases, but of these three are convalescing. No case had been added to the list up to the period of my visit since yesterday; eleven cases of Diarrhœa still remain, but this disease is rapidly diminishing.

The town is in a much improved state as regards cleanliness, and I strongly urged on the Committee the necessity for keeping it so, and of strict attention to the directions of the Commissioners, with reference to the purification of the houses of persons, dead of Cholera, and other matters adverted to in their Order. Two patients remain in the hospital, who appeared to be nearly convalescent.

The Committee have dispensed with the services of two of their temporary Medical Officers, and propose to dispense, also, with the attendance of Dr. Magowan, the Resident Physician, who assisted Dr. Forsythe, as the numbers on the sick list are so few; but with the intention of giving him additional medical assistance again, if circumstances should require it.

They have also dispensed with the services of their Local Inspector of Nuisances; but they will employ him, also, again, if they find it necessary.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ALEXANDER KNOX, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

No. 196.—LETTER from Dr. HOLMES, Medical Officer of Glenarm Dispensary District.

Larne Union, September 1, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with your instructions, I have to report that Cholera broke out in this village yesterday (August 31st). There have been, since its first appearance, five cases: died, three; in a state of collapse, one; and one likely to recover.

I may add, that the Dispensary and Sanitary Committees are doing all in their power, and with every prospect of success, to meet the visitation.

I have the honour to remain, &c.,

GEORGE S. HOLMES, M.D.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 197.—REPORT from Dr. KNOX, Medical Inspector.

Randalstown, September 9, 1854.

SIR,

I have the honour to report, that I yesterday visited the Glenarm Dispensary District, with reference to its sanitary condition, and the appearance of Cholera therein.

From the information given me by the Medical Attendant, Dr. Holmes, it appears that a case of Cholera, of a severe character, had occurred in a country part of the district, as far back as March last, but it terminated in recovery; and one other case, proving fatal, would appear to have taken place in August, the particulars or occur-

rence of which were not known to Dr. Holmes, but which are recounted in my report from the Larne District, of the 14th ultimo.*

The first case in the recent outbreak in the town of Glenarm occurred in the person of a Mrs. McKeenan, a resident in Ballymena Union, but who had been lodging for three weeks previous to her illness, at the house of a person named McCambridge, in the town of Glenarm. She took ill of Cholera, and died, after a few hours' illness, on the 31st ultimo. The form of disease was a very malignant one; suppression of urine was almost invariably a symptom.

Mrs. McCambridge sickened and died on the 1st instant: and her husband was also taken ill and died on the same day. One of their daughters sickened on the 1st, and died on the 2nd of September; another of the family took ill and died on the latter day; and another female of the family, who had gone to the house of a married sister in the country, also sickened and died on the 2nd instant.

On the 3rd of September, Mary Napier, resident in a different part of Glenarm, but who had acted as nurse in McCambridge's, was attacked with symptoms of Cholera, on the 3rd of September, and died on the same day, at the house of her daughter in the country.

On the 4th of September, Dr. O'Neill, who had, along with Dr. Holmes, been in attendance on the McCambridge family, sickened and died the same day, in the hotel.

The other cases were those of John Ferrall, of Portglenone, who was lodging in a house in Glenarm, in an opposite direction from that of McCambridge, with which no communication was traceable. He was attacked on the 2nd September, and died in thirty hours. This was the only case in which premonitory Diarrhœa could be ascertained to have existed.

John Weir, from Straid, in the Ballymena Union, who had been much in McCambridge's house, and drinking freely, but before the outbreak of the disease there, grew ill on the 2nd instant, and died after a short illness.

On the 3rd of September, John Quinn, who had been drinking to intoxication, was attacked, but recovered. This man had been in attendance on John Weir, and was found lying, in a state of drunkenness, with his arm round him. The last case was that of a stable boy at the hotel; he recovered.

It will be seen that the number of cases, in this sudden outbreak of Cholera, in its most malignant form, amounted to twelve; nine of which proved fatal; six of them, including Mrs. McKeenan, in the family of McCambridge.

The house of McCambridge is a pretty large one, in an airy situation, near the sea shore; and I could not ascertain that there was anything peculiar in its sanitary condition to distinguish it from other houses of the same class in the town. It was a public-house, and overcrowded with lodgers, who came to Glenarm for the purpose of sea-bathing and attending a fair. It is now shut up and deserted, as well as the hotel; and, from the great panic occasioned, all the strangers, and some of the inhabitants, have left the place. I am happy, however, to be able to state, that the disease, for the present

* See No. 72.

at least, appears to have totally subsided, no case of Cholera having occurred since the death of Dr. O'Neill, on the 4th instant; nor are any cases of Diarrhœa now known to exist in the District.

None of the parties attacked were in destitute circumstances; nor has the disease attacked the families of any of the persons affected, in the different houses where it has appeared, with the exception of the unfortunate family of the McCambridges.

The most active exertions appear to have been made to arrest the progress of the epidemic on the part of Dr. Holmes, the Medical Attendant, and Mr. McCormick, a third-year's Medical Student, procured at Belfast, as his assistant. Dr. Holmes, in conjunction with Dr. O'Neill, attended to all the cases occurring previously to the death of the latter, who was the last victim to the malady. Every house in the town has been examined, both externally and internally, by one or other of the medical gentlemen, assisted by the Relieving Officer; and a process of thorough-cleaning, with free use of lime, enforced wherever it has been necessary. The Medical Attendant is now devoting attention to the sanitary state of the country parts of the district also, assisted by Mr. McCormick.

The nuisances pointed out at my recent visit to Glenarm have been removed, and it appears now to be in a very satisfactory state; the process of purification having been either completed, or being now in the act of being so; as it was found difficult, if not impossible, in the first instance, to get anything done, from the great panic which prevailed; even the burial of the parties, in some instances, was only to be effected with great difficulty.

In the case of John Weir, who was a lodger in the house of a person called Galbraith, it appears that, having left the house to relieve the Diarrhœa, under which he suffered, readmission was refused by the family, when he went into the stable, where he was found by Dr. Holmes, who accidentally heard him moaning, in a state of collapse. He then received such medical assistance as it was practicable to afford; but it was not possible to procure admission for him into any house, or to procure any vacant accommodation whatever, at any price, which might serve as a temporary hospital. Every effort appears to have been made for the purpose by the Medical and Relieving Officers, and by Mr. Hannah, the agent of the Earl of Antrim, and Mr. O'Halloran, a gentleman resident in the town; one individual having been offered two year's rent of a house (granted by Mr. O'Hara, but which she occupied), for the purpose of a temporary hospital; she, however, refused to vacate it. Another of the persons attacked, viz., John Quinn, consequently, lay in the open air for a whole night, adjoining the town, where he was supplied with blankets and other necessaries, and medicines by the Medical Officer, who attended to him, assisted by the Coastguard Officer, the panic rendering it impossible to procure any one to nurse him; he was ultimately removed to the house he occupied in the mountains, and, as before stated, he recovered. The situation of the hospital at Larne, of course, rendered it unavailable, being eleven or twelve miles distant.

There has been no regular meeting of Committee; but two members, resident in Glenarm, sanctioned the appointment of Mr. McCor-

mick, as a temporary assistant to Dr. Holmes; and the Board of Guardians intimated that they would ratify any arrangements made by the Committee.

From the isolated position of the place, and Dr. Holmes being now the only medical practitioner resident in it, I should think it advisable, that the services of Mr. McCormick should be retained for a short time, lest the disease may recur; and in this case, the unaided efforts of the Medical Attendant might not be equal to the arduous duties which might be suddenly demanded. Mr. McCormick, although not yet legally qualified as a medical practitioner, appears to be competent to the duties devolving on him. In some respects the legal qualifications might be desirable; although I am not aware that these are indispensable under the provisions of the "Nuisances Act," by virtue of which the Board of Guardians appoint; but in such sudden emergencies, it may be found impossible to obtain fully qualified practitioners in due time.

At the time Mr. M'Cormick was sent down from Belfast, Dr. Holmes himself was ill from an attack of Diarrhœa, and over fatigue by attendance on the Cholera patients, night and day; but he only relinquished his duty for a day, although he has not yet recovered his usual state of health.

The difficulty as to hospital accommodation in towns remote from the Workhouses, which I have previously referred to on more than one occasion, may possibly occur in other instances during the prevalence of the epidemic, and possibly lead to disagreeable consequences, unless preliminary measures shall be adopted, with reference to the subject, by the Boards of Guardians. Even a tent or temporary wooden house, might prevent a recurrence of what has taken place in Glenarm, in the case of the two patients above mentioned.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient servant.

Alexander Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

Limerick Union.

No. 198.—Report from Dr. Geary, Medical Inspector.

Limerick, February 6, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to report the occurrence of two cases of Asiatic Cholera, in the parish of St. Michael, in the city of Limerick.

The first was attended by Dr. Kane, of George's-street, who was called to see Mrs. Casey, the wife of a comfortable grocer, residing at Nelson-street, near Carey's road, at two o'clock, P.M., yesterday, being then ill from the Thursday previous.

The symptoms were purging, vomiting, and cramps, with collapse and lividity, suppression of urine, which continued to resist all treatment; and the lady expired during last night.

Dr. Kane has had much experience in the treatment of cases of Asiatic Cholera, and informs me that the case now referred to was purely one of that type.

Nelson-street is in the immediate locality of those suspicious cases reported on a former occasion.

The second case was attended by Dr. Kavanagh, the Medical Officer of the St. John's Sub-district, and occurred at Francis-street, in St. Michael's Parish, the particulars of which, he informs me, were transmitted by him to the Commissioners by last night's post. The woman, Catherine Kelly, continues to improve to-day.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. GEARY, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

The Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 199.—REPORT from Dr. GEARY, Medical Inspector.

Limerick, February 13, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, desiring to be informed, by special report, of the circumstances of Catherine Kelly's case, reported by Dr. Kavanagh as one of Cholera, and in reply, beg leave to state, having seen and questioned the woman this day, in company with the Medical Officer, the following appears to be the chief features of her illness.

Catherine Kelly, aged twenty-five years, residing as a servant with the family of Mr. Beehan, on Arthur's-quay, was in the enjoyment of good health till Saturday morning, the 4th inst., when she was first seized with cramps in the feet, succeeded by vomiting, purging, and cramps generally extending over the extremities and body, and a great sense of faintness.

Dr. Kavanagh saw her about mid-day on Saturday the 4th, when her symptoms indicated a rapid tendency to run into collapse. At this time she had been removed to the house at Arthur's-quay, where I saw her this day.

She states that her ordinary nutriment had been of excellent quality, and that she is not aware of any cause which could account for her recent attack. Her work was light, and she had sufficient time allowed for rest, and has comfortable clothing; had not heard of any persons having been ill with Cholera, nor is she aware of having visited any locality where the disease could have been.

The symptoms appear to have been urgent, and the further progress of the case would seem to have been arrested by the activity and attention of the Medical Officer, who treated the case with calomel and opium, and broth.

The room in which she remains is at the top of the house, clean and well ventilated. She is now recovering steadily, but complains of a sense of great debility when she stands up.

Other apartments in this house appear to be frequented by sailors as lodgings.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. GEARY, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

The Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

No. 200.—Report from Dr. Geary, Medical Inspector.

Limerick, February 13, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated 11th inst., requesting a special report on the case of John Hetherman, who was admitted into St. John's Fever Hospital, labouring under Asiatic Cholera, on the evening of Wednesday, the 8th inst., and in reply, have the honour to forward the following particulars, collected by me at the house from which he was removed, from the men who worked in the same boat with him, and from the records and officers of the hospital, where he died at four o'clock, A.M., on Friday the 10th inst.; for the purpose of ascertaining which I came here from Listowel immediately on receipt of the Commissioners' letter yesterday.

From everything collected, it appears that John Hetherman, aged twenty-three years, left Curran, about four miles to the west of the town of Kilrush, on Wednesday, the 1st inst., being one of the crew of a boat laden with turf, and arrived at the quays of Limerick in his usual good health. He always slept on board the boat, and was attacked with purging, vomiting, and cramps, about mid-day on Wednesday, the 8th inst, and was first visited by Dr. Kavanagh, about four hours after he was taken ill, at the rooms of A. Hickie, on Arthur's-quay, where he was removed at that time, previous to his being transferred to the hospital. Hetherman was also seen by Dr. Gelstone, who directed his removal to hospital, forwarding at the same time a note to the Resident Apothecary, with instructions that the case be treated with brandy and an infusion of green tea, with stimulants, which treatment was persevered in during the continuance of life, with external stimulation by frictions to the body and extremities. The cramps are stated by the nurses to have been unusually severe; and the same was observed in the case of the grocer's wife, communicated on the 6th, which also ended fatally.

It does not appear that Hetherman was in any way previously indisposed, nor had he any communication with any individual or locality where the Asiatic Cholera is known to have occurred; although it is very remarkable that the rooms of Anne Hickie, to which he was removed, are the ground floor of the house, in which Catherine Kelly, whose case was reported on the 6th,* and the special report on which accompanies the present.†

So far as the information gleaned can be relied upon, I satisfied myself that Hetherman was not in Hickie's rooms from the time of his arrival at the quays of Limerick till he was removed there, on his route to the hospital.

Curran, or Querrin, is in the Union of Kilrush, and Dispensary District of Kilkee, where I have been on the 31st January and 1st February; and at that time there was no indication of Cholera in that district, nor in the union.

A cousin of John Hetherman, and of the same Christian name, a

* See No. 44. † See No. 45.

fellow-boatman, is stated to be somewhere in town unwell. The boatmen cannot be induced to give any clue to his present abode; but up to the present time no demand for attendance upon him has been made to any of the Medical Officers of this District.

On examining the Medical Relief Register for the Sub-division in which the present case occurred, I find that Dr. Kavanagh was called to visit another case, which would have most likely run into collapse if any longer time had been suffered to pass without medical aid. The case was that of—

James Hoyes, Cornwallis-street, corner of William's-lane, aged ten years, who was seized with purging, vomiting, and cramps, during the night of Friday the 10th, and was visited on the 11th, having been twelve hours ill. Dr. Kavanagh states that prostration had set in, and the child was only saved from extreme symptoms by the greatest attention and assiduity. He is now recovering.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. GEARY, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

The Poor Law Commissioners.

LISBURN UNION.

No. 201.—LETTER from Dr. KELSO, Medical Officer of Knocknadona Dispensary District.

Lisburn, June 3, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to report, for your information, the occurrence of two cases of Cholera, in the Electoral Division of Magheramisk, in the Knocknadona Dispensary District.

The first of these cases, that of Eliza King, aged thirty-six, was seen on the 30th ultimo, and is still under treatment for the secondary fever that attends the disease; and though the phenomena of collapse were not—some of them—well marked, still, of the character of the attack I entertain no doubt; and there is yet some fear whether the case may terminate in recovery.

This woman had been in Lisburn on this day week (Saturday), at a wareroom there, but is not aware of having been near any one who either had had an attack, or was affected with any of the symptoms of the disease. On Monday, however, she was seized with the usual symptoms characteristic of it—the vomiting and purging, which still persist, of discharges peculiar to it, being very violent. When visited on next day (Tuesday), there existed almost incessant vomiting and purging, with cramps, and coldness of the extremities, intense thirst, restlessness, and some blueness of skin, especially round the eyes. Without troubling you with a detail of the other symptoms observed, in the progress of the case from day to day, or the mode of treatment which I deemed it advisable to adopt, I may merely repeat here, that there is yet some doubt, I fear, whether the case may eventually issue in recovery.

With respect to the other case, which was that of an itinerant pauper, named Catherine Cassidy, aged seventy, all that could be learned in relation to its history was, that she left home, a-begging,

on Thursday morning last (June 1st), in her usual health, and that in the evening, on her return, she was observed by a next-door neighbour to be seized with vomiting and cramps. It could not be ascertained whether her bowels were deranged, as she could give no account of her state herself. However, when visited, she was quite pulseless, cold, and livid. Her state was that of utter destitution, with no bed, save some straw, and no covering but a rag supplied by a neighbour. No one lived with her, and there was no fire, nor scarcely any thing, indeed, in her miserable, single apartment. Neither would any one consent to attend to her, through fear, and the excessive filthiness of her person. Under these circumstances I determined on having her at once removed to the Workhouse Hospital; and a conveyance having been procured from that institution, I had her carefully rolled in blankets, and laid on a straw bed in the cart brought for the purpose.

I have only to add, that this poor woman, as I understand, has since died, which was only to be expected, from the very unfavourable condition in which she was when I found her.

I am not quite sure whether I have been precise enough in these details, with which it is my duty now to furnish you; but if not, I shall be happy to supply you with any additional particulars which you may desire of me, in so far as I may be able to do so.

And I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

J. J. Kelso, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Knocknadona Dispensary District.

The Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 202.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Lisburn, June 13, 1854.

Sir,

With reference to the communication of the Medical Attendant of the Knocknadona Dispensary District, relative to the occurrence of Cholera in that District, which accompanies your letter of the 7th instant, I beg leave to report, that on communication with the Medical Officer, personally, I see no reason to question the correctness of the particulars set forth in his letter. The cases occurred within about a gunshot of each other; but it does not appear that there had been communication between the parties attacked by Cholera. In addition to the other symptoms, there was suppression of urine in the case of Eliza King, who has recovered.

With reference to the case of Catherine Cassidy it appears that she had to be removed a distance of about six miles to the hospital, at the Union Workhouse; but her destitution was so complete, that, under the circumstances stated, the Medical Officer appears to have had no alternative but her removal to the hospital, where she died, as I am given to understand, about an hour after her admission. The house is closed up since the period of her death, not having been occupied by any other person. Four other persons reside in the house with Eliza King, but none of them have been

attacked with Cholera or Diarrhœa, and no case of either disease has occurred since, with the exception of one case of Diarrhœa, in the Knocknadona District, which may, therefore, be considered perfectly healthy. The District contains no town, being entirely rural, and the Medical Officer considers it to be in a generally satisfactory state as regards nuisances. The house of Cassidy was in a filthy state, but that of King does not differ from other houses of the same class in the neighbourhood.

June 14, 1854.

Since writing the above, I have, to-day, visited the Knocknadona Dispensary District, throughout its entire extent, and the locality where the cases of Cholera above adverted to occurred, but I observed nothing in addition to the facts above stated of sufficient importance to bring before the notice of the Commissioners.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Alex. Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

No. 203.—Letter from Dr. Gordon, Medical Officer of Saintfield Dispensary District.

Saintfield, September 16, 1854.

Sir,

At a meeting held to-day, by the Committee of Saintfield Dispensary, I was directed to report a fatal case of Cholera which occurred in the Electoral Division of Killaney, situated in this District. The Committee desire to know if the Poor Law Commissioners have any instructions to give concerning sanitary or other precautionary measures, &c.; and if so, would you be kind enough to forward directions to me, or the Honorary Secretary.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your humble servant,

William Gordon, *Medical Officer.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

No. 204.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Lurgan, September 22, 1854.

Sir,

I have the honour to report, that I, yesterday, visited and inspected the Saintfield Dispensary District, with reference to its sanitary condition, and, assisted with my advice, the Committee assembled to meet me.

The Medical Officer lately, accompanied by the resident clergyman, inspected the whole town of Saintfield, and he reports that it is, generally, in a satisfactory state, as regards cleanliness; and the same observation will apply to the rural parts of the District. On personally inspecting the town, I agreed in opinion with the Medical Officer, not having observed any nuisances of consequence;

but I directed the attention of the Committee to the necessity for continual surveillance, to prevent the re-accumulation of any offensive matters, and pointed out an imperfect state of the sewerage in Downpatrick-street and Priestley's-lane, which requires to be remedied.

The Sanitary Committee propose to inquire what local hospital accommodation may be procurable in case of necessity, as Saintfield, being ten or eleven miles from the hospital at Lisburn, precludes the possibility of removing Cholera patients thither with safety. The District, however, at present, is in a perfectly healthy condition, and no case of malignant Cholera is ascertained to have occurred in it, with the exception of the one reported by the Medical Attendant to the Commissioners; and the Committee seem prepared to execute all the directions contained in the Cholera Order recently issued.

The case of Cholera referred to occurred on the 10th instant, in a man named Fox, in a rural part of the District, the symptoms, as reported, being well marked, and coming on suddenly, without any premonitory Diarrhœa, and proving quickly fatal. A few days previously, a sister of the deceased, resident in the same house, had an attack of vomiting, cramps, and Diarrhœa (Cholera); but she recovered under medical treatment. There was no ascertainable communication of this family with any infected source, and the three remaining occupants of the same house continue healthy. The house is rather above the average for cleanliness.

There has been no epidemic Diarrhœa, as yet, in the Saintfield District.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Alex. Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

Lurgan Union.

No. 205.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Newry, October 14, 1854.

Sir,

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commissioners, that I have, to-day, visited the Waringstown Dispensary, and communicated with the Medical Officer and some members of the Committee with reference to the sanitary state of the District.

On inquiry it would appear that the person referred to in Dr. Berry's letter (herewith) died, as reported by him, after a very short illness, the symptoms of which were Diarrhœa, incessant watery vomiting, cramps, and collapse, the eyes having been sunken, and the skin of a bluish tinge. The disease appears to have been malignant Cholera, in a sporadic form, as no other inmate, in a family of five individuals, nor any other person in the District, has been since affected either with Cholera or Choleraic Diarrhœa; the District being at present healthy. One other case of Cholera occurred in the private practice of Dr. Berry, about a fortnight ago, but the patient recovered, and no other case occurred in that family afterwards.

There was no ascertained communication with any infected source in either case, and the latter was not considered to have assumed the form of Asiatic Cholera.

Considerable attention appears to have been paid to the removal of nuisances; and the village of Waringstown is reported by the Committee and Medical Officer, and I found it, to be in a fair state of cleanliness; the country part of the District is also stated to have been put in a generally satisfactory state.

The residence of the patients above referred to was, in both instances, cleanly.

I drew the attention of the Committee and the Medical Officer to the subject, with a view to the immediate removal of any nuisance that might be hereafter ascertained to exist in the District. Under the circumstances it would not appear necessary to issue a Cholera Order at present, and the Committee are of this opinion.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Alexander Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

Macroom Union.

No. 206.—Report from Dr. Geary, Medical Inspector.

Macroom, April 19, 1854.

Gentlemen,

In accordance with the desire conveyed in the Commissioners' letter of the 13th inst., I have been inquiring into the sanitary state of Macroom Dispensary District, and attended two meetings of the Sanitary Committee, held on the 18th and this day, and have now the honour to report, that, accompanied by the constabulary, I inspected the interior and rere premises of nearly all the houses in the town of Macroom, and regret to state that in very many instances an amount of wretchedness, poverty, collections of cesspools and nuisances, were observed, calculated to endanger the sanitary condition of the locality in a high degree. It seems to have been the practice to excavate very extensive portions of the rere yards, wall round the limits of such space, and there collect, from the autumn of each year, quantities of vegetable matter, mixed with all the house soil, to be sold or applied as manure at the spring season. Those collections, judging from the deep holes now observable, must be very great, and when filled by the rain water during the winter season present a wide field of decomposing animal and vegetable matter, well tending to destroy the purity of the atmosphere, and favour the development of epidemic disease. Owing to the advanced state of the spring work very many of these pits have been cleaned out, but there still remains a large proportion. The principal localities requiring immediate attention are, Holland's-lane, Temperance-lane, Duggan's-lane, Murphy's-lane, and the range along Chapelcross-street.

The largest extent of filth and wretchedness is to be found at Holland's-lane and Sleveen-road. In the localities now referred to, the interior of the premises are in a most filthy condition, with an absence of nearly all domestic comforts, while the representation of their condition, made by the occupiers, is very distressing. The

want of water is much felt at this, the eastern side of the town, there being no pump, and the river being some distance away. Here, too, the absence of sewerage, or the defective character of that which has been attempted, tends to perpetuate the uncleanly habits which are found to exist. I am informed by the occupants of large and good-looking houses of business in the centre of the town, that they send all their house and night soil to be deposited in the river at a late hour at night.

At the west, or Massytown side of the river, attention has been paid to that portion known as "Pound-lane," where the manure has been removed and whitewashing carried out; but the poor and small cabins, of which there are a very large number on the Massytown-road, stand in urgent need of cleansing and purifying, both inside and to the rere. At this side of the town there is an abundant supply of water; and there should be no excuse for the extreme filth which is noticed in very many instances.

This state of matters was fully explained to the Sanitary Committee at their meeting on yesterday, when resolutions were adopted, requesting the Guardians to concur in the appointment of an intelligent person to act as sanitary inspector at a salary of ten shillings per week, the person hitherto holding that office appearing to me wholly unsuited for the active duties required to be performed; also, three persons to be appointed as whitewashers, with lime, brushes, and other requisites.

It is apprehended that a want of cordiality exists between members of the Sanitary Committee and the Board of Guardians, which has interrupted, in a degree, the efficient application of such measures as ought, before now, to have been in a state of active operation for the abatement of nuisances, and the purification of the premises of the poor. And it is hoped that some conclusive and satisfactory arrangement may be arrived at on Saturday's meeting of the Board, when I propose being present, in accordance with the Commissioners' instruction.

The Cholera Order was fully considered by the Committee, and resolutions taken—

That the District Dispensary be open daily from ten till twelve o'clock.

That one hundred copies of the "Public Notice" be obtained, and posted throughout the Macroom Dispensary District.

That coffins be provided for such poor persons as may be unable to have them obtained, and who may die of Cholera or Diarrhœa, on the order of the Medical Officer or Relieving Officer—to be furnished by the Union Contractor. The remains of all persons furnished with coffins to be interred in the Union burying ground.

In reference to the cases of Cholera which have occurred here, the following appear to be the facts:—

Jeremiah Leary, aged twenty-three years, a patient for some affection of the eyes during the previous six weeks in the North Infirmary, at Cork, left that institution on the afternoon of the 7th inst., and arrived the same evening, by car, at Macroom; when, in consequence of great debility he was carried to his father's house, immediately outside the town; was ill with thirst and great feeling of exhaustion before leaving hospital. He continued to decline

from the time of his return, and on the 11th well-marked symptoms of Cholera were developed. He died on the 13th.

James Leary, aged eighteen years, brother of Jeremiah, lived in his father's house, and attended on him (Jeremiah) from the time of his return till he (James) was attacked; complained of not being well on the night of the 11th, and was attacked with vomiting and purging about two o'clock, A.M., on the 12th, and was seen by the Medical Officer about eight o'clock, A.M. His case was one of Asiatic Cholera, which persevered with increasing intensity till the morning of the 13th, when he died—a couple of hours only intervening between the demise of the brothers.

There lived in the house, on the night of Jeremiah's return from Cork, and during his illness, John Leary and wife (the father and mother), three daughters, James (the deceased), a grandchild and son-in-law—in all eight persons. James, deceased, was the only person who was attacked with Cholera up to this day.

I have examined the premises; they are situate on the top of a hill on the Sleveen-road, detached from the neighbouring cottages, outside the town of Macroom, and appeared to have been kept in very cleanly order.

Immediately on James being attacked, the father recognised the disease as Cholera, and withdrew, together with the other members of the family from the house, and still resides in other premises. A nursetender was provided, and every care seems to have been bestowed on the deceased during his illness.

The other case reported by Dr. M'Sweeny as non-malignant Cholera occurred in a most filthy and wretched house in Temperance-lane—Tom Conway, aged six years, a sweep's son. I have been at the premises, the interior of which was the most revolting, from human nuisance, I ever beheld. The child was attacked on the 10th inst., and is now quite well. His attack was attributed, with reason, to a quantity of rotten parsnips which the child found and eat. His father was not at work outside the town of Macroom for some days previously, nor does it appear that the child or family had any connexion with either a locality or individual affected with Cholera.

The Committee, at their meeting on this day, resolved to hold weekly meetings on Fridays henceforward.

I was requested by the Committee to inspect several places tendered for the Guardians' acceptance, to be used for Cholera purposes. All those suggested at yesterday's meeting were seen by me this day; but as they appeared rather objectionable in some instances, other plans were named, and I am to examine all, previous to the Guardians' meeting on Saturday.

One hundred copies of Form A were ordered to-day, and it was considered advisable to defer posting the "Public Notices," as no case of Cholera had appeared since the 13th inst.; the Committee, however, agreeing to have those notices circulated by affixing copies to all the places of public resort, immediately on the occurrence of a fresh case of the disease.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. GEARY, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

Mallow Union.

No. 207.—Report from Dr. Geary, Medical Inspector.

Kanturk, March 28, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to report, that I, yesterday, attended at Mallow Union Workhouse, in reference to the appearance of Cholera there, as detailed in Mr. Hall's letter of the 24th instant; and having gone over the different departments of that institution, and examined into the particulars connected with the development of the cases of Cholera, have the honour to state, that, so far as I could observe, much attention appears to have been paid to the cleanliness and comfort of the various classes of the inmates; the several wards, passages, and yards are in good order, and the walls have been all whitewashed.

The site of the Workhouse is very favourable for sewerage, and the system of tubular drainage, which is completed at the female side, will, when finally carried out at the male side, secure to the inmates those advantages which are so obviously calculated to insure an immunity from epidemic disease. There is one point to which I would refer, and which appears to claim attention. In the girls' school-room yard there is a privy, which empties itself into an open, moderate sized cesspool, immediately outside the south-western boundary wall; the odour given out from this part was very offensive, and must be still more injurious when the warm weather sets in; and as the wind blows from that quarter for three-fourths of the year, the result of such an arrangement as that at present in existence, is calculated to vitiate the air of the school-room, which is in the vicinity. There is also a privy connected with a large covered cesspool in the male side infirmary yard; the cesspool is closely covered over, but it is deserving of consideration, whether arrangements could not be effected by which the soil of this privy, as well as that in the girls' school-room yard, might not be so connected with the general drainage of the Workhouse as to secure to both the incomparable advantage of being flushed out with water, as I found other privies at both sides of the house to enjoy. This great advantage is obtained by the aid of a force-pump, which throws water into two large reservoirs, commanding the other privies.

Dr. Barry, the Medical Officer of the Workhouse, and the Master accompanied me over the house, and pointed out the particular course of the drainage, and so far as I can form an opinion, there can be little difficulty in effecting the additional benefit referred to.

The health of the inmates of the house is stated to be very good, generally, and the appearance of the several classes confirms the representation. Diarrhœa has not been more than usually observed. The cases of Cholera which occurred do not seem to have been ushered in by any noticeable premonitory symptoms.

Catherine Menan, aged twenty-four years, was admitted to the Workhouse on the 26th of August, 1853; had been a woman of loose character, and brought her infant child with her, of whom she was in charge, in the nursery. She complained of some Diarrhœa, during the night of the 20th, and on the morning of the 21st, went as usual to the sitting-room; was attacked with purging and vomiting about half-past ten o'clock, A.M., when on the case being

reported to the Medical Officer, he had her removed to the sheds previously set apart for the reception of Cholera patients.

Mary Brien, aged thirty years, admitted to the Workhouse on the 26th August, 1853; had been a woman of loose character, and brought her infant child with her, in charge of whom she was placed in the nursery. Was seized with purging and vomiting about five o'clock, P.M., after her dinner on the 22nd; was immediately removed to the Cholera sheds by the Master, and seen by the Medical Officer at six o'clock, P.M., about one hour after the attack. Since that date, a girl, named Nancy Power, aged twenty-four years, was attacked with symptoms simulating Cholera, and was removed, as a matter of precaution, to the Cholera sheds.

All three are now fast improving, the two former being up; and no case has since that date appeared.

The Medical Officer mentions that he has not found it necessary to suggest any alteration in the dietary of any class as yet.

The sheds set apart for the Cholera cases which may occur in the Workhouse, are those used on the occasion of the former fever epidemic. They are spacious and well ventilated, and form a long range. The portion hitherto selected, and in which I found the present cases, was that in immediate connexion with the capstan-mill house. I suggested that the more remote divisions be selected and fitted up for that purpose, as securing less intercourse with the inmates, whose location or duties might require their presence in that locality, in which view the Medical Officer concurred, and arrangements have been accordingly made to that effect.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. GEARY, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

MAGHERAFELT UNION.

No. 208.—REPORT from Dr. KNOX, Medical Inspector.

Randalstown, July 27, 1854.

SIR,

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland, that in accordance with their instructions, I again visited the Maghera Dispensary District yesterday, with reference to the appearance of Cholera in that District, and to its existing sanitary condition. On personally communicating with the Medical Officer, I see no reason to doubt that the three cases detailed by him in his letter to the Commissioners of the 19th instant, were sporadic cases of Cholera of the malignant type, as there was no reason to suspect, in any instance, the administration of poison. The symptoms were vomiting, blueness, cramps, collapse, and purging (this last symptom being absent in one of the cases), followed by death within a few hours. None of the patients were in poor circumstances, intemperate, or ill fed; and their houses were comfortable and cleanly, at least as much so as is customary with persons in the same rank in life.

Two of the cases, it will be seen, occurred about a year ago, within a few days of each other, but there was no communication

between the parties, according to Dr. Barr's statement, one residing in the town of Maghera, and the other in the country.

The third case occurred on Monday, the 8th (dated in Dr. Barr's letter, by mistake, the 6th) of May last, nearly three months ago, also without any traceable communication with any infected person or place; and since then, there has not been, nor is there up to the period of my writing, any ascertained case of Cholera in this District. No second person was attacked by it in any of the three families above mentioned, in which the disease appeared.

There is no case of Diarrhœa in the District at present.

The cases mentioned in my report of inspection, of the 8th instant, are the same as those detailed in Dr. Barr's letter, of the 19th instant. On reference to that report, I find that the number of cases is stated as three or four, as then related to me by Dr. Barr, but he now says, on due consideration, that there were exactly three cases, as detailed by him, in his letter to the Commissioners, already adverted to. He further explains the discrepancy between his statement, on the 8th of July that, "the cases had all occurred within six months," and the dates given in his letter of the 19th instant, before referred to, by saying, that the former information was merely given from memory, as he kept no record of the cases; but that he had subsequently ascertained the correct dates, by inquiries addressed to the families of the patients.

I have the honour further to report, that I visited, with reference to the existence of nuisances injurious to health, various parts of the District, and accompanied the Medical Attendant over the town of Maghera.

He reports now, as at my inspection on the 8th instant, that the District, generally, is in a satisfactory state as regards nuisances; and after personal examination, I see no grounds for questioning the correctness of his report in this respect.

Attention appears to have been paid to the subject, and the town was thoroughly cleansed some time ago. Some re-accumulations (but not to any considerable extent) of manure, in an offensive state, had occurred in a few instances, to which I drew the attention of the Medical Officer and the inhabitants, and the latter expressed the intention of having them removed forthwith. The streets in front of the houses are in a satisfactory state.

I also drew the attention of the Medical Officer to the necessity of reporting, without delay, to the Commissioners, should any case of Cholera again occur in his District.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Alexander Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

Mitchelstown Union.

No. 209.—Letter from Dr. Bury, Medical Officer of Galbally Dispensary District.

Thursday, April 20, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I beg to send you the undermentioned particulars of a case of Cholera which has occurred in this District:—

—— Baker, aged twenty-seven, married, of Galbally, was taken ill about one o'clock, A.M., on Tuesday, the 18th instant, with vomiting, Diarrhœa, and pain in the stomach; was not ill previously, but felt a disinclination to eat her supper the previous evening. These symptoms continued up to three o'clock, A.M., when the pain in the stomach became very severe, and was accompanied with cramps in the legs and hips. I was sent for about four o'clock, A.M.; she was then very low, the surface of the body cold, and pulse very weak. I had a sinapism applied to the stomach, hot flannel to the chest, and jars of hot water to the feet—to have the following draught every half hour: carbonate of soda, one drachm; muriate of soda, half a drachm; chlorate of potass, ten grains; with two or three large spoonsful of a stimulating mixture, composed of camphor mixture, and aromat. spt. ammon. between each draught. I had to discontinue this, as she refused to take it after a short time, and to substitute brandy and water, which she seemed to like very much.

Six o'clock, A.M.—Much weaker, pulse not perceptible, the tongue cold, and voice husky. The vomiting still continues; the bowels not moved so often. To continue the draughts, &c., and to get an injection, composed of three drachms of muriate of soda, three drachms of carbonate of soda, and half a drachm of chlorate of potass, dissolved in a pint of hot water; to have whey, and chicken-broth, well seasoned with salt, *ad libitum*. She remained in much the same state until about nine o'clock, A.M., when I perceived a slight improvement. About two o'clock, P.M., the vomiting, Diarrhœa, &c., had ceased. She remained free from any disagreeable symptom during the day, and slept, at intervals, during the night. I discontinued the injections, and gave the draught but three times during the remainder of the day and night; she got a spoonful of the brandy and water, occasionally, during the night. About nine o'clock, A.M., yesterday, her stomach became sick two or three times. I gave a Seidlitz powder twice during the day, which seemed to stop the irritability of stomach. She continued the chicken-broth during the day and night, and took some arrowroot twice. She has mended gradually up to the present (five o'clock, P.M.), and I consider her now out of danger.

I remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

JOHN C. BURY, *Medical Officer.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 210.—REPORT from Dr. PURCELL, Medical Inspector.

Cork, May 10, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, No. 13,603, '54, forwarding to me a communication from the Medical Officer of the Galbally Dispensary District, in the Mitchelstown Union, reporting a case of Cholera, which he states to have occurred in his District, on Tuesday morning, the 18th ultimo, and requesting me to inquire into the circumstances of the case, and report thereon to you.

In reply I have to inform you, that I visited the District yester-

day, the 9th instant, and saw Bridget Baker, the person reported as having been ill with Cholera. She is about thirty years of age, of temperate habits, sickly looking, and apparently suffering from organic cerebral disease.

She stated to me, that sometime before last Easter, she and her husband had a misunderstanding, in consequence of which she left his house, and went to her brother's, who resides at Emly, and while there she heard of two persons in the neighbourhood dying of Cholera. Those persons resided near Knocklong, in the Union of Kilmallock, and within about a mile, or a mile and a-half of her brother's house. She returned to her own house on the Thursday before Easter, the 13th ultimo, on which day, one of the parties who had died of Cholera was buried in the church-yard of Emly, but she did not attend the funeral or the wake, neither did her brother, nor any person from his house, to her knowledge.

On Monday, the 17th ultimo, she ate some stirabout for supper; shortly after she felt herself unusually unwell, and in the beginning of the night was seized with vomiting and purging, pain in her stomach and bowels, and cramps in her legs. She continued ill, getting worse, for two or three hours, before she informed her husband of her condition. Dr. Bury was then sent for; he promptly attended, gave her medicines, &c., and she felt recovered from the attack the following evening, the 18th ultimo.

I could not obtain any further information in reference to this case, beyond what is given in the Medical Officer's communication to you, which I herewith return.

There has been no case of Cholera in the neighbourhood since. Sanitary measures are fully carried out, and the District appears to be clean and healthy.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant.

John F. Purcell, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

Newtownards Union.

No. 211.—Letter from Dr. Whitlaw, Medical Officer of Newtownards Dispensary District.

Newtownards, August 24, 1854.

Gentlemen,

Pursuant to the order contained in your Circular, 3rd January instant, I write to inform you, we have had six cases of Asiatic Cholera here since the 21st instant, four of which, I am sorry to say, have proved fatal; one recovered, and one remains still under treatment. Two of the cases, dead, were adults under thirty years of age; and their two children, respectively aged three years, and eighteen months. Diarrhœa, likewise, is unusually prevalent at present, eleven cases being entered up to the present date. The Cholera cases broke out in the lowest and most filthy part of the town; and as far as I can learn, none of the parties had been from home, nor were they associating in any locality that was affected with the disease.

The treatment pursued in the four cases which terminated fatally, was entirely whiskey and cayenne pepper, taken from the enclosed circular, of which I have taken the liberty of sending you a copy. All the warerooms in Newtownards are furnished with similar ones.

I am, &c., &c., your obedient servant,

H. E. Whitlaw, *Medical Officer.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 212.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

The Mase, Lisburn, October 22, 1854.

Sir,

Having heard that Cholera had again appeared in the town of Newtownards, I visited the Dispensary yesterday, and ascertained that the Medical Officer had reported to you on the subject.

Five cases had occurred, all in the same street, and the same part of it; three of them having proved fatal, one having been sent to hospital, and one being convalescent. The person first attacked was in the habit of going to Belfast, but it could not be ascertained whether he had been in any house infected with the epidemic. The persons subsequently attacked with the disease had not any communication with the first who suffered. No case had occurred since the day preceding my visit, up to the period of my leaving Newtownards. The house in which the first case occurred was above the average for cleanliness.

The deceased were buried with all convenient speed, and their residences purified with disinfectants, and whitewashed.

I visited different parts of the town, and found that various nuisances, pointed out in my former report, had been removed. The worst of them, however, viz., clay-holes, in East-street, still remain unabated; and I observed a foul open drain in Mary-street-lane. The water tables, in different parts of the town, are dilapidated, and form depositories for stagnant water and filth of various descriptions.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Alexander Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

No. 213.—Report from Dr. Knox, Medical Inspector.

Belfast, December 26, 1854.

Sir,

I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland, that I visited the Comber Dispensary District on the 23rd inst., to make inquiry, in accordance with their instructions, regarding its sanitary state, and the appearance of Cholera therein.

Up to the period of my visit, eight persons had fallen victims to the disease in question, which had attacked them in a very malig-

nant form; the last death having occurred on the 21st inst, in the person of Jane M'Chesney, who was the first to be attacked on the 15th inst., and who died in the stage of consecutive fever.

No case had occurred subsequently to the 20th inst.; and at the date of my visit, the District was free from any known case of the disease.

No probable communication with any infected person or place could be traced in the first instance, and it would appear pretty certain that no such communication took place.

The cases occurred thus:—

In Family	No. 1, . . .	2 cases.
,,	No. 2, . . .	1 case.
,,	No. 3, . . .	1 case.
,,	No. 4, . . .	4 cases.
		8 cases in all.

The fatal cases in No. 1 were, father and daughter, and three surviving inmates remain unaffected in the same residence.

In No. 2 there was no traceable communication with any infected source; and six other occupants of the same house remain free from the disease.

In the third case (No. 3), the man who died had been in Newtownards, but it could not be ascertained that he had been in any house where Cholera prevailed. His wife had subsequently an attack of Diarrhœa, and a third individual in the family remains free from disease.

In No. 4, the person first attacked lived within a few doors of the house of Kane (No. 3), and she was in Kane's house at the wake, and probably during his illness; but I could not ascertain certainly whether the other three persons who died (in No. 4) had been in Kane's house. Of three remaining inmates in No. 4, one had vomiting and cramps, but he is convalescent, and two more remain free from disease.

The houses, however, are all in the same street (the Cow-vennel), and three of them in the same immediate vicinity; and they are all described as having been filthy and ill ventilated, except Kane's.

There was one case of Diarrhœa on the 20th inst., but no other since the 6th inst.

The bodies were interred by subscription, the parties being all in very poor circumstances.

I subsequently visited the houses where the disease had last occurred, and ascertained that they had been partially cleaned out; but cesspools were found in an objectionable condition close to the rere of the premises. On bringing the matter before the Committee, they directed measures to be taken, without delay, for cleansing, limewashing, and completely purifying, the premises in question.

On inquiry, it appeared, that the town, generally, with some exceptions, was in a satisfactory condition, as regards nuisances injurious to the public health, the Constabulary having been active in bringing before the Committee some cases of accumulated filth, and in such instances notices had been served on the parties, respectively, to have their premises cleaned out.

I visited various parts of the town, accompanied by the Medical Officers and the serjeant of the Constabulary, and found that various nuisances had been satisfactorily abated, in consequence of the measures adopted; and for the removal of others, to which I drew attention, the Committee propose to adopt the most prompt proceedings in their power to have the entire District put in a satisfactory condition.

The Committee, before my arrival, had procured the services of an experienced medical student, to assist Dr. Kennedy, as long as the prevalence of the epidemic might render it necessary; and their choice of an assistant appears satisfactory, as he had been engaged in the same capacity previously, both in Belfast and Newtownards.

The Committee and Medical Officer had received the Cholera Order issued for the Comber District, and appeared actively disposed to adopt all practicable measures, as promptly as possible, for arresting the course of the epidemic.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Alexander Knox, *Medical Inspector.*

P.S.—As Comber is about four miles distant from Newtownards, where the Workhouse Hospital is, and part of the District double that distance, I drew the attention of the Committee to the subject of hospital accommodation, with a view to their considering the most advisable proceedings, in case the spread of the epidemic should render accommodation of that kind necessary.

A. K.

W. Stanley, Esq., Secretary.

Thomastown Union.

No. 214.—Letter from Dr. Bradley, Medical Officer of Knocktopher Dispensary District.

Stoneyford, March 4, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I beg to call your attention to a case of Asiatic Cholera which occurred in my District on Tuesday last, and terminated fatally on the following day.

The particulars of the case are as follows:—

Thomas Price, a baker by trade, residing in the village of Ballyhall, aged forty, was attacked, on the morning of Tuesday, with purging, vomiting, and cramps, which continued during that day. The following morning I was sent for to see him, and found him in the last stage of blue Cholera. There was not a symptom absent in his case that characterises Asiatic Cholera in its worst form. I could not trace his case to any indiscretion in his habits of living, or to his having had communication with any person or locality affected with the disease. He had no premonitory Diarrhœa. His wife died, in 1848, of Cholera.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

T. Bradley, *Medical Officer.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 215.—Report from Dr. Purcell, Medical Inspector.

Carrick-on-Suir, March 11, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, No. 7,154, 1854, together with a communication from the Medical Officer of the Knocktopher Dispensary District, in Thomastown Union, reporting a case of Asiatic Cholera in his District, and directing me to make inquiry, and to report specially on the circumstances of it, and also as to the sanitary state of the District.

In reply, I have to inform you, that I visited that District this day, and made the necessary inquiry; and, from the information given to me by the wife of the deceased man, and his employer, I have no hesitation in concurring with Dr. Bradley, that it was a genuine case of Asiatic Cholera.

The deceased was a journeyman baker, and resided and worked in the house of Mr. Murphy, his employer, in the village of Ballyhale. On the 27th ultimo, he eat a hearty dinner of beef, and his tea in the evening, and went to bed, in apparently good health. At two o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 28th, he was suddenly seized with purging, vomiting, and cramps. His wife, who resided at a short distance, was sent for; she came immediately, and, I believe, made but little exertion to assist him, beyond giving him burned whiskey and water to quench his thirst. His employer, believing there was something serious the matter with him, sent him to his own house, where his wife kept him until the morning of Wednesday, the 1st instant, without making any effort to procure medical aid; she then applied to Dr. Bradley, who was promptly in attendance, and found the man in a dying state on entering the house. Dr. Bradley did all he could for him, but it was useless, as he died immediately after.

The deceased was temperate for the last six months; but previous to that was a drunkard. There did not appear to be any previous Diarrhœa or premonitory symptom of any kind.

The wife and children of the deceased man continue to reside in the house where he died, and to sleep in the same bed and bedclothes. This house, and many others in the village of Ballyhale, require limewashing. Sanitary arrangements appear to be totally neglected in this village. There are a great number of open cesspools that require to be filled up, the sewerage very bad, and the water used for culinary purposes very impure. I may add, that this village suffered from Asiatic Cholera in the years 1848 and 1849.

I pointed out to Dr. Bradley, Mr. Murphy, the deceased's employer, and also to the Constabulary, the danger of permitting the family to remain in the house; and also the neglected sanitary state of the village.

I respectfully suggest, that the attention of the Sanitary Committee be called to the foregoing facts, and

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

John F. Purcell, *Medical Inspector.*

The Poor Law Commissioners.

Tipperary Union.

No. 216.—Report from Dr. Purcell, Medical Inspector.

Carrick-on-Suir, February 15, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, No. 4,212, 1854, accompanied by a communication from Dr. Thomas Ryan, Medical Officer of the Emly Dispensary District, in Tipperary Union, relative to a case of Cholera which occurred in the Grean District, and requesting me to report specially on it.

On visiting the District, I learned that Michael Dwyer, a comfortable farmer, about fifty years of age, married, having a family, who resided in the townland of Garrydoolas, in the Grean Dispensary District, Templebredon Electoral Division of Tipperary Union; of extremely temperate habits and good constitution; had no previous Diarrhœa, or access to any person suffering from Cholera or other epidemic disease. On the 1st instant, at about eight o'clock, P.M., after his return from the fair of Kilteely, a distance of about four miles from his residence, where he had been all day selling pigs, complained of cold and shivering; after sitting over a fire for some time, bathed his feet, took a drink of warm milk, went to bed, was seized with purging and vomiting; soon after he complained of cramps in his legs and arms, and of great thirst. He continued to suffer all that night; and early on the following morning he sent for his Medical Attendant, Dr. John Ryan, of Tipperary, who states that he found him nearly pulseless, surface of his body cold, and his extremities blue, passing white discharges from his bowels, and advancing rapidly into the collapse stage of Asiatic Cholera.

His treatment consisted in the application of heat, turpentine frictions, astringent enemata, calomel, and camphor, with minute doses of opium, and occasional stimulants of brandy and water.

The day after Dr. Ryan had seen him the purging ceased, and no application was made to him to pay a second visit until Sunday the 5th instant, when he found him moribund, and he died on that day.

During his illness, and after his death, his family and neighbours remained about him, although cautioned by Dr. Ryan and the Rev. Mr. Collier of the nature and danger of the disease. No other case occurred since.

The house the deceased lived in is in a very low, damp, and dirty situation; the room in which he died, very small, ill ventilated, nearly filled with potatoes, and without a fire-place.

The sanitary arrangements of the Grean and Emly Dispensary Districts, in this Union, are not, in my opinion, sufficiently attended to by the respective Sanitary Committees.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

John F. Purcell, *Medical Inspector.*

The Poor Law Commissioners.

No. 217.—Report from Dr. Purcell, Medical Inspector.

Fermoy, March 29, 1854.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd inst., No. 9,445, 1854, together with a communication from Dr. Morressy, Medical Officer of the Tipperary Dispensary, in the Tipperary Union, relative to two cases of Cholera which occurred in that District.

In compliance with your instructions, I proceeded to Tipperary, to make the necessary inquiries, and beg to submit the following observations for your information :—

Mary English, a low lodging-house keeper, in previous good health, but addicted to drink, had no premonitory Diarrhœa, was seized on Sunday night, the 19th inst., with purging, vomiting, and cramps. On Dr. Morressy seeing her at about ten o'clock the next morning, he found her in a state approaching to collapse, and suffering from all the symptoms characteristic of the last stage of malignant Cholera. She died early on the morning of the 21st.

Her only child, Margaret English, about six years of age, got ill of Cholera on the 21st, the day her mother died. The symptoms in her case were equally malignant, and she died on Thursday, the 23rd. She was promptly attended by Dr. Morressy, as no ticket was sought for in either case.

The house occupied by the deceased woman is a small ill ventilated one, was overcrowded with lodgers, some of whom, I was informed, are of bad character. Nuisances and filth of all kinds abound at the rere of it.

Another case of Cholera occurred yesterday morning, but not in the same locality. A labouring man, named Connor Hayes, about thirty-three years of age, of good constitution and temperate habits, had Diarrhœa all day on Monday the 27th ; but not suffering pain, he continued to work at field labour, and Tuesday morning (yesterday), he was, while in the act of dressing himself, seized with violent vomiting, cramps, and very frequent watery discharges from his bowels. This man was immediately attended to by Dr. Morressy, and I visited him twice myself in the course of the day, and when I last saw him he was sinking fast into the stage of collapse. There are also some few cases of Diarrhœa in the town. I, therefore, respectfully suggest to the Commissioners the propriety of placing this District under a Cholera Order.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

John F. Purcell, *Medical Inspector.*

Tuam Union.

No. 218.—Letter from Dr. French, Medical Officer of Abbey Dispensary District.

Monivea, April 20, 1854.

Sir,

I beg now to state, for the information of the Poor Law Commissioners, that a man residing in this town, of the name of Fahy,

a labourer, was taken ill at his work, on Tuesday, the 18th, with a pain in his stomach, which he was subject to, and generally kept a small bottle of laudanum and peppermint to take on its recurrence. This day, finding himself not relieved by the ordinary dose, he took the entire draught, being about one drachm of laudanum mixed with peppermint; immediately after this, the stomach began to eject its contents, followed by incessant vomiting and purging, from twelve o'clock to four. When I saw him, his room was literally flooded with whey-coloured fluid, ejected from the stomach, bowels purged nine or ten times, voice altered to that peculiar to Cholera, features sunk, and cramps in his lower extremities, pulse scarcely perceptible, great prostration of strength. I applied a mustard poultice, gave four grains of calomel and one of opium every fourth hour, and stimulants to the body. On Wednesday his symptoms began to amend, and reaction took place. The case is likely to end favourably. I forgot to mention there was suppression of urine.

I mention the symptoms of the case, as the District is quite free from any appearance of the epidemic. The person affected had no communication whatever with the places where it appeared.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

DIGBY FRENCH, *Medical Officer.*

TULLAMORE UNION.

No. 219.—REPORT from Dr. HILL, Medical Inspector.

22, Ely-place, Dublin, October 3, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 32,006—'54, of the 25th ult., enclosing a communication from the Medical Officer of the Tullamore Dispensary District, in Tullamore Union, in which he reports the occurrence of a case of Cholera in that District, and have to inform you, that, pursuant to your instructions, I this day made inquiry into the circumstances of the case, and also as to the sanitary condition of the District.

The patient referred to was a woman named Ellen Malone, forty-five years of age, who had been for some time past in a delicate state of health, and in great poverty, and who lived in a dilapidated cottage in Chapel-lane, Tullamore.

On the 20th ult., at eight o'clock, P.M., Dr. Ridley, the Medical Officer, was requested to visit her, without a ticket, and having ascertained that she was affected with purging and vomiting, he immediately complied, and found her labouring under the characteristic symptoms of malignant Cholera. The vomiting and purging were violent, and the evacuations of rice-water appearance. She was suffering severely from cramps, the secretion of urine was suppressed, the tongue and surface of the body perfectly cold, the features shrunken, but unchanged in colour, the pulse scarcely perceptible, and the depression of the vital powers extreme. Stimulants, both internal and external, were immediately administered, followed by pills, composed of acetate of lead and opium.

On the next day, the 21st, the pulse had improved in strength, the vomiting and purging had ceased, the temperature of the body was more natural, and hopes of her recovery were entertained.

On the following day, however, the 22nd, the vomiting recurred, the pulse became weaker, the state of collapse more complete, and she died on the next day, the 23rd ult., at eleven o'clock, A.M.

It does not appear that the patient or her friends had been in communication with any person or locality affected with Cholera, but it was stated, that during several days previously to the attack, she had been suffering from Diarrhœa, for which she had made no application for medical relief.

No case of a similar nature has since occurred in the District; and the Medical Officer reports that the number of cases of Diarrhœa, at present under his treatment, is unusually small.

With reference to the general sanitary condition of the District, I was informed, that the Guardians and Sanitary Committee have been, and still are, actively engaged in carrying into effect the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts throughout the District. The latter body have appointed an inspector of nuisances for the town of Tullamore, at a salary of five shillings a week; and from my own observation, during an inspection of the streets and lanes of the town, it appears that he discharges his duties efficiently.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HILL, *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

WATERFORD UNION.

No. 220.—LETTER from Dr. MACKESY, Honorary Secretary of the Waterford Dispensary Committee.

47, *Lady's-lane, Waterford, April* 9, 1854.

MY DEAR DOCTOR M'DONNELL,

I regret to report to you, that James Cunningham, aged thirty-two, a pig-driver, of very intemperate habits, was attacked at two o'clock, A.M., with symptoms of malignant Cholera.

I enclose the letter I received from Dr. Cavet, and also the copy of a letter I addressed to the Right Rev. Dr. Foran, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford, on the receipt of Dr. Cavet's letter.

I visited the man with Dr. Cavet; he is too weak to be removed; but reaction at my last visit (a quarter past three o'clock) was setting in; the result is doubtful, and I hope it is only a solitary case from intemperance.

Dr. Hunt, the Dispensary Surgeon of the District, has been informed of the case, also the Relieving Officer, &c.; we shall remove him to the Cholera Ward of the Fever Hospital when reaction is established.

I am yours most faithfully,

Dr. M'Donnell, M.D. THO. L. MACKESY.

ENCLOSURE 1 in No. 220.

Sunday, 9 o'clock, a.m.

MY DEAR MACKESY,

I have just seen a well-marked case of Cholera in a man of the name of Cunningham, living in the Potato-market. He has had vomiting, purging, and cramps, extending to the fingers and neck;

whispering voice, livid surface, pulse nearly gone, no urine for some hours.

I have taken charge of the case, but if it is not soon better shall make it over to the Dispensary, the man being very poor.

Yours very faithfully,

Dr. Mackesy. JAMES CAVET.

ENCLOSURE 2 in No. 220.

47, *Lady's-lane, April* 9, 1854,
Sunday morning, 11 *o'clock.*

MY DEAR LORD,

I trust you will pardon the freedom I use, as a professional man, in addressing your Lordship on the following subject :

James Cunningham, aged thirty-two years, a pig-driver, of intemperate habits, residing at 17, John-street, was attacked with symptoms of malignant Cholera at two o'clock this morning; he has been visited by Dr. Cavet.

Under such circumstances I beg leave, with the greatest respect, to suggest to your Lordship the sanitary advantages of relaxing, to as great an extent as may in your Lordship's discretion be consistent, the fasting and abstinence required by the Roman Catholic Church at the present season. The salt fish used by the operatives, &c., particularly if followed by the abuse of ardent spirits, occasions derangement of the digestive functions to a serious extent, and long fasting renders the system more subject to contract disease.

The necessity of temperance should be strongly enforced on all classes.

I hope this may prove a solitary case, but precautions are necessary, and should be attended to.

I have the honour to be your Lordship's most obedient servant,

THO. L. MACKESY, M.D.

Honorary Secretary to the Waterford Dispensary Committee.

Right Rev. Dr. Foran, Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford.

No. 221.—REPORT from Dr. PURCELL, Medical Inspector.

Carrick-on-Suir, April 24, 1854.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., No. 12,165, 1854, accompanied by papers (which are herewith returned) from Dr. Mackesy, relative to a case of Cholera which occurred in Waterford, requiring me to inquire and report thereon ; and also as to the sanitary state of the city, and as to the degree in which the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts are carried into effect in the District.

In reply I have to inform you that James Cunningham, aged about thirty-two years, a pig-driver by trade, who had been drinking for six weeks previous to being attacked with Cholera on the 9th instant; immediately after the attack, was promptly attended by Doctors Cavet and Mackesy, who continued their attendance from motives of charity, and the case very shortly yielded to their judi-

cious treatment, and the man was quite well on Saturday last, and at his business when I went to make inquiry for him.

From the information derived from those medical gentlemen I am fully of opinion that it was a case of Asiatic Cholera.

The house this man resides in is where Cholera first broke out in 1849.

The sanitary state of the city is tolerably good, but, undoubtedly, a good deal is required to be yet done; and the Sanitary Committee are carrying out the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts. Peter-street and the neighbourhood of the gaol require their attention, as some nuisances still exist in these localities.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

John F. Purcell.

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

Westport Union.

No. 222.—Report from Dr. Dillon, Medical Inspector.

Gentlemen, *Westport, November* 20, 1854.

In compliance with your instructions of the 17th inst., I proceeded hence from Tuam on the 18th inst., and have to submit the result of my inquiry into the cases of Cholera reported by the Medical Officer of the Westport Dispensary District.

I have visited every case under treatment, and fully concur in opinion with Dr. Burke as to the character of the disease. Of the three cases presented to me, one was found convalescent, another in collapse, and the third, an aged man, in consecutive fever, and in whom the symptoms, within the last twelve hours, have assumed so unfavourable a character as render recovery very doubtful.

The case No. 4, admitted into the Workhouse Fever Hospital, and which ran its course in about eighteen hours, was described to me by the attending nurses as having all the symptoms of Asiatic Cholera, and the Master of the house, who had witnessed the epidemic of 1849, stated to me that he never saw a more marked case.

The locality in which the first case appeared is the leading street from Castlebar, called Castlebar-street, but I have been unable to ascertain that any communication took place with persons from Castlebar and the case first attacked.

The street called Castlebar-street is the only one in the town of Westport with defective sewerage; and so far back as April last, when it was objected to charge the rates for sewerage in this part of the town, a presentment was approved of at the Westport Sessions to establish full drainage in the town of Westport, but rejected by the Grand Jury.

The Clerk of the Union has informed me that it is the intention of the Board of Guardians to complete the sewerage of the town, either through the Town Commissioners, or by other means.

The exertions of the Board of Guardians of the Westport Union appear to me to have been unremitting in maintaining the provisions of the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, and the Sanitary Officer is now engaged in whitewashing the interior of

the houses of the poor people, under the immediate superintendence of the Medical Officer of the District, who appears to have given much attention to the sanitary condition of Westport and its neighbourhood.

The inmates of the Union Workhouse are reported in excellent health, and the District generally equally so.

The disease, although unequivocal in its character, appears to have presented, in most instances, a degree of mildness in its symptoms, although nearly as fatal in results as any former visitation; the painful symptom of cramps being either mild, or absent altogether.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

T. Dillon, M.D., *Medical Inspector.*

To the Poor Law Commissioners.

Enclosure.

No. 1. Mary Healy, aged eighteen years, a servant, reported to have slept in Castlebar-street the night previous to the attack; visited by Dr. Burke on the 4th inst.; had purging, vomiting, and cramps; recovered.

No. 2. Mary Bowen, aged fifteen years, living in Castlebar-street, said to have suffered from purging and vomiting, found by Dr. Burke dead on the 10th instant.

No. 3. Anne Bowen, sister of Mary, aged thirteen years, visited by Dr. Burke on the 10th inst., and found in collapse after severe purging and vomiting; died on the evening of that day.

No. 4. Sarah Carney, a servant, aged sixteen years, living in Castlebar-street, attended mass on Sunday morning, attacked about eleven o'clock, A.M., of that day with purging and vomiting; visited by Dr. Burke about two o'clock, P.M., and found in collapse. Her master being determined to send her from his house, the attention of the Relieving Officer was directed to the case, who had her conveyed to the Fever Hospital of the Union Workhouse at nine o'clock, P.M.; died in ten hours after admission.

No. 5. Richard Gibbins, aged six years, living in Castlebar-street, attacked on the 10th inst. with purging, vomiting, and cramps; visited by me this day and found convalescent.

No. 6. Pat. Anderson, aged twelve years, residing in the Fair-green, not far distant from Castlebar-street, in which street is situated the National School, and at which he was a daily attendant, attacked on the night of the 16th inst. with purging and vomiting. Symptoms appeared to have yielded up to the 19th inst., when the purging and vomiting returned with greater violence, and was found by me in collapse, presenting some favourable symptoms.

No. 7. John Lindsay, aged sixty-five years, by occupation a distiller, living in the same house with Pat. Anderson, attacked on the 17th inst. with purging and vomiting and slight cramps; said to have suffered for some hours from Diarrhœa before he called for medical aid; up to the evening of the 19th inst. appeared to progress favourably; now in a hopeless state of collapse.

Dr. Burke informs me of another case that terminated fatally, not seen by any medical man, or reported to have been ill.

Total number of cases, 8; total number of deaths, to this date, 4.

T. D.

APPENDIX (B).—TABULAR RETURNS.

[Note.—In this series of Tables, the Unions are classed in the Counties and Provinces in which the chief or central place of the respective Unions is situate; but many of the Unions comprise parts of more than one County or Province. The total of Population, &c., of the Unions in the respective Counties and Provinces, as arranged in these Tables, will not, therefore, agree with the summaries of those Counties and Provinces in the Census Returns, from which, as amended, the Population, Area, and Valuation, for 1851, have been taken for this and previous Reports. An Alphabetical Index List of Unions is annexed (No. 10), showing the Counties of which portions are contained in each Union, and referring to the table and page in which the particulars of each Union are to be found. An Alphabetical Index List of the Dispensary Districts is likewise annexed (No. 11), with similar references and the name of the Union in which each District is situate.]

No. 1.—Statement of Alterations in Dispensary Districts in Unions in Ireland (arranged in Provinces and Counties), according to the Orders issued by the Commissioners, in pursuance of § 6 of 14 and 15 Vic., c. 68:—(*in continuation of Table No.* 1, *in App.* (*B.*) *to Second Annual Report*).

Note on Table No. 1.

Table No. 1, in the First Annual Report, App. B., contained a "Statement of the Dispensary Districts formed in the respective Unions in Ireland (arranged "in Provinces and Counties), according to the Orders issued by the Commissioners in pursuance of § 6 of 14 and 15 Vic., c. 68:—showing the Date of Declara- "tion, Number of Electoral Divisions in each District, Population, Area, Valuation: and also the Number of the Committee of Management, Number of Medical "Officers, and other particulars declared in such Orders in pursuance of the Act." Table No. 1, in the Second Annual Report, (App. B.) contained a Statement of Alterations in such Districts, up to the date of that Report; and the following is an Abstract of Orders since issued, modifying in some respects, in certain cases, the arrangements set forth in the previous statements.

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	
		PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.
		County of Carlow.
Carlow,	Bagenalstown,	One Midwife authorized by an Order dated 20th September, 1854, for this District, in addition to the Medical Officer.
		County of Dublin.
Balrothery,	Balbriggan,	One Midwife authorized by an Order dated 8th November, 1854, for this District, in addition to the Medical Officer.
Dublin, North,	Clontarf and Howth,	One Medical Officer for this District was authorized by the Declaration Order of 6th January, 1852: the appointment of a second Medical Officer was authorized by an Order dated 17th October, 1854.
	Coolock and Drumcondra,	The appointment of a second Medical Officer for this District also was authorized by an Order of 1st Dec., 1854.
		County of Longford.
Longford,	Killashee,	The name of the third Dispensary District was changed to Killashee, instead of Moydow, by an Order dated 1st April, 1854.

No. 1.—Statement of Alterations in Dispensary Districts—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in each.	Population: 1851.	Area: in Statute Acres.	Poor Law Valuation: 1851.	No. of Members of Committee of Management.	No. of Medical Officers authorized by Order.	Number of Apothecaries.	Date of Order.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*continued.*			A. R. P.	£ s. d.				
	County of Westmeath.								
Castletowndelvin,[a]	Castletowndelvin,	7	4,500	27,682 2 37	15,345 1 0	21	1	.	5th September, 1854.
	Clonmellon,	6	4,905	23,602 0 12	14,939 4 0	21	1	.	
	PROVINCE OF ULSTER.								
	County of Down.								
Newry,[b]	1. Newry,	2	23,373	16,479 2 18	39,585 5 0	23	2	.	
	2. Warrenpoint,	2	8,172	13,168 3 14	11,626 18 0	13	1	.	
	3. Rathfriland,	4	12,831	27,850 0 29	16,540 8 0	15	1	.	
	4. Mullaghglass,	3	9,755	16,129 3 2	13,160 17 0	17	1	.	
	5. Mountnorris,	3	7,160	17,868 2 12	12,740 13 0	17	1	.	
	6. Meigh,	2	7,973	13,848 3 20	6,210 2 0	11	1	.	
	7. Forkhill,	2	5,478	11,490 0 2	5,665 5 0	9	1	.	
	8. Donaghmore,	3	5,714	13,533 1 32	14,025 1 0	9	1	.	27th October, 1854.
	9. Pointzpass,	1	4,117	7,505 2 30	8,197 11 0	9	1	.	
	Total of Union,	22	84,576	137,874 3 39	127,752 0 0	—	10	..	

a Castletowndelvin Union.—By Order of 5th September, 1854, the townland of Grangetown was transferred from the Kilcummy Electoral Division, in the Castletowndelvin Dispensary District, to the Clonarney Electoral Division, in Clonmellon District. The particulars of those two districts, as thus altered, are given in the above table: the particulars of the districts, as existing previously to the alteration, were given in the Second Annual Report, Appendix B, No 1.

b Newry Union.—The number of Districts originally formed in this Union, by the Declaration Order of 16th January, 1852, was nine, in accordance with the proposition of the Board of Guardians.—the Donaghmore District consisting of three Electoral Divisions, and the Pointzpass District of one Electoral Division. By a subsequent Order of 9th June, 1852, those two districts were combined into one, called the Donaghmore and Pointzpass District; but on an application of the Board of Guardians, the original Donaghmore and Pointzpass Districts have been, by Order of 27th October, 1854, reconstituted, and again form separate Dispensary Districts. The above are the particulars of the Dispensary Districts in the Union, as now existing, under the Order of 27th October, 1854.

No. 1.—Statement of Alterations in Dispensary Districts—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in each.	Population: 1851.	Area: in Statute Acres.	Poor Law Valuation: 1851.	No. of Members of Committee of Management.	No. of Medical Officers authorized by Order.	Number of Apothecaries.	Date of Order.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*									
County of Londonderry.									
Londonderry, . .	Muff, . .	One Midwife authorized by an Order dated 21st April, 1854, for this District, in addition to the Medical Officer.							
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.				A. R. P.	£ s. d.				
County of Galway.									
Loughrea,[a] . . .	1. Loughrea, ...	5	11,269	29,641 0 10	14,422 15 0	15	1	.	3rd November, 1854.
	2. Bullawn, ...	10	7,971	55,814 3 30	17,924 2 6	31	1	.	
	3. Athenry, ...	11	11,474	56,431 0 37	15,616 5 0	25	1	.	
	4. Woodford, ...	8	8,021	56,944 2 38	9,662 7 6	23	1	.	
	Total of Union, . . .	34	38,735	198,831 3 35	57,625 10 0	–	4	.	
County of Roscommon.									
Castlerea,[b] . . .	1. Ballaghaderreen, . . .	5	15,287	46,227 3 30	12,327 15 0	20	1	.	13th November, 1854.
	2. Frenchpark, ...	5	9,821	36,699 3 12	14,594 10 0	21	1	.	
	3. Castlerea, ...	5	15,651	51,011 3 34	15,778 15 0	21	1	.	
	4. Castleplunket, ...	4	5,984	28,423 2 39	18,725 15 0	21	1	.	
	Total of Union, . . .	19	46,743	162,363 1 35	61,426 15 0	–	4	.	
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.									
County of Cork.									
Cork, ...	Cork, ...	In addition to the Medical Officers and Apothecary originally authorized for this District, a second Apothecary authorized by an Order dated 18th July, 1854.							
Macroom, . . .	Macroom, ...	An Apothecary (in addition to the Medical Officer) authorized to be appointed for this District by an Order dated 3rd March, 1855.							

FERMOY,[c]	Rathcormack,	4	7,328	32,503 0 6	13,886 3 4	13	1	.	16th September, 1854.
	Ballynoe,	5	7,864	33,057 2 24	18,740 0 0	17	1	.	
KANTURK,[d]	Kanturk,	11	16,695	47,820 2 7	27,088 0 0	25	1	1	1st November, 1854.
	Boherboy,	7	7,734	35,152 0 37	11,008 5 0	11	1	.	
	COUNTY OF WATERFORD.								
LISMORE,[e]	1. Ballyduff,	5	4,955	28,764 2 12	12,594 15 0	17	1	.	26th September, 1854.
	2. Cappoquin,	4	7,269	26,209 3 8	15,262 0 0	15	1	.	
	3. Lismore,	3	8,314	26,021 3 29	17,168 10 0	3	1	.	
	4. Tallow,	4	6,539	16,143 2 32	14,511 10 0	4	1	.	
	Total of Union,	16	27,077	97,140 0 1	59,836 15 0	–	4	.	

a Loughrea Union.—This Union was originally formed into three Dispensary Districts, with four Medical Officers, the Loughrea District having two. The particulars of the districts were given in the table in the First Annual Report, Appendix B, No. 1. The Union is now divided into four Districts, with one Medical Officer for each, under the Order of 3rd November, 1854. The particulars of the new arrangement are given in the present table.

b Castlerea Union.—This Union was originally formed into five Dispensary Districts, the particulars of which are given in the table in the First Annual Report, Appendix B, No. 1. The Union is now divided into four Districts, under the Order of 13th November, 1854, and the particulars of the new arrangement are given in the present table.

c Fermoy Union.—By an Order dated 16th September, 1854, the townland of Ballinwillin was separated from the Kilcor Electoral Division, in Ballynoe Dispensary District, and added to the Cortroe Electoral Division, in Rathcormack District. The particulars of the two districts, as now existing, are given in the above table: those of the original districts were given in the First Annual Report, Appendix B, No. 1.

d Kanturk Union.—This Union was formed into four Dispensary Districts by the Declaration Order of 19th February, 1852,—one of such districts (the Kanturk District,) consisting of twelve Electoral Divisions, the Rosnalee Electoral Division being one of that number,—and another of such districts (the Boherboy District,) consisting of six Electoral Divisions. By an Order of 1st November, 1854, the Electoral Division of Rosnalee was separated from the Kanturk Dispensary District, and now forms part of the Boherboy District. The particulars of the existing arrangement of these districts are given in the above table: the particulars of the previous arrangement were given in the table in the First Annual Report, Appendix B, No. 1.

e Lismore Union.—This Union was formed, by the Declaration Order of 13th January, 1852, into five Dispensary Districts, the particulars of which were given in the table in the First Annual Report, Appendix B, No. 1. The Union is now divided into four Districts, and the particulars of the new arrangement are given above.

SUMMARY OF DISPENSARY DISTRICTS, ACCORDING TO TABLES IN APPENDIX B, No. 1, IN FIRST AND SECOND REPORTS, RESPECTIVELY, AS AMENDED BY THE PRESENT TABLE.

Provinces.	Number of Unions.	Number of Dispensary Districts.	Number of Electoral Divisions therein.	Population: 1851.	Area: in Statute Acres.			Poor Law Valuation: 1851.			Number of Medical Officers.	Number of Apothecaries.	Number of Midwives.
					A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.			
Leinster,	40	207	945	1,710,798	4,940,319	1	27	3,982,894	0	0	231	10	7
Ulster,	41	216	875	2,002,670	5,308,197	3	10	3,262,071	19	4	223	2	6
Connaught,	29	93	596	962,919	4,060,229	3	21	1,074,469	6	8	102	7	.
Munster,	50	204	1,023	1,875,668	6,005,403	0	1	3,052,982	18	10	221	21	.
Total,	163	720	3,439	6,552,055	20,314,150	0	19	11,372,418	4	10	777	40	13

No. 2: FINANCIAL and RELIEF RETURNS.—LIST, in pursuance of § 20 of the Medical Charities Act (14 & 15 Vic. c. 68), of all DISPENSARY DISTRICTS in the several Unions in Ireland (arranged in Provinces and Counties):—showing the NUMBER of DISPENSARIES in each, and the EXPENSES of each Dispensary District for the Year ended 29th September, 1854; with a RETURN,—for the Year ended 30th September, 1854,—of the NUMBER of CASES of MEDICAL RELIEF afforded to Patients at the Dispensary and at their own Homes, respectively; the Number of TICKETS for Medical Relief CANCELLED by the Committee of Management, under § 9 of the Act; Number of Cases of VACCINATION; Number of DANGEROUS LUNATICS certified; of Patients attended in BRIDEWELLS, &c.

NOTE ON TABLE No. 2.

Columns 1 to 3, 5 and 6 inclusive, are abstracted from the sealed Orders of the Commissioners.

Columns 4, and 7 to 13, inclusive, are abstracted from Returns received from the Clerks of Unions.

Columns 14 to 21, inclusive, are abstracted from Returns received from the Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts.

In a Note upon Table No. 2, in the First Annual Report, App. B., it was observed that the amounts in the columns under the head of "Expenditure to 29th Sept., 1852," (corresponding with those numbered 7 to 13 in the present Table), showed the amounts "included in the Union Accounts to 29th Sept., 1852, as actual *disbursements* up to that date (see paragraph 31 of the First Annual Report),"—and not expenses which had been *incurred* but *not paid and brought to account* within the year. Since that time, the new Accounts Order of 8th April, 1853, has been issued, by which a change in this respect has been introduced, the object of which is to secure a precise statement of the expenses *incurred* in each half-year, whether the demands upon the Union for those expenses have been settled or remain outstanding at the close of the half-year. Under this Order, the half-yearly Abstracts of Accounts since the 29th Sept., 1852, include the entire expenses incurred up to the close of each half-yearly period, whether actually paid within the period or not. The Table for the year ended 29th Sept., 1853, in the Second Annual Report, App. B., No. 2, consequently included some expenses incurred for the service of the year ended 29th Sept., 1852, but paid and brought to account after the close of that year. The amount of these expenses for each Union, was shown in column 19 of that table, and column 20 showed the actual amount of expenses incurred for Dispensary purposes under the Medical Charities Act for the service of the year ended 29th Sept., 1853, in each Union.

The present Table, made out from the accounts kept in accordance with the Accounts Order of 8th April, 1853, shows the *actual expenses incurred* for the year ended 29th Sept., 1854; and future tables will show, in like manner, the actual expenses of one clear year.

Column 8:—In various instances in which Rent does not appear in this Table as part of the Annual Expenses, the Dispensary of the District is held in a house which was used for a Dispensary under the late system, or in a court-house or other public building, the use of which is obtained by the Guardians for the purpose, or in a house granted by the proprietor, rent-free or at a nominal rent. In some other cases, the amounts entered in column 8 of the Table appear to include a provision for the attendance of a Caretaker or Porter at the Dispensary; and in some cases, for the supply of Fuel also.

Columns 5 and 10:—In some instances, where two of the new Districts, in different but adjoining Unions, comprise Electoral Divisions which were attended by the Medical Officer of one Dispensary under the late system, the same Medical Officer was reappointed, on the formation of Districts under the Medical Charities Act, for both Districts, the salary being determined accordingly by the Guardians of the respective Unions, in reference to the extent of District in each Union, the particulars of which are given in Table No. 1, in the respective Annual Reports, App. B. For instance, the same Medical Officer was appointed for the Church-Hill District, in Ballyshannon Union, and the Ely District, in Enniskillen Union; for the Lahy District, in Donegal Union, and the Ballintra District, in Ballyshannon Union (an arrangement since altered); for the Ahascragh District, in Ballinasloe Union, and the Clonbrock District, in Mountbellew Union; also for the Virginia District, in Oldcastle Union, and the Crosshane District, in Bailieborough Union; for the Ballyjamesduff District, in Oldcastle Union, and the Termon District, in Bailieborough Union; for the Drumquin District, in Omagh Union, and the Drumquin District, in Castlederg Union; and other similar cases.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1854. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1854. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Medicine was given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.																				
County of Carlow.																				
Carlow,	1. Carlow,	7	1	1	–	48 14 4	22 10 0	8 15 9	100 0 0	–	28 2 8	208 2 9	1,655	377	2,032	1	410	2	–	–
	2. Tullow,	8	1	1	–	18 10 10	–	1 17 11	80 0 0	–	11 13 1	112 1 10	987	260	1,247	25	163	1	–	–
	3. Borris,	6	1	1	–	13 0 1	12 15 0	0 17 1	70 0 0	–	7 15 1	104 5 3	399	211	610	3	67	–	–	–
	4. Fennagh and Myshall,	7	2	1	–	26 15 2	16 0 0	1 6 0	95 0 0	–	22 10 0	161 11 2	517	131	648	4	35	–	–	–
	5. Leighlinbridge	4	1	1	–	20 10 2	10 6 0	1 10 10	80 0 0	–	10 0 0	132 1 0	619	168	787	2	60	–	–	–
	6 Bagenalstown,	4	1	a1	–	9 13 4	–	1 5 3	70 0 0	–	22 19 4	103 17 11	1,008	157	1,165	3	69	–	–	–
	7. Ballickmoyler,	3	1	1	–	4 2 4	12 0 0	1 0 9	60 0 0	–	10 6 8	87 9 9	192	40	232	–	72	–	–	–
	8. Newtown,	6	1	1	–	19 1 10	–	1 5 3	80 0 0	–	12 5 6	112 12 7	705	68	773	16	192	–	–	–
		45	9	8	–	170 8 1	73 5 0	17 18 10	635 0 0	–	125 10 4	1,022 2 3	6,082	1,412	7,494	54	1,068	3	–	–
County of Dublin.																				
Balrothery	1. Balbriggan,	3	2	b1	–	33 4 7	22 8 4	1 19 2½	100 0 0	–	18 18 6	176 10 7½	804	435	1,239	2	141	2	–	–
	2. Holmpatrick,	1	1	1	–	16 17 8	–	0 11 9	90 0 0	–	4 15 8	112 5 1	493	224	717	–	61	–	–	–
	3. Lusk,	1	2	1	–	29 1 8	15 0 0	2 10 2	100 0 0	–	6 15 0	153 6 10	674	156	830	–	4	–	–	–
	4. Swords,	2	2	1	–	29 13 0	13 10 0	1 1 4½	100 0 0	–	7 14 11	151 19 3½	705	257	962	3	134	–	–	–
	5. Kilsallaghan,	3	2	1	–	24 15 10	13 10 0	1 11 9	90 0 0	–	4 3 0	134 0 7	218	45	263	1	46	1	–	–
	6. Malahide	2	2	1	–	40 4 8	17 10 0	1 11 0	80 0 0	–	11 1 6	150 7 2	941	140	1,081	8	48	1	–	–
		12	11	6	–	173 17 5	81 18 4	9 5 3	560 0 0	–	53 8 7	878 9 7	3,835	1,257	5,092	14	434	4	–	–
Dublin, North,	1. North City,	1	3	6	3	198 5 4	140 2 2	36 12 1	600 0 0	249 16	112 2 6	1,336 18 1	14,455	3,561	18,016	9	1,405	–	–	–
	2. Blanchardstn. & Castleknock	2	2	1	–	10 5 7	22 0 0	1 15 10	100 0 0	–	1 0 0	135 2 5	805	257	1,062	5	134	2	–	–

	3. Finglass and Glasnevin, .	2	2	1	–	14	18	7	29	0	0	2	7	4	125	4	0	–	6	10	3	178	0	2	719	298	1,017	1	67	1	–	–
	4. Clontarf and Howth, .	2	3	c1	–	6	3	10	30	0	0	2	13	4	100	0	0	–	–			138	17	2	1,826	307	2,133	1	74	3	–	–
	5. Coolock and Drumcondra,	2	3	c1	–	24	4	0	30	0	0	2	2	10	100	0	0	–	0	15	0	157	1	10	453	358	811	1	111	–	–	–
		9	13	10	3	253	17	4	251	2	2	45	12	5	1,025	4	0	249	16	120	7	9	1,945	19	8	18,258	4,781	23,039	17	1,792	6	–	–
DUBLIN, SOUTH, .	1. South City, .	1	4	8	4	171	4	8	160	0	0	47	8	6	880	8	6	311	13	4	203	0	6	1,743	15	6	29,356	7,164	36,520	110	2,299	2	–	–
	2. Donnybrook,	1	1	1	–	27	13	6	18	0	0	3	13	1	100	0	0	–			14	0	6	166	7	1	1,148	747	1,895	3	268	–	–	–
	3. Rathmines, .	1	1	1	–	11	19	8	13	0	0	1	5	1	100	0	0	–			14	9	11	140	14	8	317	276	593	8	70	–	–	–
	4. Rathfarnham,	2	3	2	–	40	17	7	24	0	0	2	8	4	200	0	0	–			14	3	11	281	9	10	1,515	502	2,017	–	81	–	–	–
	5. Tallaght, .	1	1	1	–	13	0	10	9	0	0	0	4	0	100	0	0	–			6	12	0	128	16	10	874	160	1,034	6	65	–	–	–
	6. Clondalkin, .	1	1	1	–	14	12	4	8	0	0	2	6	9	116	15	4	–			0	4	7	141	17	0	591	196	787	1	104	1	–	–
	7. Palmerstown,	1	2	1	–	23	1	2	28	0	0	0	12	10	133	6	8	–			16	10	4	201	11	0	835	279	1,114	–	102	–	–	–
		8	13	15	4	92	9	9	200	0	0	57	18	7	1,600	8	6	311	13	4	269	1	9	2,801	11	11	34,636	9,324	43,960	128	2,989	3	–	–
RATHDOWN,	1. Dundrum and Glencullen, .	2	2	d2	–	45	15	7½	5	0	0		–		150	0	0	–	19	0	8	219	16	3½	1,108	614	1,722	14	199	–	–	–
	2. Blackrock and Stillorgan, .	2	2	2	–	12	8	1½	25	0	0		–		150	0	0	–	14	13	2	202	1	3½	526	347	873	–	99	1	–	–
	3. Killiney, .	1	2	1	–	26	7	2½	20	0	0		–		100	0	0	–	9	7	11	155	15	1½	943	357	1,300	–	83	–	–	–
	4. Kingstown, .	1	1	d2	–	19	11	1½	17	0	0		–		150	0	0	–	21	13	2	208	4	3½	1,710	721	2,431	31	113	–	–	–
	5. Bray and Rathmichael, .	2	2	d2	–	36	3	0	16	0	0		–		150	0	0	–	17	0	11	219	3	11	1,254	406	1,660	–	124	–	–	–
	6. Powerscourt,	1	1	d1	–	34	4	4	–				–		96	0	1	–	13	17	10	144	2	3	522	90	612	27	38	2	–	–
	7. Delgany, .	1	2	1	–	45	4	11½	7	0	0		–		75	0	0	–	15	6	0	142	10	11½	431	258	689	–	17	–	–	–
		10	12	11	–	219	14	4½	90	0	0		–		871	0	1	–	110	19	8	1,291	14	1½	6,494	2,793	9,287	72	673	3	–	–
COUNTY OF KILDARE.																																
ATHY, .	1. Athy, . .	6	1	1	1	9	14	0	20	0	0	5	2	3	120	0	0	40	0	12	4	3	207	0	6	1,469	354	1,823	2	214	–	–	–
	2. Monasterevin,	7	2	1	–	11	8	0	16	0	0	3	12	3	100	0	0	–		–			131	0	3	1,847	111	1,958	–	90	–	–	–
	3. Fontstown, .	6	1	1	–	10	6	5	10	0	0	3	5	5	80	0	0	–	6	12	0	110	3	10	314	115	429	8	49	–	–	–
	4. Castledermot,	7	1	1	–	15	12	7	9	10	0	3	12	3	100	0	0	–	4	0	0	132	14	10	784	212	996	–	168	–	–	–
	5. Stradbally, .	6	2	1	–	28	11	7	10	0	0	3	12	3	100	0	0	–	3	5	0	145	8	10	858	246	1,104	–	62	–	–	–
	6. Ballylynan, .	6	1	1	–	12	13	1	8	0	0	4	10	3	60	0	0	–	6	15	0	121	18	4	582	223	805	–	140	1	–	–
		38	8	6	1	88	5	8	73	10	0	23	14	8	560	0	0	40	0	32	16	3	848	6	7	5,854	1,261	7,115	10	723	1	–	–

[*continued.*

a Carlow Union: Bagenalstown District.—A Midwife also authorized for this District, by Order of 20th September, 1854.

b Balrothery Union: Balbriggan District.—A Midwife also authorized for this District, by Order of 8th November, 1854.

c North Dublin Union.—A second Medical Officer was authorized for the Clontarf and Howth Dispensary District, by Order of 17th October, 1854; and likewise for the Coolock and Drumcondra District, by Order of 1st December, 1854.

d Rathdown Union.—In addition to the Medical Officers, two Midwives are authorized to be appointed for the Dundrum and Glencullen District, and one Midwife for each of the Districts of Kingstown, Bray and Rathmichael, and Powerscourt.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1854. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1854. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3	4	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Kildare—*con.*																				
Celbridge,	1. Lucan, . .	3	2	1	–	20 13 9½	20 0 0	8 18 0	103 19 6	–	0 15 4	154 6 7½	569	213	782	–	16	–	–	–
	2. Celbridge, .	3	3	1	–	16 5 11½	12 0 0	1 13 9	80 0 0	–	2 8 10	112 8 6½	1,471	242	1,713	–	88	–	–	–
	3. Maynooth, .	2	2	1	–	8 17 0½	16 10 8	1 1 3	70 0 0	–	7 8 4	103 16 7½	967	256	1,223	–	37	–	–	–
	4. Rathcoole, .	3	2	1	–	16 10 7	10 0 0	1 1 8	107 2 0	–	3 1 0	137 15 3	931	254	1,185	8	87	2	–	–
	5. Kilcock, .	4	3	1	–	15 19 3½	10 0 0	1 5 9	100 0 0	–	0 10 6	147 15 6½	565	197	762	5	20	1	–	–
		15	12	5	–	78 6 8	68 10 0	11 0 5	461 1 6	–	14 4 0	656 2 7	4,503	1,162	5,665	13	257	3	–	–
Naas, .	1. Blessington & Ballymore, .	6	2	1	–	16 9 8	15 0 0	2 0 3	100 0 0	–	5 7 6	138 17 5	1,078	121	1,199	–	155	–	–	–
	2. Robertstown and Kilmeage,	5	1	1	–	21 14 0	–	0 18 8	65 0 0	–	5 15 3	93 7 11	248	66	314	5	50	1	–	–
	3. Rathmore, .	4	2	1	–	13 12 4	13 11 2	0 18 8	60 0 0	–	1 8 1	89 10 3	380	74	454	3	41	–	–	–
	4. Kilcullen, .	5	1	1	–	21 3 3	10 0 0	0 18 8	80 0 0	–	–	112 1 11	370	230	600	–	74	–	–	–
	5. Naas and Carragh, . .	5	1	1	–	8 17 3	10 0 0	1 11 8	75 0 0	–	4 1 0	99 9 11	718	174	892	6	165	–	–	–
	6. Clane and Timahoe, North,	5	2	1	–	13 8 2	20 0 0	0 18 9	75 0 0	–	1 13 0	110 19 11	484	160	644	–	122	–	–	–
	7. Newbridge and Kildare, .	7	2	1	–	34 9 3	20 0 0	1 4 9	80 0 0	–	8 14 9	144 8 9	1,003	189	1,192	4	104	2	–	–
		37	11	7	–	129 13 11	88 11 2	8 11 5	535 0 0	–	26 19 7	788 16 1	4,281	1,014	5,295	18	711	3	–	–

County of Kilkenny.																												
Callan,	1. Ballingarry,	4	1	1	–	28	9	0½	3	0	0	2	11	6	75	0	0	–	20	10	7	129	11	11	584	187	771	–	–	1	–	–
	2. Mullinahone,	4	1	1	–	17	6	3½	6	15	0	2	11	6	75	0	0	–	6	17	6	108	10	3½	926	129	1,055	–	2	–	–	–
	3. Kilmaganny,	6	1	1	–	19	17	3	8	15	0	2	11	6	80	0	0	–	3	15	0	114	18	9	389	183	572	–	–	1	–	–
	4. Callan,	6	1	1	–	9	16	2	7	10	0	2	14	8	95	0	0	–	1	8	8	116	9	6	1,658	171	1,829	1	19	–	–	–
		20	4	4	–	75	8	9	26	0	0	10	9	2	325	0	0	–	32	11	9	469	9	8	3,557	670	4,227	1	21	2	–	–
Castle-comer,	1. Castlecomer,	4	3	2	–	50	0	7	17	0	0	3	4	0	140	0	0	–	34	10	1	244	14	8	1,796	363	2,159	12	345	1	–	–
	2. Ballyragget,	3	1	1	–	8	13	9	5	0	0	–			70	0	0	–	7	4	3	90	18	0	942	146	1,088	4	120	2	–	–
		7	4	3	–	58	14	4	22	0	0	3	4	0	210	0	0	–	41	14	4	335	12	8	2,738	509	3,247	16	465	3	–	–
Kilkenny,	1. Kilkenny,	5	1	2	1	73	7	3	17	9	6	14	0	6	130	0	0	60	4	4	26	15	3	321	16	10	4,534	1,127	5,661	1	333	32	–	–
	2. Gowran,	4	1	1	–	12	3	8	7	0	0	3	10	3	80	0	0	–			10	2	6	112	16	5	681	142	823	10	79	–	–	–
	3. Tiscoffin,	4	1	1	–	17	12	10½	7	0	0	3	7	2	80	0	0	–			6	18	11	114	18	11½	399	83	482	1	34	–	–	–
	4. Freshford,	4	1	1	–	9	4	9	8	0	0	3	1	10	80	0	0	–			1	1	0	101	7	7	821	220	1,041	3	110	1	–	–
	5. Tullaroan,	4	1	1	–	14	15	6	6	0	0	3	4	9	75	0	0	–			4	6	0	103	6	3	434	73	507	–	2	–	–	–
		21	5	6	1	127	4	0½	45	9	6	27	4	6	445	0	0	60	4	4	49	3	8	754	6	0½	6,869	1,645	8,514	15	558	33	–	–
Thomas-town,	1. Graigue,	6	2	1	–	9	8	2	9	0	0	2	3	4	84	0	0	–	1	7	7	105	19	1	1,304	326	1,630	–	42	1	–	–
	2. Inistioge,	6	1	1	–	8	17	11	5	0	0	2	8	10	84	0	0	–	5	3	6	105	10	3	485	191	676	1	4	1	–	–
	3. Thomastown,	7	1	1	–	12	12	1	5	0	0	0	15	10	84	0	0	–	0	1	4	102	9	3	621	154	775	–	53	1	–	–
	4. Knocktopher,	8	2	1	–	18	19	9	7	0	0	2	11	10	84	0	0	–	2	2	2	114	13	9	437	115	552	–	46	2	–	–
		27	6	4	–	49	17	11	26	0	0	7	19	10	336	0	0	–	8	14	7	428	12	4	2,847	786	3,633	1	145	5	–	–
Urlingford	1. Balleen,	4	1	1	–	14	12	6½	3	10	0	0	18	0	80	0	0	–	5	10	0	104	10	6½	349	113	462	3	77	–	–	–
	2. Johnstown,	4	1	1	–	13	8	5	5	0	0	0	18	6	80	0	0	–	4	5	4	103	12	3	234	88	322	–	88	–	–	–
	3. Urlingford,	4	1	1	–	12	16	7	6	0	0	2	0	0	80	0	0	–	1	3	10	102	0	5	982	146	1,128	1	13	–	2	2
	4. Kilcooley,	4	1	1	–	11	13	9½	5	0	0	1	3	6	80	0	0	–	2	10	0	100	7	3½	292	101	393	–	21	–	–	–
		16	4	4	–	52	11	4	19	10	0	5	0	0	320	0	0	–	13	9	2	410	10	6	1,857	448	2,305	4	199	–	2	2

[*continued.*

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1854. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not Included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1854. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 12 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
King's County.																				
Edenderry	1. Johnstown, .	4	1	1	–	8 7 0½	5 0 0	1 6 8½	90 0 0	–	10 9 10½	115 3 7½	535	138	673	–	137	–	–	–
	2 Carbury, .	6	1	1	–	5 11 6	10 0 0	1 3 8	90 0 0	–	6 7 6	113 2 8	605	183	788	2	80	–	–	–
	3. Rathangan, .	5	1	1	–	13 14 2	8 0 0	0 17 0½	90 0 0	–	1 2 6	113 13 8½	505	170	676	2	151	–	–	–
	4. Edenderry, .	5	1	1	–	12 18 11	15 0 0	0 14 7	90 0 0	–	0 4 6	118 18 0	425	135	560	–	21	–	–	–
	5. Rhode, . .	5	1	1	–	14 19 7½	6 4 0	0 18 2½	90 0 0	–	0 12 6	112 14 4	301	91	395	–	20	–	–	–
	6. Ballyboggan,	4	1	1	–	10 14 2	5 0 0	1 7 5½	90 0 0	–	2 0 0	109 1 7½	646	149	795	3	37	1	–	–
		29	6	6	–	66 5 5	49 4 0	6 7 8	540 0 0	–	20 16 10½	682 13 11½	3,021	866	3,887	7	446	1	–	–
Parsons-town,	1. Parsonstown,	2	1	1	–	21 4 10	–	4 7 3	80 0 0	–	5 18 1	111 10 2	281	113	394	–	7	–	11	9
	2. Killyon, .	3	2	1	–	6 2 5	11 0 0	2 6 6	30 0 0	–	1 6 6	50 15 5	212	37	249	8	22	–	–	–
	3. Kinnitty, .	6	1	1	–	9 13 3	6 0 0	2 8 8	50 0 0	–	4 16 10	72 18 9	429	138	567	–	52	–	–	–
	4. Frankford, .	5	1	1	–	8 2 2	8 0 0	2 1 8	55 0 0	–	1 9 7	74 13 5	934	110	1,044	5	41	3	–	–
	5. Banagher, .	7	1	1	–	43 11 8	6 0 0	4 11 1	79 12 4	–	4 3 4	137 18 5	1,194	156	1,350	9	31	1	–	–
	6. Ferbane, .	10	1	1	–	14 11 11	6 0 0	2 8 3	80 0 0	–	7 6 8	110 6 10	740	156	896	72	33	2	–	–
	7. Riverstown, .	6	1	1	–	3 17 3	8 0 0	2 1 9	55 0 0	–	5 16 1	74 15 1	216	47	263	–	14	–	–	–
		39	8	7	–	107 3 6	45 0 0	20 5 2	429 12 4	–	30 17 1	632 18 1	4,006	757	4,763	94	200	6	11	9
Tullamore,	1. Killoughy, .	7	2	1	–	28 4 5	13 12 6	5 19 7	75 0 0	–	7 5 6	130 2 0	624	185	809	3	14	–	–	–
	2. Philipstown, .	6	2	1	–	20 1 9	10 15 0	5 19 7	75 0 0	–	11 10 0	123 6 4	1,006	134	1,140	1	54	1	3	3

	3. Kilbeggan,	5	1	1	–	8	4	6	10	0	0	5	1	7	75	0	0	–	7	5	4	105	11	5	419	195	614	–	33	2	–	–
	4. Clara,	5	1	1	–	9	13	10	10	0	0	5	19	7	75	0	0	–	10	14	8	111	8	1	780	213	993	8	98	2	–	–
	5. Tullamore,	5	1	1	–	18	6	5	10	0	0	5	1	7	75	0	0	–	14	15	2	123	3	2	1,655	146	1,801	22	121	1	–	–
		28	7	5	–	84	10	11	54	7	6	28	1	11	375	0	0	–	51	10	8	593	11	0	4,484	873	5,357	34	320	6	3	3
County of Longford.																																
Ballymahon,	1. Abbeyshrule,	5	1	1	–	22	3	3	10	0	0	1	16	9	60	0	0	–	–			94	0	0	523	85	608	–	–	–	–	–
	2. Ballymahon,	5	1	1	–	9	1	0	10	0	0	0	14	6	70	0	0	–	0	4	6	90	0	0	831	131	962	–	59	1	–	–
	3. Ballymore,	8	1	1	–	4	0	0	10	0	0	–			60	0	0	–	–			74	0	0	308	87	395	5	51	–	–	–
		18	3	3	–	35	4	3	30	0	0	2	11	3	190	0	0	–	0	4	6	258	0	0	1,662	303	1,965	5	110	1	–	–
Granard,	1. Granard,	8	1	1	–	18	12	4	12	0	0	–			73	2	4	–	5	9	7	109	4	3	525	209	734	8	27	1	–	–
	2. Street,	7	2	1	–	26	16	1	9	0	0	–			64	16	9	–	3	0	0	103	12	10	789	151	940	8	30	–	–	–
	3. Ballinalee,	8	1	1	–	–			13	10	0	2	2	6	59	2	6	–	3	5	0	78	0	0	238	100	338	–	82	–	–	–
	4. Scrabby,	5	1	1	–	6	7	2	12	0	0	0	8	2	40	0	0	–	5	5	0	64	0	4	320	100	420	5	30	–	–	–
	5. Finnea,	5	1	1	–	15	16	1	12	0	0		–		60	0	0	–	5	10	0	93	6	1	376	80	456	–	7	–	–	–
	6. Coole,	3	1	1	–	9	19	2	10	10	0	0	9	2	35	0	0	–	1	12	6	57	10	10	234	99	333	–	15	–	–	–
		36	7	6	–	77	10	10	69	0	0	2	19	10	332	1	7	–	24	2	1	505	14	4	2,482	739	3,221	21	191	1	–	–
Longford,	1. Longford,	6	1	1	–	21	6	0	14	0	0	1	18	2	66	11	1	–	–			103	15	3	786	273	1,059	2	92	–	–	–
	2. Drumlish,	7	1	1	–	11	16	0	8	10	0	2	11	2	64	9	6	–	–			87	6	8	669	135	804	37	48	–	–	–
	3. Killashee,[a]	6	1	1	–	8	11	1	10	0	0	1	18	1	63	1	7	–	–			83	10	9	469	134	603	4	95	–	–	–
		19	3	3	–	41	13	1	32	10	0	6	7	5	194	2	2	–	–	–		274	12	8	1,924	542	2,466	43	235	–	–	–
County of Louth.																																
Ardee,	1. Ardee,	3	2	1	–	31	18	11	3	15	0	3	15	0	110	0	0	–	3	9	6	152	18	5	1,204	571	1,775	–	157	–	8	4
	2. Drumcondra,	2	2	1	–	6	12	7	9	10	0	3	8	5	116	2	0	–	4	5	0	139	18	0	791	192	983	2	36	–	–	–
	3. Collon,	2	2	1	–	33	10	8	13	0	0	1	18	11	80	0	0	–	0	10	8	129	0	3	546	126	672	–	16	–	–	–
	4. Dunleer,	3	2	1	–	10	16	6	12	15	0	2	2	6	80	0	0	–	0	12	0	106	6	0	344	150	494	1	23	–	–	–
	5. Castlebellingham,	3	2	1	–	17	14	9	12	10	0	2	0	11	80	0	0	–	–			112	5	8	514	178	692	1	86	–	–	–
		13	10	5	–	100	13	5	51	10	0	13	5	9	466	2	0	–	8	17	2	640	8	4	3,399	1,217	4,616	4	318	–	8	4

[*continued.*

[a] Longford Union: Killashee District.—This District was formerly the Moydow District, as in previous Reports: the name of the district was changed to Killashee by an Order dated 1st April, 1854.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1854. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1854. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Louth—*con.*																				
Drogheda,	1. Stamullen, .	2	2	1	–	7 16 10	8 0 0	5 18 0	70 0 0	–	1 5 4	93 0 2	228	109	337	–	4	–	–	–
	2. Duleek, .	2	2	1	–	21 1 4	10 0 0	1 16 10	100 0 0	–	0 9 9	133 7 11	687	183	870	–	29	–	–	–
	3. St. Mary's, .	1	1	1	–	14 14 6	11 5 11½	3 8 0	70 0 0	–	8 17 9½	108 6 3	1,230	370	1,600	–	45	–	–	–
	4. Drogheda, .	1	1	2	–	30 1 5	12 0 0	4 19 4	120 0 0	–	8 16 11	175 17 8	2,053	454	2,507	4	119	–	–	–
	5. Termonfeckin,	3	3	1	–	20 9 1	10 8 0	1 11 5	100 0 0	–	4 4 2	136 12 8	480	160	640	7	32	–	–	–
	6. Monasterboice	3	2	1	–	20 15 1	10 0 0	0 14 0	100 0 0	–	0 8 6	131 17 7	344	143	487	10	1	–	–	–
		12	11	7	–	114 18 3	61 13 11½	18 7 7	560 0 0	–	24 2 5½	779 2 3	5,022	1,419	6,441	21	230	–	–	–
Dundalk,	1. Dundalk, .	3	1	1	–	49 8 7	20 0 0	8 6 4	120 0 0	–	14 12 5	212 7 4	1,236	492	1,728	–	268	–	–	–
	2 Louth, . .	4	1	1	–	24 17 2	11 18 8	1 10 8	90 0 0	–	29 16 6	158 3 0	275	245	520	–	22	–	–	–
	3. Barronstown,	4	1	1	–	43 8 6	5 0 0	2 9 8	107 7 0	–	16 2 1	174 7 3	1,252	114	1,366	7	53	–	–	–
	4. Dromiskin, .	2	1	1	–	27 13 8	5 0 0	2 6 2	50 16 3	–	4 19 0	90 15 6	256	124	380	–	41	–	–	–
	5. Ravensdale, .	3	1	1	–	16 1 2	10 0 0	1 10 8	100 0 0	–	6 2 0	133 13 10	411	119	530	1	9	1	–	–
	6. Carlingford, .	3	2	1	–	24 0 4	13 17 6	2 16 11	100 0 0	–	4 7 3	145 2 0	513	122	635	–	109	3	–	–
		19	7	6	–	185 9 5	65 16 2	19 0 5	568 3 8	–	75 19 3	914 8 11	3,943	1,216	5,159	8	502	4	–	–
County of Meath.																				
Dunshaughlin, . .	1. Dunboyne, .	3	2	1	–	14 14 6	20 10 0	1 18 0	100 0 0	–	1 12 0	138 14 6	1,056	195	1,251	–	114	–	–	–
	2. Ratoath, .	3	2	1	–	13 3 5	7 12 0	0 17 3	100 0 0	–	0 13 0	122 5 8	714	226	940	–	103	–	–	–

	3. Killeen,	3	2	1	–	17 17 6½	18 0 0	3 8 0	100 0 0	–	5 16 8	145 2 2½	606	123	729	–	175	–	–	–
	4. Garristown,	3	2	1	–	16 2 11	12 0 0	1 11 10	100 0 0	–	1 0 0	130 14 9	320	102	422	–	20	–	–	–
		12	8	4	–	61 18 4½	58 2 0	7 15 1	400 0 0	–	9 1 8	536 17 1½	2,696	646	3,342	–	412	–	–	–
KELLS,	1. Kells,	6	1	1	–	23 12 10	6 0 0	3 1 6	80 0 0	–	4 8 10	117 3 2	1,362	324	1,686	–	95	–	5	3
	2. Moynalty,	6	2	1	–	46 19 0	–	2 8 2	80 0 0	–	5 15 2	135 2 4	709	178	887	–	23	–	–	–
	3. Kilskeer,	7	1	1	–	19 13 5	3 0 0	1 3 0	80 0 0	–	2 11 4	106 7 9	738	175	913	11	49	–	–	–
	4. Nobber,	6	2	1	–	21 5 1	14 14 4	1 3 0	80 0 0	–	1 0 0	118 2 5	692	174	866	–	34	–	–	–
		25	6	4	–	111 10 4	23 14 4	7 15 8	320 0 0	–	13 15 4	476 15 8	3,501	851	4,352	11	201	–	5	3
NAVAN,	1. Navan,	4	1	1	–	27 16 2	–	0 13 3	100 0 0	–	5 17 6	134 6 11	1,023	361	1,384	–	86	4	1	1
	2. Painestown,	4	1	1	–	16 12 3	7 0 0	0 13 3	100 0 0	–	0 1 6	124 7 0	261	281	542	4	56	2	–	–
	3. Castletown,	4	1	1	–	26 3 6	8 0 0	0 13 2	100 0 0	–	1 18 6	136 15 2	771	233	1,004	–	96	3	–	–
		12	3	3	–	70 11 11	15 0 0	1 19 8	300 0 0	–	7 17 6	395 9 1	2,055	875	2,930	4	238	9	1	1
OLDCASTLE,	1. Crossakeel,	4	2	1	–	3 10 10	8 0 0	1 4 7	40 0 0	–	11 5 6	64 0 11	166	113	279	–	4	–	–	–
	2. Oldcastle,	4	1	1	–	18 2 9	5 0 0	0 17 2	60 0 0	–	5 0 0	88 19 11	525	107	632	3	4	–	–	–
	3. Virginia,	3	1	1	–	23 5 3	8 0 0	1 1 3	60 0 0	–	0 10 0	92 16 6	652	116	768	4	33	–	–	–
	4. Ballyjamesduff	3	2	1	–	41 5 0	9 18 6	0 16 10	60 0 0	–	13 0 8	125 1 0	445	193	638	–	12	–	–	–
		14	6	4	–	86 3 10	30 18 6	3 19 10	220 0 0	–	29 16 2	370 18 4	1,788	529	2,317	7	53	–	–	–
TRIM,	1. Athboy,	6	2	1	–	29 4 10	13 3 5	1 4 10	1 0 0 0	–	1 7 6	155 0 7	1,687	249	1,936	–	112	3	–	–
	2. Trim,	5	1	1	–	20 13 6	10 0 0	1 4 10	102 0 0	–	20 5 0	154 3 4	1,355	176	1,531	–	154	1	–	–
	3. Summerhill,	5	2	1	–	38 19 0	2 10 0	1 4 10	118 12 8	–	–	161 6 6	1,366	232	1,598	–	70	–	–	–
	4. Innfield,	4	2	1	–	9 17 3	20 10 0	1 4 10	100 0 0	–	0 12 0	132 4 1	435	111	546	1	40	–	–	–
		20	7	4	–	98 14 7	46 3 5	4 19 4	430 12 8	–	22 4 6	602 14 6	4,843	768	5,611	2	376	4	–	–
QUEEN'S COUNTY.																				
ABBEYLEIX,	1. Abbeyleix,	4	1	1	–	8 2 8	10 10 0	2 11 1	80 0 0	–	9 2 5	110 6 2	569	97	666	–	200	1	–	–
	2. Ballyroan,	4	2	1	–	25 6 9	7 0 0	2 16 5	80 0 0	–	13 6 6	128 9 8	763	120	893	–	100	–	–	–
	3. Durrow,	5	1	1	–	8 13 2½	5 0 0	1 8 0	80 0 0	–	8 18 6	103 19 8½	592	77	669	6	266	–	–	–
	4. Castletown,	4	1	1	–	48 0 4½	8 10 0	1 5 0	80 0 0	–	7 17 6	145 12 10½	608	111	719	11	91	1	–	–
	5. Ballinakill,	5	2	1	–	13 12 2	12 0 0	2 17 4	80 0 0	–	16 6 5	124 15 11	701	223	924	–	127	2	–	–
		22	7	5	–	103 15 2	43 0 0	10 17 10	400 0 0	–	55 11 4	613 4 4	3,233	628	3,871	17	784	4	–	–

[*continued.*

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1854. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1854. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
Queen's County—*con.*																				
Donaghmore,	1. Borris-in-Ossory,	7	1	1	–	8 11 4	9 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	0 4 0	97 15 4	262	105	367	1	98	4	14	9
	2. Rathdowney,	6	1	1	–	15 10 11	8 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	3 18 1	107 9 0	370	91	461	5	89	–	–	–
		13	2	2	–	24 2 3	17 0 0	–	160 0 0	–	4 2 1	205 4 4	632	196	828	6	187	4	14	9
Mountmellick,	1. Mountmelick,	7	1	1	–	19 12 5½	8 0 0	1 16 6	75 0 0	–	4 6 0	108 14 11½	1,025	191	1,226	–	41	2	–	–
	2. Clonaslee,	6	1	1	–	3 15 8	7 0 0	1 15 6	75 0 0	–	0 19 0	88 10 2	494	174	668	–	17	–	–	–
	3. Coolrain,	6	1	1	–	15 6 3	6 0 0	1 17 0	59 14 4	–	2 16 8	85 14 3	530	101	631	8	50	–	–	–
	4. Mountrath,	5	1	1	–	40 12 7½	6 0 0	1 15 0	75 0 0	–	2 7 0	125 14 7½	1,040	336	1,376	6	165	–	–	–
	5. Maryborough,	6	2	1	–	50 5 1	12 0 0	1 17 0	70 16 7	–	0 13 0	135 11 8	484	92	576	1	15	2	–	–
	6. Emo,	6	2	1	–	24 2 3	10 0 0	1 14 6	75 0 0	–	2 0 0	112 16 9	990	178	1,168	2	16	–	–	–
	7. Clonygowan,	6	2	1	–	12 16 6	14 0 0	2 0 6	75 0 0	–	1 3 5	105 0 5	844	233	1,077	–	75	–	–	–
		42	10	7	–	166 10 10	63 0 0	12 16 0	505 10 11	–	14 5 1	762 2 10	5,417	1,305	6,722	17	379	4	–	–
County of Westmeath.																				
Athlone,	1. Athlone,	5	1	2	–	33 19 2	–	8 12 2	107 10 0	–	10 8 2	160 9 6	932	196	1,128	2	117	–	–	–
	2. Brideswell,	7	1	1	–	9 18 10	7 10 0	5 1 1	72 10 0	–	19 3 5	114 3 4	301	34	335	1	26	–	–	–
	3. Kiltoom,	6	1	1	–	19 12 9	8 15 0	5 7 8	68 0 10	–	3 19 3	105 15 6	662	92	754	65	3	–	–	–

	4. Glassan, .	6	1	1	–	7 13 0	–	6 4 0	65 16 0	–	4 0 6	83 13 6	387	69	456	2	83	–	–	–
	5. Moate, . .	7	1	1	–	11 11 5	6 0 0	4 15 6	60 0 0	–	3 16 6	86 3 5	270	62	332	1	152	–	2	2
		31	5	6	–	82 15 2	22 5 0	20 0 5	373 16 10	–	41 7 10	550 5 3	2,552	453	3,005	71	361	–	2	2
Castletown-Delvin, .	1. Castlepollard,	6	2	1	–	27 2 11	7 10 0	3 19 1	66 1 11	–	8 6 0	112 19 11	525	189	714	1	7	1	–	–
	2. Castletown-delvin, . .	7	3	1	–	18 17 1	15 0 0	3 1 1	77 11 6½	–	2 3 5	116 13 1½	530	117	647	10	24	–	4	3
	3. Clonmellon, .	6	3	1	–	11 14 9	7 14 0	3 8 5	67 11 11½	–	7 4 0	97 13 1½	248	81	329	9	44	1	–	–
		19	8	3	–	57 14 9	30 4 0	10 8 7	211 5 5	–	17 13 5	327 6 2	1,303	387	1,690	20	75	2	4	3
Mullingar,	1. Mullingar, .	8	1	1	–	12 0 2½	12 0 0	2 18 10½	100 0 0	–	4 16 3	131 15 4	785	213	998	–	15	–	–	–
	2. Multyfarnham,	6	1	1	–	10 3 1½	6 15 0	0 16 0½	60 0 0	–	4 19 4	82 13 6	518	88	636	–	21	–	–	–
	3. Ballynacarigy,	7	1	1	–	13 14 5	8 0 0	1 6 7½	75 0 0	–	2 18 8	100 19 8½	390	74	464	5	65	–	–	–
	4. Castletown Geoghegan, .	7	1	1	–	8 2 8½	10 0 0	1 4 9½	75 0 0	–	0 15 0	95 2 6	472	62	534	6	54	–	–	–
	5. Tyrrellspass, .	7	1	1	–	15 0 5½	–	0 17 0½	82 6 0	–	5 3 5	103 6 11	1,124	158	1,282	18	65	2	–	–
	6. Milltown, .	6	1	1	–	6 8 8½	9 0 0	2 15 2	64 14 0	–	2 1 0	84 18 10	259	67	326	1	8	–	–	–
	7. Killucan, .	7	3	1	–	9 13 3½	9 10 0	1 0 6½	60 0 0	–	3 11 2	83 15 0	825	131	959	17	49	–	–	–
		48	9	7	–	75 2 10½	55 5 0	10 19 1	517 0 0	–	24 4 10	682 11 9½	4,403	796	5,199	47	277	2	–	–
	County of Wexford.																			
Enniscorthy, .	1. Newtownbarry,	6	1	1	–	24 0 10	6 0 0	1 9 2	70 0 0	–	0 2 8	101 12 8	517	253	770	17	81	–	–	–
	2. Killann, . .	5	1	1	–	33 11 8	7 10 0	1 17 0	65 0 0	–	4 16 4	112 15 0	801	139	940	2	24	–	–	–
	3. Ferns, . .	6	1	1	–	27 9 6	8 0 0	1 0 6	65 0 0	–	0 13 1	102 3 1	701	134	835	1	49	–	–	–
	4. Enniscorthy,	5	3	2	–	72 11 5	8 5 0	1 0 6	100 0 0	–	1 8 9	183 5 8	1,325	309	1,634	2	51	3	–	–
	5. Oulart, . .	6	1	1	–	18 13 6	7 0 0	2 14 0	75 0 0	–	12 1 9	115 9 3	646	182	828	–	57	1	–	–
	6. Clonroche, .	5	2	1	–	57 1 4	12 2 6	1 19 1	81 5 0	–	6 0 3	158 8 2	574	144	718	–	105	–	–	–
		33	9	7	–	233 8 3	48 17 6	10 0 3	456 5 0	–	25 2 10	773 13 10	4,564	1,161	5,725	22	367	4	–	–
Gorey. .	1. Gorey, . .	5	1	1	–	42 18 7	5 0 0	0 10 6	76 7 0	–	–	124 16 1	964	219	1,213	1	16	1	1	1
	2. Coolgreany, .	5	2	1	–	9 0 3	10 5 0	–	75 0 0	–	–	94 5 3	319	90	409	2	31	–	–	–
	3. Camolin, .	7	2	1	–	13 15 5	8 0 0	0 14 9	75 0 0	–	–	97 10 2	526	169	695	–	141	–	–	–
	4. Killenagh, .	4	1	1	–	25 9 4	7 0 0	0 10 0	60 0 0	–	–	92 19 4	562	110	672	8	139	1	–	–
	5. Wells, . .	4	1	1	–	11 15 10	–	–	72 10 0	–	–	84 5 10	201	74	275	–	2	–	–	–
		25	7	5	–	102 19 5	30 5 0	1 15 3	358 17 0	–	–	493 16 8	2,572	692	3,264	11	329	2	1	1

[*continued.*

No 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order.		Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1854.							Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1854.							
				Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Visiting Tickets.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No of Cases of Vaccination Performed under s. 15 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Wexford—*con.*																				
New Ross,	1. New Ross,	1	1	1	–	24 6 7	6 2 0	3 13 7	100 0 0	–	23 16 4	157 18 6	1,361	413	1,774	–	4	–	1	1
	2. Old Ross,	5	1	1	–	20 7 1	8 0 0	0 18 11	100 0 0	–	–	129 6 0	831	132	963	–	181	–	–	–
	3. Dysartmoon,	6	2	1	–	8 5 1	10 0 0	1 1 9	100 0 0	–	7 13 0	126 19 10	735	35	770	1	22	1	–	–
	4. The Rower,	1	1	1	–	8 0 0	3 0 0	0 8 9	40 0 0	–	0 8 5	51 17 2	247	46	293	–	7	–	–	–
	5. St. Mullins,	5	1	1	–	10 10 2	7 8 0	0 18 11	80 0 0	–	3 2 3	101 19 4	213	83	296	3	6	2	–	–
	6. Templendigan	4	1	1	–	7 4 3	6 10 0	1 8 6	60 0 0	–	1 19 9	77 2 6	420	71	491	–	22	–	–	–
	7. Carrigbyrne,	6	1	1	–	22 4 3	5 15 0	0 18 11	90 0 0	–	6 16 0	125 14 2	256	146	402	5	67	1	–	–
	8. Arthurstown,	4	1	1	–	9 14 7	5 0 0	1 11 5	80 0 0	–	3 14 10	100 0 10	575	278	853	–	78	2	–	–
	9. Tintern,	4	1	1	–	19 1 10	5 0 0	0 17 6	125 4 0	–	0 11 5	150 14 9	729	130	859	1	102	–	–	–
	10. Fethard,	3	1	1	–	8 5 7	8 0 0	0 18 11	109 2 0	–	–	126 6 6	397	77	474	–	30	–	–	–
		39	11	10	–	137 19 5	64 15 0	12 17 2	884 6 0	–	48 2 0	1,147 19 7	5,764	1,411	7,175	10	519	6	1	1
Wexford,	1. Wexford,	3	1	1	1	60 4 6	15 0 0	8 15 4	120 0 0	60 0	3 9 8	267 9 6	3,609	675	4,284	–	146	1	–	–
	2. Broadway,	6	2	1	–	14 10 4½	12 17 6	2 1 9	100 0 0	–	3 17 7	133 7 2½	473	196	669	4	44	1	–	–
	3. Bridgetown,	7	1	1	–	40 10 5½	8 10 0	2 17 0	100 0 0	–	1 17 4	153 14 9½	969	221	1,190	–	200	–	–	–
	4. Bannow,	6	1	1	–	20 15 0½	8 0 0	1 3 0	100 0 0	–	1 16 0	131 14 0½	1,012	186	1,198	1	40	–	–	–
	5. Taghmon and Glynn,	7	2	1	–	10 0 10	9 10 0	2 8 0	100 0 0	–	2 11 0	124 9 10	619	190	809	3	133	2	–	–
	6. Crossabeg,	4	1	1	–	9 16 10	10 0 0	1 3 0	80 0 0	–	–	100 19 10	381	123	507	–	37	1	–	–
		33	8	6	1	155 18 0½	63 17 6	18 8 1	600 0 0	60 0	13 11 7	911 15 2½	7,066	1,591	8,657	8	600	5	–	–

County of Wicklow.																										
Baltinglass	1. Baltinglass,	7	3	1	–	53	9	9	5	10	0	2	11	4	100	0	0	–	18	17	6	180	8	1	1,080	118	1,198	–	94	3	32	25
	2. Kiltegan,	8	2	1	–	35	2	7	14	0	0	3	0	4	80	0	0	–	59	8	0	191	10	11	460	74	534	–	186	–	–	–
	3. Dunlavin,	8	3	1	–	15	9	7	19	15	0	2	8	4	80	0	0	–	6	11	6	124	4	5	893	68	961	–	153	–	–	–
	4. Rathvilly,	5	2	1	–	16	3	1	10	10	0	1	16	4	80	0	0	–	11	7	0	119	16	5	245	82	327	–	–	–	–	–
		28	10	4	–	120	5	0	49	15	0	9	16	4	340	0	0	–	96	3	6	615	19	10	2,678	342	3,020	–	433	3	32	25
Rathdrum,	1. Newcastle,	4	1	1	–	39	4	10	2	1	8	–			75	0	0	–	5	1	4	121	7	10	388	319	707	3	113	–	–	–
	2. Ashford,	3	2	1	–	26	4	8	25	0	0	–			85	0	0	–	5	11	9	141	16	5	1,096	210	1,306	1	414	–	–	–
	3. Anamoe,	7	1	1	–	23	2	0	10	0	0	–			78	15	0	–	0	5	3	112	2	3	560	88	648	5	98	–	–	–
	4. Dunganstown,	4	2	1	–	50	7	8	7	0	0	–			80	0	0	–	11	7	10	148	15	6	449	96	545	12	90	–	–	–
	5. Arklow,	1	1	1	–	43	13	1	–			–			80	0	0	–	10	0	0	133	13	1	1,245	225	1,470	15	157	–	–	–
	6. Newbridge,	4	1	1	–	0	10	6	–			–			80	0	0	–	6	19	6	87	10	0	359	95	454	–	145	–	–	–
	7. Rathdrum,	4	1	1	–	20	9	0	10	0	0	–			75	0	0	–	5	5	0	110	14	0	710	112	822	–	103	–	–	–
	8. Aughrim,	3	2	1	–	8	17	11	11	10	0	–			70	0	0	–	5	16	2	96	4	1	572	67	639	3	98	–	–	–
		30	11	8	–	212	9	8	65	11	8	–			623	15	0	–	50	6	10	952	3	2	5,379	1,212	6,591	39	1,218	–	–	–
Shillelagh	1. Coolattin and Clonegal,	8	2	1	–	10	15	1	7	0	0	1	12	2	100	0	0	–	10	8	2	129	15	5	672	136	808	4	72	–	–	–
	2. Coolkenno and Hacketstown,	7	2	1	–	14	0	7	12	0	0	1	12	2	100	0	0	–	2	0	0	129	12	9	925	252	1,177	23	424	–	–	–
	3. Tinahely,	6	2	1	–	52	15	11	7	14	3	4	11	2	100	0	0	–	4	4	4	169	5	8	629	128	757	16	178	–	–	–
		21	6	3	–	77	11	7	26	14	3	7	15	6	300	0	0	–	16	12	6	428	13	10	2,226	516	2,742	43	674	–	–	–
Province of Ulster.																										
County of Antrim.																										
Antrim,	1. Antrim,	2	1	1	–	10	13	7	10	10	0	2	16	3	85	0	0	–	10	15	9	119	15	7	344	115	459	3	23	1	–	–
	2. Crumlin,	4	1	1	–	13	3	11	8	0	0	3	2	9	75	0	0	–	10	19	6	110	6	2	367	78	445	2	10	–	–	–
	3. Templepatrick	3	1	1	–	12	16	7	5	0	0	2	9	1	60	0	0	–	7	10	0	87	15	8	327	81	408	–	157	–	–	–
	4. Doagh,	3	1	1	–	6	0	8	6	0	0	2	0	9	75	0	0	–	6	19	2	96	0	7	335	179	514	2	50	–	–	–
	5. Connor,	3	1	1	–	3	5	7	5	0	0	1	12	4	75	0	0	–	4	8	8	89	6	7	150	67	217	2	40	–	–	–
	6. Randalstown,	4	1	1	–	10	4	6	–			2	7	2	100	0	0	–	8	9	8	121	1	4	263	165	428	1	153	–	–	–
		19	6	6	–	56	4	10	34	10	0	14	8	4	470	0	0	–	49	2	9	624	5	11	1,786	685	2,471	10	433	1	–	–
Ballycastle	1. Ballycastle,	7	1	1	–	39	14	7	5	0	0	4	9	1	80	0	0	–	6	10	10	135	14	6	318	176	494	3	57	1	–	–
	2. Croagh,	4	1	1	–	11	12	5	4	0	0	3	7	3	70	0	0	–	3	15	0	92	14	8	108	91	199	1	7	1	–	–
	3. Cushendall,	4	1	1	–	13	10	11	7	0	0	3	6	0	67	10	0	–	2	9	0	93	15	11	253	124	377	5	37	–	–	–
		15	3	3	–	64	17	11	16	0	0	11	2	4	217	10	0	–	12	14	10	322	5	1	679	391	1,070	9	101	2	–	–

[continued.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1854. Medicines and Medical Appliances. £ s. d.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings. £ s. d.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising. £ s. d.	Salaries. Medical Officers. £ s. d.	Salaries. Apothecaries. £ s. d.	Fuel and Attendance, Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns. £ s. d.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year. £ s. d.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1854. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*con*																				
County of Antrim—*con.*																				
Ballymena,	1. Ballymena, .	2	1	1	–	15 15 9	15 15 4	3 2 3	75 0 0	–	7 12 5	117 5 9	561	170	731	–	63	4	27	23
	2. Galgorm, .	2	2	1	–	1 5 11	12 2 0	3 0 2	70 0 0	–	5 17 2	92 5 3	308	209	517	–	115	–	–	–
	3. Ahoghill, .	3	1	1	–	6 0 2	6 0 0	2 3 6	70 0 0	–	1 3 5	85 7 1	174	108	282	2	13	2	–	–
	4. Portglenone, .	3	1	1	–	10 17 4	12 0 0	2 3 5	70 0 0	–	2 3 10	97 4 7	512	162	674	–	21	–	–	–
	5. Clogh, . .	4	1	1	–	10 0 5	10 0 0	2 9 3	78 0 0	–	2 7 6	102 17 2	507	158	665	6	101	–	–	–
	6. Broughshane,	3	2	1	–	8 4 0	12 5 0	2 1 4	70 0 0	–	0 1 0	92 11 4	329	186	515	1	31	–	–	–
	7. Glenwhirry, .	3	2	1	–	18 19 1	14 10 0	2 0 11	70 0 0	–	7 3 0	112 13 0	259	125	384	10	16	–	–	–
	8. Toome, . .	3	1	1	–	10 3 11	–	2 11 5	70 0 0	–	8 12 8	91 8 0	321	179	500	3	155	–	–	–
		23	11	8	–	81 6 7	82 12 4	19 12 3	573 0 0	–	35 1 0	791 12 2	2,971	1,297	4,268	22	518	6	27	23
Ballymoney	1. Ballymoney, a	4	1	1	–	9 1 7	10 10 0	3 2 6	87 10 0	–	5 5 7	115 9 8	472	203	681	1	41	2	37	a–
	2. Dervock, .	4	1	1	–	14 0 1	6 0 0	5 2 10	68 15 0	–	6 16 0	100 13 11	145	155	300	–	32	2	–	–
	3. CastleQuarter,	5	1	1	–	12 9 8	6 0 0	2 1 9	71 5 0	–	6 0 0	97 16 5	272	104	376	3	102	–	–	–
	4. Dirraw, . .	5	1	1	–	18 9 4	8 0 0	2 4 11	71 5 0	–	4 9 2	104 8 5	641	227	868	3	153	2	–	–
	5. Kilrea, . .	4	2	1	–	22 0 6	6 0 0	1 14 10	75 0 0	–	4 15 0	109 10 4	1,104	135	1,239	14	109	–	–	–
		22	6	5	–	76 1 2	36 10 0	14 6 10	373 15 0	–	27 5 9	527 18 9	2,634	830	3,464	21	437	6	37	–
Belfast, .	1. Belfast, .	1	2	6	2	291 18 7	80 0 0	47 18 4	450 0 0	200 0	122 12 1	1,192 9 0	9,695	3,486	13,181	–	125	7	–	–
	2. Ballygomartin,	2	1	1	–	11 8 0	20 0 0	0 2 2 1	90 0 0	–	10 19 4	134 9 5	261	189	450	9	57	–	–	–
	3. Whitehouse, .	2	1	1	–	14 15 1	20 0 0	2 10 1	100 0 0	–	10 7 4	147 12 6	877	147	1,024	–	86	–	–	–
	4. Carnmoney, .	2	1	1	–	11 10 10	9 0 0	0 2 13 4	70 0 0	–	6 7 11	99 12 1	390	133	523	4	63	–	–	–
	5. Ballymacarrett	2	1	1	–	69 8 9	30 0 0	5 0 6	120 0 0	–	3 15 11	228 5 2	1,794	879	2,673	3	120	2	–	–

	6. Hollywood, .	3	1	1	–	30 11 7	15 0 0	2 4 0	90 0 0	–	2 6 4	140 1 11	570	180	750	4	53	–	–	–
		12	7	11	2	429 12 10	174 0 0	62 8 4	920 0 0	200 0	156 8 11	1,942 10 1	13,587	5,014	18,601	20	504	9	–	–
LARNE, .	1. Glenarm, .	3	2	1	–	13 13 0	12 12 0	2 2 6	60 0 0	–	3 5 0	91 12 6	281	124	405	–	27	–	–	–
	2. Larne, . .	4	1	1	–	35 16 1	10 0 0	3 5 6	70 0 0	–	7 12 6	126 14 1	782	247	1,029	1	20	2	–	–
	3. Ballynure, .	3	1	1	–	7 15 10	5 0 0	1 0 0	50 0 0	–	4 8 2	68 4 0	82	67	149	–	66	–	–	–
	4. Ballycarry, .	2	1	1	–	5 17 9	4 0 0	2 2 0	50 0 0	–	2 4 3	64 4 0	87	96	183	–	60	–	–	–
	5. Carrickfergus,	1	1	1	–	31 8 8	8 0 0	1 14 0	75 0 0	–	1 18 6	118 1 2	530	340	870	–	56	–	–	–
		13	6	5	–	94 11 4	39 12 0	10 4 0	305 0 0	–	19 8 5	468 15 9	1,762	874	2,636	1	229	2	–	–
LISBURN, .	1. Lisburn, .	4	1	1	–	19 12 7	15 0 0	7 6 0	80 0 0	–	0 15 0	122 13 7	785	416	1,201	1	65	–	–	–
	2. Hillsborough,	4	1	1	–	23 4 11	10 0 0	6 7 3	80 0 0	–	–	119 12 2	344	135	479	2	27	2	–	–
	3. Knocknadona,	4	1	1	–	14 0 6	7 0 0	4 13 0	60 0 0	–	1 8 10	87 2 4	285	206	491	–	94	–	–	–
	4. Glenavy, .	4	1	1	–	13 6 10	10 0 0	5 4 8	70 0 0	–	1 3 10	99 15 4	330	138	468	9	144	–	–	–
	5. Dunmurry, .	3	1	1	–	20 11 11	7 0 0	5 5 7	70 0 0	–	10 15 3	113 12 9	391	291	685	–	8	–	–	–
	6. Ballylesson, .	2	1	1	–	22 5 4	10 0 0	3 15 11	60 0 0	–	24 15 5	120 16 8	375	240	615	–	58	–	–	–
	7. Saintfield, .	3	1	1	–	12 2 11	6 0 0	4 0 2	60 0 0	–	5 19 3	88 2 4	523	170	693	–	159	–	–	–
	8. Annahilt, .	3	1	1	–	23 19 3	6 0 0	4 14 7	60 0 0	–	0 16 1	95 9 11	728	270	998	9	247	1	–	–
		27	8	8	–	149 4 3	71 0 0	41 7 2	540 0 0	–	45 13 8	847 5 1	3,764	1,866	5,630	21	802	3	–	–
COUNTY OF ARMAGH.																				
ARMAGH, .	1. Armagh, .	3	1	b1	–	43 16 9	15 0 0	3 18 10	120 0 0	–	38 4 5	221 0 0	1,091	740	1,831	4	189	–	–	–
	2. Blackwatertown	3	1	1	–	10 10 0	8 10 0	2 0 0	90 0 0	–	–	111 0 0	628	140	768	7	179	–	–	–
	3. Caledon, .	1	1	1	–	13 6 9	3 10 0	2 14 5	35 0 0	–	0 8 10	55 0 0	331	119	450	1	55	–	–	–
	4. Tynan, . .	3	1	1	–	15 15 5	8 10 0	3 14 4	92 10 0	–	6 10 3	127 0 0	482	251	733	1	91	2	–	–
	5. Keady, . .	5	1	1	–	19 12 9	7 0 0	2 13 2	100 0 0	–	5 14 1	135 0 0	458	234	692	3	96	2	–	–
	6. Markethill, .	4	1	1	–	15 7 11	9 0 0	2 12 1	100 0 0	–	–	127 0 0	883	199	1,082	4	166	–	–	–
	7. Rich Hill, .	3	1	1	–	15 9 11	7 0 0	3 19 11	85 0 0	–	4 10 2	116 0 0	963	156	1,119	2	82	1	–	–
	8. Loughgall, .	4	1	1	–	16 2 0	6 0 0	2 5 3	90 0 0	–	2 12 9	117 0 0	712	207	919	4	70	–	–	–
		26	8	8	–	150 1 6	64 10 0	23 18 0	712 10 0	–	58 0 6	1,009 0 0	5,548	2,046	7,594	26	928	5	–	–
LURGAN, .	1. Lurgan, .	4	2	1	–	29 7 8	17 0 0	1 7 6	90 0 0	–	2 10 6	140 5 8	465	a245	710	6	85	1	1	1
	2. Aghalee, .	3	1	1	–	25 10 1	8 0 0	1 7 6	60 0 0	–	3 0 3	97 17 10	356	130	486	12	89	–	–	–
	3. Moira, . .	3	1	1	–	12 9 8	8 0 0	1 7 6	50 0 0	–	4 19 11	76 17 1	290	87	377	–	17	–	–	–
	4. Waringstown,	3	1	1	–	13 14 3	8 0 0	1 7 6	60 0 0	–	0 18 8	84 0 5	145	163	308	–	68	2	–	–
	5. Portadown, .	3	1	1	–	21 17 9	11 0 0	1 7 6	80 0 0	–	7 19 3	122 4 6	969	345	1,314	–	175	1	–	–
	6. Tartaraghan,	3	1	1	–	–	9 0 0	1 7 5	70 0 0	–	8 19 0	89 6 5	161	79	240	–	4	–	–	–
		19	7	6	–	102 19 5	61 0 0	8 4 11	410 0 0	–	28 7 7	610 11 11	2,386	1,049	3,435	18	438	4	1	1

a Ballymoney Union: Ballymoney District.—No return for Column 21, the Medical Officer being unable to state the number of Patients attended in Bridewell.

b Armagh Union: Armagh District.—A Midwife authorized for this District by Order of 21st May, 1852, in addition to the Medical Officer.

[*continued.*

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1854. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1854. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Cavan.																				
Bailieboro',	1. Bailieborough,	5	1	1	–	23 5 2	10 0 0	–	90 0 0	–	–	123 5 2	388	176	564	2	36	1	3	1
	2. Shercock,	2	1	1	–	20 1 1	10 0 0	–	60 0 0	–	–	90 1 1	233	56	289	–	5	–	–	–
	3. Kingscourt,	3	1	1	–	16 6 2	6 0 0	–	70 0 0	–	5 0 0	97 6 2	386	130	516	1	10	–	–	–
	4. Crossbane,	1	1	1	–	5 16 1	6 0 0	–	20 0 0	–	–	31 16 1	304	29	333	–	–	–	–	–
	5. Termon,	1	1	1	–	13 18 6	6 0 0	–	20 0 0	–	–	39 18 6	277	32	309	–	11	–	–	–
		12	5	5	–	79 7 0	38 0 0	–	260 0 0	–	5 0 0	382 7 0	1,588	423	2,011	3	62	1	3	1
Bawnboy,	1. Ballyconnell,	7	1	1	–	13 5 4	5 10 0	0 2 7	65 0 0	–	17 15 0	101 12 11	413	108	521	20	26	1	2	2
	2. Ballinamore,	6	1	1	–	25 10 8	7 13 5	0 2 7	65 0 0	–	6 13 8	105 0 4	370	104	474	–	–	–	2	1
	3. Swanlinbar,	6	1	1	–	13 3 5	7 7 10	0 2 7	65 0 0	–	3 0 0	88 13 10	315	45	360	2	5	–	–	–
	4. Newtowngore,	6	1	1	–	16 1 2	5 0 0	0 2 7	60 0 0	–	7 0 0	88 3 9	171	77	248	2	12	–	–	–
		25	4	4	–	68 0 7	25 11 3	0 10 4	255 0 0	–	34 8 8	383 10 10	1,269	334	1,603	24	43	1	4	3
Cavan,	1. Arvagh,	4	1	1	–	2 19 2	–	0 16 10	45 0 0	–	2 5 2	51 1 2	167	56	223	–	17	–	–	–
	2. Bellanagh,	4	1	1	–	12 1 3	5 0 0	0 16 11	45 0 0	–	2 12 6	65 10 8	276	44	320	–	5	–	–	–
	3. Ballyhaise,	5	1	1	–	9 6 1	5 5 0	0 16 10	45 0 0	–	3 11 0	63 18 11	245	135	380	2	24	–	–	–
	4. Belturbet,	5	1	1	–	3 17 11	–	0 17 0	50 0 0	–	7 7 8	62 2 7	374	81	455	448	13	–	–	–
	5. Cavan,	4	1	1	–	13 6 0	8 0 0	0 17 1	65 0 0	–	4 10 1	91 13 2	270	52	322	–	79	–	–	–
	6. Killeshandra,	3	1	1	–	9 8 10	5 0 0	0 17 0	50 0 0	–	3 18 7	69 4 5	429	87	516	8	6	–	–	–

	7. Kilnaleck,	4	1	1	–	5 11 2	6 0 0	0 17 1	50 0 0	–	0 14 3	63 2 6	300	94	394	5	35	2	–	–
	8. Stradone,	4	1	1	–	11 17 6	6 10 0	0 19 7	50 0 0	–	3 5 1	72 12 2	428	40	468	38	38	–	–	–
		33	8	8	–	68 7 11	35 15 0	6 18 4	400 0 0	–	28 4 4	539 5 7	2,489	589	3 078	501	217	2	–	–
COOTEHILL,	1. Cootehill,	4	2	1	–	43 12 11	15 0 0	0 7 6	81 5 0	–	–	140 5 5	600	155	755	7	25	3	–	–
	2. Dawson Grove,	4	1	1	–	28 11 3	12 0 0	9 12 0	73 16 8	–	0 16 0	124 15 11	459	162	621	–	34	–	–	–
	3. Drum,	6	2	1	–	37 5 4	13 0 0	2 5 7	82 10 0	–	4 4 6	139 5 5	775	57	832	17	143	–	–	–
	4. Tullyvin,	5	1	1	–	21 1 0	9 5 0	1 13 4	70 0 0	–	4 19 6	106 18 10	473	122	595	13	23	–	–	–
		19	6	4	–	130 10 6	49 5 0	13 18 5	307 11 8	–	10 0 0	511 5 7	2,307	496	2,803	37	225	3	–	–
COUNTY OF DONEGAL.																				
BALLYSHANNON,	1. Ballyshannon,	5	1	1	–	16 11 1	–	2 6 3	70 0 0	–	12 3 10	101 1 2	946	172	1,118	–	12	2	–	–
	2. Ballintra,	1	1	1	–	11 12 0	–	1 9 8	15 0 0	–	3 0 6	31 1 8	186	35	221	–	83	2	–	–
	3. Belleek,	5	1	1	–	20 17 7	–	8 4 5	60 0 0	–	5 16 0	94 18 0	259	80	339	2	7	1	–	–
	4. Church Hill,	3	1	1	–	3 8 7	8 0 0	1 17 11	30 0 0	–	2 10 0	45 16 6	135	6	141	–	–	–	–	–
	5. Kinlough,	7	1	1	–	16 4 11	6 0 0	1 9 9	60 0 0	–	5 0 0	88 14 8	774	89	863	–	24	–	–	–
		21	5	5	–	68 14 2	14 0 0	15 8 0	235 0 0	–	28 9 10	361 12 0	2,300	382	2,682	2	126	5	–	–
DONEGAL,	1. Pettigoe,	3	1	1	–	15 1 5	3 0 0	0 14 4	45 5 0	–	2 13 0	66 13 9	362	48	410	8	25	–	–	–
	2. Lahy,	3	1	1	–	10 9 4	6 5 0	0 14 4	60 9 0	–	7 1 6	84 19 2	524	74	598	–	22	–	–	–
	3. Donegal,	5	1	1	–	31 17 8	11 17 6	0 14 4	62 5 0	–	7 19 11	114 14 5	787	147	934	–	109	3	20	3
	4. Mountcharles,	4	1	1	–	10 3 6	3 15 0	0 14 4	62 5 0	–	5 16 7	82 14 5	568	90	658	–	68	–	–	–
	5. Dunkineely,	3	1	1	–	15 16 0	5 11 0	0 14 3	56 10 0	–	2 14 9	81 6 0	626	107	733	1	16	–	–	–
		18	5	5	–	83 7 11	30 8 6	3 11 7	286 14 0	–	26 5 9	430 7 9	2,867	466	3,333	9	240	3	20	3
DUNFANAGHY,	1. Dunfanaghy,	5	2	1	–	2 4 11	9 5 0	2 18 3	60 0 0	–	6 17 0	81 5 2	515	80	595	10	35	1	–	–
	2. Crossroads,	5	2	1	–	23 10 8	9 0 0	2 13 6	85 0 0	–	8 6 4	128 10 6	677	117	794	16	4	1	–	–
		10	4	2	–	25 15 7	18 5 0	5 11 9	145 0 0	–	15 3 4	209 15 8	1,192	197	1,389	26	39	2	–	–
GLENTIES,	1. Dungloe,	8	1	1	–	18 10 3	4 0 0	2 9 5	69 1 4	–	7 1 11	101 2 11	243	105	348	7	11	–	–	–
	2. Glenties,	7	2	1	–	10 3 9	7 0 0	3 1 4	60 0 0	–	6 10 0	86 15 1	405	123	528	1	49	–	–	–
	3. Carrick,	7	1	1	–	19 14 6	5 0 0	3 11 11	53 8 10	–	7 6 2	89 1 5	255	56	311	25	229	–	–	–
	4. Fintown,	3	1	1	–	23 5 1	3 10 0	2 0 9	15 0 0	–	3 16 2	47 12 0	556	49	405	–	226	–	–	–
	5. Killybegs,	2	1	1	–	12 8 6	7 0 0	2 6 4	30 0 0	–	6 8 4	58 3 2	411	66	477	7	67	1	–	–
		27	6	5	–	84 2 1	26 10 0	13 9 9	227 10 2	–	31 2 7	382 14 7	1,670	399	2,069	40	582	1	–	–

[*continued.*

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1854. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1854. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*con*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Donegal—*con.*																				
Inishowen,	1. Carndonagh, .	4	1	1	–	6 5 6	8 0 0	–	60 0 0	–	0 18 4	75 3 10	339	153	492	–	55	1	–	–
	2. Clonmany, .	3	1	1	–	7 5 3	6 0 0	–	50 0 0	–	0 7 0	63 12 3	140	115	255	–	50	–	–	–
	3. Moville, .	6	2	1	–	9 11 7	11 12 0	0 10 3	100 0 0	–	0 18 1	122 11 11	1,226	210	1,436	–	95	–	–	–
	4. Malin, .	4	2	1	–	11 5 11	8 0 0	–	60 0 0	–	0 9 0	79 14 11	675	106	781	–	36	1	–	–
	5. Buncrana, .	4	1	1	–	5 19 2	6 10 0	–	70 0 0	–	0 17 6	83 6 8	454	253	707	–	3	2	11	2
		21	7	5	–	40 7 5	40 2 0	0 10 3	340 0 0	–	3 9 11	424 9 7	2,834	837	3,671	–	239	4	11	2
Letterkenny,	1. Letterkenny,	5	1	1	–	22 12 0	12 0 0	1 2 1	80 0 0	–	2 12 4	118 6 5	686	166	852	4	48	–	2	1
	2. Manorcunningham, .	3	1	1	–	29 16 6	–	0 15 0	70 0 0	–	3 10 10	104 2 4	712	165	907	26	46	1	–	–
	3. Churchhill, .	6	1	1	–	18 8 2	8 0 0	0 9 0	70 0 0	–	5 10 4	102 7 6	743	190	933	–	8	–	–	–
		14	3	3	–	70 16 8	20 0 0	2 6 1	220 0 0	–	11 13 6	324 16 3	2,171	521	2,692	30	102	1	2	1
Milford, .	1. Rathmelton, .	3	1	1	–	47 8 8	8 0 0	1 17 3	80 0 0	–	8 0 9	145 6 8	632	198	830	2	109	–	–	–
	2. Rathmullan, .	3	1	1	–	11 17 4	5 0 0	1 2 7	65 0 0	–	0 9 6	83 9 5	460	134	594	17	113	–	–	–
	3. Kilmacrenan and Milford, .	4	2	1	–	18 13 10	6 0 0	1 4 11	65 0 0	–	4 3 8	95 2 5	398	64	462	2	183	1	–	–
	4. Fannett, .	5	1	1	–	–	4 0 0	0 18 7	65 0 0	–	2 4 4	72 2 11	262	68	331	17	623	1	–	–
	5. Rosguill, .	4	1	1	–	10 5 6	5 0 0	1 12 5	65 0 0	–	2 2 2	84 0 1	272	82	354	4	173	–	–	–
		19	6	5	–	88 5 4	28 0 0	6 15 9	340 0 0	–	17 0 5	480 1 6	2,024	546	2,570	42	1,201	2	–	–

Stranorlar	1. Killygordan,	4	2	1	–	21	17	1	6	0	0	2	12	3	70	0	0	–	10	9	9	110	19	1	496	142	638	–	105	1	–	–
	2. Stranorlar,	3	2	1	–	22	7	5	11	0	0	2	13	0	70	0	0	–	2	4	0	103	4	6	742	142	884	6	43	2	–	–
	3. Cloghan,	4	2	1	–	32	6	8	7	14	8	1	15	0	45	0	0	–	7	16	8	94	13	0	645	149	794	–	116	2	–	–
		11	6	3	–	76	11	3	24	14	8	7	0	3	185	0	0	–	20	10	5	313	16	7	1,883	433	2,316	6	264	5	–	–
County of Down.																															
Banbridge,	1. Banbridge,	4	1	1	–	15	19	1	–			6	1	2	80	0	0	–	5	19	11	108	0	2	1,164	314	1,478	2	2	2	–	–
	2. Dromore,	3	1	1	–	14	10	9	10	0	0	1	18	2	60	0	0	–	8	7	2	94	16	1	538	336	874	3	27	1	–	–
	3. Crosgar,	3	1	1	–	12	11	7	0	4	6	1	6	3	60	0	0	–	7	17	9	82	0	1	383	87	470	3	75	–	–	–
	4. Ballyward,	4	1	1	–	20	6	1	8	0	0	2	3	9	56	12	0	–	4	1	0	91	2	10	210	134	344	5	38	–	–	–
	5. Loughbrickland	5	1	1	–	35	4	2	7	0	0	3	8	1	70	0	0	–	8	6	3	123	18	6	171	138	309	–	81	–	–	–
	6. Tanderagee,	4	1	1	–	17	3	3	6	0	0	2	8	2	70	0	0	–	4	10	8	100	2	1	502	183	685	3	176	–	–	–
		23	6	6	–	115	14	11	31	4	6	17	5	7	396	12	0	–	39	2	9	599	19	9	2,968	1,192	4,160	16	399	3	–	–
Down-patrick,	1. Downpatrick,	3	1	1	–	57	2	1	10	0	0	3	5	4	80	0	0	–	2	3	5	152	10	10	1,357	276	1,633	–	115	2	–	–
	2. Clough,	4	2	1	–	8	8	1	11	7	0	2	15	6	80	0	0	–	1	10	2	104	0	9	687	270	957	11	132	3	–	–
	3. Ballynahinch,	4	3	1	–	17	19	7	15	0	0	3	3	9	80	0	0	–	6	14	3	122	17	7	934	369	1,303	4	104	1	–	–
	4. Killyleagh,	4	2	1	–	28	9	2	13	0	0	3	18	10	80	0	0	–	6	14	8	132	2	8	390	135	525	4	50	–	–	–
	5. Killough,	3	1	1	–	15	1	11	5	10	0	2	10	3	80	0	0	–	1	3	3	104	5	5	456	198	654	–	67	–	–	–
	6. Strangford,	3	1	1	–	14	11	4	5	0	0	2	7	4	70	0	0	–	5	9	9	97	8	5	468	345	813	9	44	–	–	–
	7. Portaferry,	3	1	1	–	15	13	9	8	10	0	2	15	11	70	0	0	–	3	5	6	100	5	2	576	223	799	–	108	–	–	–
		24	11	7	–	157	5	11	68	7	0	20	16	11	540	0	0	–	27	1	0	813	10	10	4,868	1,816	6,684	28	620	6	–	–
Kilkeel,	1. Kilkeel,	5	2	a1	–	28	2	1	10	0	0	1	13	2	120	0	0	–	14	18	7	174	13	10	495	426	921	10	262	1	–	–
	2. Bryansford,	3	1	1	–	9	0	3	4	0	0	1	19	5	75	0	0	–	5	13	4	95	13	0	452	189	641	5	42	–	–	–
	3. Rostrevor,	2	1	1	–	11	4	5	10	0	0	2	3	10	60	0	0	–	3	8	10	86	17	1	140	148	288	5	44	1	–	–
		10	4	3	–	48	6	9	24	0	0	5	16	5	255	0	0	–	24	0	9	357	3	11	1,087	763	1,850	20	348	2	–	–
Newry,	1. Newry,	2	1	2	–	29	11	5	14	0	0	3	16	6	146	2	8	–	9	14	1	203	4	8	1,683	825	2,508	4	216	–	71	138
	2. Warrenpoint, b	2	1	b1	–	16	3	7	8	0	0	1	3	8	80	0	0	–	18	7	8	123	14	11	514	203	717	–	12	–	–	–
	3. Rathfriland,	4	1	1	–	14	0	3	9	0	0	2	10	3	75	0	0	–	5	8	2	105	18	8	389	163	552	1	215	–	–	–
	4. Mullaghglass,	3	1	1	–	20	8	4	10	0	0	1	17	0	80	0	0	–	–			112	5	4	672	441	1,113	9	72	1	–	–
	5. Mountnorris,	3	2	1	–	7	14	11	12	0	0	0	19	6	75	0	0	–	7	0	0	102	14	5	506	164	670	2	114	1	–	–
	6. Meigh,	2	1	1	–	21	4	7	8	0	0	5	8	4	80	0	0	–	14	14	11	129	7	10	908	255	1,163	–	54	–	–	–
	7. Forkhill,	2	1	1	–	35	2	4	13	10	0	4	0	4	80	0	0	–	8	5	11	140	18	7	577	167	744	11	44	–	–	–
	8. Donaghmore b and Pointzpass,	4	2	1	–	11	1	1	18	0	0	5	5	10	100	0	0	–	1	0	0	135	6	11	489	206	695	–	66	–	–	–
		22	10	9	–	155	6	6	92	10	0	25	1	5	716	2	8	–	64	10	9	1,053	11	4	5,733	2,121	8,162	27	793	2	71	138

a Kilkeel Union: Kilkeel District.—A Midwife authorized for this District by Order of 15th July, 1852, in addition to the Medical Officer. [*continued.*

b Newry Union: Warrenpoint District.—A Midwife authorized by Order of 25th June, 1852, in addition to the Medical Officer. The Donaghmore and Pointzpass District has, since the date of this table, been formed into two Dispensary Districts: see Table No. 1, p. 297.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1854. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1854. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Totals.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Down—*con.*																				
Newtownards,	1. Newtownards,	3	1	1	–	13 18 1	10 0 0	2 11 9	75 0 0	–	3 17 3	105 7 1	262	201	463	3	209	1	3	3
	2. Comber,	3	1	1	–	11 13 5	8 6 0	2 6 1	65 0 0	–	3 11 7	90 11 1	205	120	415	–	54	1	–	–
	3. Kilmood,	3	1	1	–	12 15 1	9 10 0	2 6 1	65 0 0	–	6 19 10	96 11 0	105	126	231	–	60	1	–	–
	4. Grey Abbey,	4	2	1	–	32 11 4	7 0 0	2 8 1	75 0 0	–	12 16 9	129 16 2	537	214	751	10	217	–	–	–
	5. Donaghadee,	2	1	1	–	6 18 3	6 0 0	2 6 1	60 0 0	–	4 9 0	79 13 4	133	149	288	–	65	–	–	–
	6. Bangor,	1	1	1	–	33 17 5	10 0 0	2 12 7	75 0 0	–	3 14 2	125 4 2	740	239	979	1	58	–	–	–
		16	7	6	–	111 13 7	50 10 0	14 10 8	415 0 0	–	35 8 7	627 2 10	2,078	1,049	3,127	14	663	3	3	3
County of Fermanagh.																				
Enniskillen,	1. Enniskillen,	7	1	1	–	63 16 7	20 0 0	9 3 10	125 0 0	–	2 18 3	220 18 8	1,159	520	1,679	23	20	4	–	–
	2. Tempo,	6	2	1	–	27 10 4	15 6 8	4 3 3	75 0 0	–	0 12 4	122 12 7	516	236	752	28	49	–	–	–
	3. Lisbellaw,	3	1	1	–	7 11 10	7 10 0	1 2 11	50 0 0	–	–	66 4 9	434	92	526	1	21	–	–	–
	4. Ely,	8	1	1	–	7 4 8	9 15 0	1 12 2	80 0 0	–	3 16 5	102 8 3	353	84	437	2	19	–	–	–
	5. Holywell,	10	1	1	–	19 14 0	6 0 0	2 0 3	87 13 9	–	8 2 6	123 10 6	416	149	565	10	6	–	–	–
	6. Florencecourt,	8	1	1	–	15 17 11	10 0 0	2 13 2	81 0 0	–	4 6 8	113 17 9	512	141	653	27	7	1	–	–
		42	7	6	–	141 15 4	68 11 8	20 15 7	498 13 9	–	19 16 2	749 12 6	3,390	1,222	4,612	91	122	5	–	–
Lisnaskea,	1. Brookeborough	6	1	1	–	16 2 6	10 0 0	0 12 6	100 0 0	–	10 1 9	136 16 9	252	131	383	–	141	–	–	–
	2. Lisnaskea,	5	1	1	–	13 1 3	10 0 0	0 12 6	93 7 0	–	0 15 0	117 15 9	289	99	388	6	43	2	–	–

	3. Derrylin, .	6	1	1	–	30 18 9	10 0 0	5 7 11	91 0 0	–	0 15 0	138 1 8	293	81	374	4	–	–	–	–
	4. Maguiresbridge,	3	1	1	–	26 15 7	10 0 0	1 11 11	50 0 0	–	0 9 0	88 16 6	333	132	465	3	24	–	–	–
		20	4	4	–	86 18 1	40 0 0	8 4 10	334 7 0	–	12 0 9	481 10 8	1,167	443	1,610	13	208	2	–	–
LOWTHERSTOWN, .	1. Lowtherstown,	7	2	2	–	27 18 4	15 0 0	4 19 1	120 0 0	–	10 9 3	178 6 8	955	229	1,184	15	64	1	–	–
	2. Ederney, .	8	1	1	–	20 13 5	11 5 0	3 19 4	80 0 0	–	2 15 0	118 12 9	866	55	921	18	118	–	–	–
	3. Clonelly, .	2	1	1	–	7 10 8	4 3 4	1 11 6	33 2 8	–	4 14 0	51 2 2	343	36	379	9	9	1	–	–
		17	4	4	–	56 2 5	30 8 4	10 9 11	233 2 8	–	17 18 3	348 1 7	2,164	320	2,484	42	191	2	–	–
COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.																				
COLERAINE,	1. Coleraine, .	3	2	1	–	17 11 7	13 0 0	4 7 9	90 5 7	–	22 8 10	147 13 9	930	474	1,404	6	34	4	14	6
	2. Bushmills, .	4	2	1	–	22 15 3	15 0 0	2 1 7	78 2 9	–	4 19 2	122 18 9	269	220	489	–	199	–	–	–
	3. Articlave, .	4	1	1	–	8 2 7	10 0 0	2 1 6	74 1 2	–	2 5 5	96 10 8	383	210	593	–	116	1	–	–
	4. Aghadowey, .	5	1	1	–	14 16 6	13 0 0	2 11 7	85 7 3	–	–	115 15 4	619	272	891	3	117	–	–	–
	5. Garvagh, .	4	1	1	–	16 6 9	10 0 0	2 1 7	74 1 2	–	1 3 10	103 13 4	227	152	379	1	137	–	–	–
		20	7	5	–	79 12 8	61 0 0	13 4 0	401 17 11	–	30 17 3	586 11 10	2,428	1,328	3,756	10	603	5	14	6
LONDONDERRY, .	1. City of Londonderry, .	2	1	a]	–	62 0 8	29 2 7	3 2 10	160 0 0	–	28 18 11	283 5 0	1,181	778	1,959	3	131	–	–	–
	2. Glendermot, .	3	1	a]	–	23 16 1	13 6 0	2 15 7	103 5 0	–	4 10 0	147 12 8	833	210	1,043	1	77	1	–	–
	3. Muff, . .	3	1	a]	–	17 10 2	–	2 14 1	85 11 9	–	2 0 0	107 16 0	920	250	1,170	–	40	–	–	–
	4. Claudy, . .	4	2	]	–	46 19 0	1 0 0	1 16 7	80 0 0	–	1 16 0	131 11 7	1,367	161	1,528	20	167	–	–	–
	5. Kilderry, .	4	1	1	–	38 7 8	22 10 10	1 16 7	90 0 0	–	4 11 3	157 6 4	713	262	975	11	41	–	–	–
	6. Burt, . .	3	3	1	–	35 10 6	11 12 3	1 16 7	90 0 0	–	5 3 0	144 2 4	505	120	625	–	35	–	–	–
	7. Killea, . .	3	1	1	–	21 14 3	10 0 0	1 16 6	80 0 0	–	0 8 2	113 18 11	386	108	494	2	43	–	–	–
		22	10	7	–	245 18 4	87 11 8	15 18 9	688 16 9	–	47 7 4	1,085 12 10	5,905	1,889	7,794	37	534	1	–	–
MAGHERAFELT, .	1. Magherafelt, .	5	2	1	–	20 13 6	1 10 0	2 6 9	80 0 0	–	5 0 0	109 10 3	1,058	143	1,201	26	14	1	2	2
	2. Bellaghy, .	4	2	1	–	32 18 8	11 2 6	2 10 8	80 0 0	–	15 2 1	141 13 11	683	113	796	8	79	–	–	–
	3. Maghera, .	5	2	1	–	4 18 5	14 0 0	2 6 10	80 0 0	–	5 5 2	106 10 5	1,136	279	1,415	7	387	–	–	–
	4. Draperstown,	5	1	1	–	21 9 6	6 0 0	2 6 10	80 0 0	–	4 3 7	113 19 11	809	195	1,004	5	267	–	–	–
	5. Moneymore, .	6	1	1	–	25 3 6	–	2 6 9	80 0 0	–	3 9 6	110 19 9	793	127	920	11	18	–	–	–
		25	8	5	–	105 3 7	32 12 6	11 17 10	400 0 0	–	33 0 4	582 14 3	4,479	857	5,336	57	765	1	2	2

[*continued.*

a Londonderry Union: City of Londonderry, Glendermot, and Muff Districts.—For each of these three Districts, a Midwife is authorized by sealed orders, in addition to the respective Medical Officers.

Y

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order.		Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1854.						Medical Relief Afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1854.						
				Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patient-attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*																				
County of Londonderry—*con.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
Newtown Limavady,	1. N.T. Limavady,	4	1	1	–	26 5 7	7 0 0	2 5 0	65 0 0	–	4 1 9	104 12 4	659	164	823	1	363	–	2	2
	2. Ballykelly,	4	1	1	–	30 11 4	–	1 3 2	60 0 0	–	1 17 8	93 12 2	549	106	655	–	385	–	–	–
	3. Bellarena,	4	2	1	–	12 1 0	–	1 3 2	60 0 0	–	7 6 0	80 10 2	491	112	603	–	510	–	–	–
	4. Dungiven,	4	1	1	–	38 0 11	8 0 0	1 3 2	60 0 0	–	0 7 6	107 11 7	676	173	849	–	505	–	–	–
	5. Feeny,	3	1	1	–	17 17 6	6 0 0	1 3 2	60 0 0	–	5 6 1	90 6 9	481	60	541	26	84	–	–	–
		19	6	5	–	124 16 4	21 0 0	6 17 8	305 0 0	–	18 19 0	476 13 0	2,856	615	3,471	27	1,878	–	2	2
County of Monaghan.																				
Carrick-macross,	1. Carrickmacross	5	1	1	–	35 4 11	10 10 0	1 15 0	100 0 0	–	8 10 1	156 0 0	946	302	1,248	6	47	2	10	6
	2. Donaghmoyne,	5	1	1	–	41 16 4	7 0 0	1 5 0	70 0 0	–	5 18 8	126 0 0	387	224	611	41	35	–	–	–
	3. Raferagh,	4	1	1	–	9 8 9	5 0 0	–	60 0 0	–	2 11 3	77 0 0	371	96	467	8	34	1	–	–
		14	3	3	–	86 10 0	22 10 0	3 0 0	230 0 0	–	17 0 0	359 0 0	1,704	622	2,326	55	116	3	10	6
Castle-blayney,	1. Castleblayney,	6	1	1	–	36 4 4	10 0 0	4 7 8	100 0 0	–	0 3 0	150 15 0	992	211	1,203	–	91	2	6	6
	2. Ballybay,	7	1	1	–	33 7 9	6 15 0	4 7 8	100 0 0	–	12 7 6	156 17 11	695	279	974	9	81	1	–	–
	3. Crossmaglen,	8	2	1	–	49 15 3	12 7 7	4 7 7	100 0 0	–	20 15 11	187 6 4	1,053	362	1,415	17	203	1	–	–
		21	4	3	–	119 7 4	29 2 7	13 2 11	300 0 0	–	33 6 5	494 19 3	2,740	852	3,592	26	375	4	6	6

CLONES, .	1. Clones, . .	4	2	1	–	18	8	10	13	0	0	4	0	0	20	0	0	–	4	0	0	129	8	10	933	191	1,124	–	127	2	10	6
	2. Newtownbutler	7	1	1	–	7	1	6	5	0	0	2	0	0	85	0	0	–	4	0	0	103	1	6	666	74	740	–	21	–	–	–
	3. Rosslea, .	5	1	1	–	7	9	8	5	0	0		–		70	0	0	–		–		82	9	8	416	99	515	–	73	–	–	–
		16	4	3	–	33	0	0	23	0	0	6	0	0	245	0	0	–	8	0	0	315	0	0	2,015	364	2,379	–	221	2	10	6
MONAGHAN,	1. Monaghan, .	3	1	1	–	16	6	8	10	0	0	4	1	11	80	0	0	–	4	1	2	114	9	9	636	118	754	10	135	5	–	–
	2. Glasslough, .	5	2	1	–	5	11	11	15	0	0	2	5	11	100	0	0	–	0	16	7	123	14	5	1,005	94	1,099	8	159	2	–	–
	3. Castleshane, .	4	2	1	–	20	9	6	12	7	0	2	8	10	90	0	0	–	11	9	4	136	14	8	459	108	567	3	15	–	–	–
	4. Scotstown, .	5	1	1	–	5	11	0	6	0	0	2	8	5	80	0	0	–	4	15	0	98	14	5	754	85	839	7	111	1	–	–
	5. Kilmore, .	4	2	1	–	14	17	8	10	0	0	2	4	11	80	0	0	–	5	12	2	112	14	9	528	98	626	40	148	–	–	–
		21	8	5	–	62	16	9	53	7	0	13	10	0	430	0	0	–	26	14	3	586	8	0	3,382	503	3,885	68	568	8	–	–
COUNTY OF TYRONE.																															
CASTLEDERG	1. Castlederg and Killeter, .	10	2	1	–	39	6	6	12	0	11	0	11	0	100	0	0	–	8	0	0	159	18	5	391	163	554	–	63	–	–	–
	2. Drumquin, .	4	1	1	–	6	15	11	4	0	0	0	7	6	25	0	0	–	2	0	10	38	4	3	134	19	153	–	11	–	–	–
		14	3	2	–	46	2	5	16	0	11	0	18	6	125	0	0	–	10	0	10	198	2	8	525	182	707	–	74	–	–	–
CLOGHER, .	1. Fivemiletown,	4	1	1	–	25	5	2	6	0	0	1	7	7	70	0	0	–	0	13	6	103	6	3	200	97	297	–	57	–	–	–
	2. Clogher, .	5	2	1	–	7	18	2	10	12	6	0	9	8	90	0	0	–	1	13	6	110	13	10	408	164	572	3	42	1	7	6
	3. Ballygawley, .	4	1	1	–		–		12	0	0	0	9	7	70	0	0	–	5	1	0	87	10	7	302	113	415	–	112	–	–	–
	4. Aughnacloy, .	5	1	1	–	8	9	3	12	10	0	1	5	2	80	0	0	–	7	2	6	109	6	11	500	112	612	11	91	–	–	–
		18	5	4	–	41	12	7	41	2	6	3	12	0	310	0	0	–	14	10	6	410	17	7	1,410	486	1,896	14	302	1	7	6
COOKSTOWN,	1. Cookstown, .	6	1	1	–	22	7	5	9	15	0	1	9	6	100	0	0	–	5	9	0	139	0	11	709	320	1,029	16	17	3	–	–
	2. Pomeroy, .	5	1	1	–	24	4	3	8	8	0	1	1	11	80	0	0	–	3	13	6	117	7	8	978	255	1,233	43	242	1	–	–
	3. Coagh, . .	2	1	1	–	10	16	1	7	0	0	0	6	9	60	0	0	–	1	2	10	79	5	8	502	177	679	10	65	–	–	–
	4. Stewartstown,	3	1	1	–	20	6	1	10	0	0	0	13	0	65	0	0	–	2	9	10	98	8	11	566	213	779	1	116	1	–	–
		16	4	4	–	77	13	10	35	3	0	3	11	2	305	0	0	–	12	15	2	434	3	2	2,755	965	3,720	70	440	5	–	–
DUNGANNON,	1. Dungannon, .	5	1	1	–	9	19	1	13	0	0	5	11	4	100	0	0	–	13	10	6	142	0	11	476	250	726	2	20	2	–	12
	2. Benburb, .	3	1	1	–	21	13	0	10	0	0	3	9	7	90	0	0	–	5	4	5	130	7	0	700	162	862	–	70	1	–	–
	3. Coal Island, .	4	1	1	–	17	13	1	13	10	0	4	0	10	100	0	0	–	4	4	3	139	8	2	392	213	605	22	42	1	–	–
	4. Clonavaddy, .	5	1	1	–	12	9	6	12	0	0	4	5	10	100	0	0	–	6	2	0	134	17	4	420	150	570	1	21	2	–	–
	5. Ballymagran,	2	1	1	–	7	14	3	8	0	0	2	6	3	30	0	0	–	1	18	0	49	18	6	168	58	226	–	66	–	–	–
		19	5	5	–	69	8	11	56	10	0	19	13	10	420	0	0	–	30	19	2	596	11	11	2,156	833	2,989	25	219	6	–	12

[continued.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officer.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1854. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Medical Relief Afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1854. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief issued by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Tyrone—*con.*																				
Gortin, .	1. Gortin, . .	6	1	1	–	4 8 6	7 0 0	2 1 8	50 0 0	–	1 10 10	65 1 0	216	83	299	–	1	–	–	–
	2. Plumb Bridge,	7	2	1	–	23 19 11	9 0 0	2 3 1	60 0 0	–	3 9 2	98 12 2	356	89	445	73	21	–	–	–
		13	3	2	–	28 8 5	16 0 0	4 4 9	110 0 0	–	5 0 0	163 13 2	572	172	744	73	22	–	–	–
Omagh, .	1. Omagh, . .	9	2	1	–	11 4 8	13 15 0	2 16 4	100 0 0	–	0 14 5	128 10 5	654	160	814	–	72	–	–	–
	2 Fintona, .	7	1	1	–	18 15 0	7 10 0	1 9 10	86 0 8	–	9 13 9	123 9 3	672	230	902	7	187	–	–	–
	3 Dromore, .	4	1	1	–	5 18 1	5 0 0	0 13 6	75 0 0	–	4 6 2	90 17 9	329	95	424	–	56	–	–	–
	4 Drumquin, .	4	2	1	–	13 1 1	4 15 0	1 6 0	70 7 8	–	5 16 9	95 6 6	285	64	349	–	6	–	–	–
	5. Six Mile Cross,	9	2	1	–	27 10 11	9 0 0	1 6 0	84 4 6	–	5 0 0	127 1 5	548	101	649	4	197	–	–	–
		33	8	5	–	76 9 9	40 0 0	7 11 8	415 12 10	–	25 11 1	565 5 4	2,488	650	3,138	11	518	–	–	–
Strabane,	1. Dunnamanagh,	5	2	1	–	7 3 0	9 6 0	1 3 10	80 0 0	–	7 8 6	105 1 4	659	157	816	6	38	–	–	–
	2. Strabane, .	4	1	1	–	23 18 9	–	2 7 7	80 0 0	–	28 9 6	134 15 10	398	223	621	–	34	3	35	24
	3. Newtn. Stewart	5	1	1	–	12 2 10	8 0 0	1 3 6	80 0 0	–	6 17 6	108 3 10	640	207	847	–	69	–	–	–
	4. Castle Finn, .	5	2	1	–	25 10 9	9 0 0	1 14 6	80 0 0	–	13 16 8	130 1 11	676	166	842	2	64	–	–	–
	5. Raphoe, . .	5	2	1	–	19 10 3	13 6 0	–	80 0 0	–	0 2 6	112 18 9	369	104	473	–	77	–	–	–
		24	8	5	–	88 5 7	39 12 0	6 9 5	400 0 0	–	56 14 8	591 1 8	2,742	857	3,599	8	282	3	35	24

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT. COUNTY OF GALWAY.																														
BALLINASLOE,	1. Abascragh,	2	1	1	–	14	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	30	0	0	–	4	0	0	55	0	0	510	31	541	–	18	–	–	–
	2. Ballinasloe,	5	1	1	1	41	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	80	0	0	20	0	15	0	0	171	0	0	920	345	1,265	–	28	–	3	3
	3. Killaan,	4	1	1	–	14	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	80	0	0	–		7	0	0	103	0	0	521	120	641	–	6	1	–	–
	4. Creagh,	6	1	1	–	9	0	0	10	0	0	2	0	0	80	0	0	–		1	0	0	102	0	0	219	70	289	3	22	–	–	–
	5. Laurencetown,	8	1	1	–	16	0	0	10	0	0	2	0	0	80	0	0	–		4	0	0	112	0	0	505	133	638	–	8	1	–	–
		25	5	5	1	94	0	0	40	0	0	13	0	0	350	0	0	20	0	31	0	0	548	0	0	2,675	699	3,374	3	82	2	3	3
CLIFDEN,	1. Clifden,	7	1	1	–	26	8	9	–			1	5	2	100	0	0	–		16	10	5	144	4	4	537	128	665	–	15	–	3	1
	2. Rinvyle,	4	1	1	–	20	10	0	8	12	0	0	16	4	75	0	0	–		8	19	9	113	18	1	268	101	369	–	–	–	–	–
	3. Roundstone,	8	1	1	–	43	15	6	6	8	4	0	16	4	90	0	0	–		32	18	4	173	18	6	637	181	818	–	–	–	–	–
		19	3	3	–	90	14	3	15	0	4	2	17	10	265	0	0	–		58	8	6	432	0	11	1,442	410	1,852	–	15	–	3	1
GALWAY,	1. Galway,	4	2	2	1	34	10	5	10	0	0	23	11	4	180	0	0	45	0	46	13	1	359	14	10	2,115	490	2,605	–	21	2	–	–
	2. Oranmore,	6	1	1	–	5	8	9	5	0	0	8	12	8	90	0	0	–		16	5	0	125	6	5	532	126	658	12	5	–	–	–
	3. Turloughmore,	8	1	1	–	20	12	0	5	0	0	9	12	8	90	0	0	–		14	1	0	149	5	8	1,100	112	1,212	6	6	–	–	–
	4. Western,	8	2	1	–		–		11	0	0	7	10	0	60	0	0	–		2	15	0	81	5	0	486	46	532	1	–	–	–	–
		26	6	5	1	70	11	2	51	0	0	49	6	8	420	0	0	45	0	79	14	1	715	11	11	4,233	774	5,007	19	32	2	–	–
GLENNAMADDY,	1. Dunmore,	3	1	1	–	2	5	1	5	0	0	1	6	8	25	0	0	–		9	17	11	43	9	8	162	29	191	4	–	–	–	–
	2. Glennamaddy,	7	1	1	–	9	19	11	12	0	0	1	17	11	75	0	0	–		4	14	2	103	12	0	672	106	778	–	11	2	–	–
	3. Williamstown,	8	1	1	–	20	9	6	10	0	0	1	19	3	75	0	0	–		6	1	8	112	10	5	715	104	819	–	7	–	–	–
		18	3	3	–	32	14	6	27	0	0	5	3	10	175	0	0	–		20	13	9	260	12	1	1,549	239	1,788	4	18	2	–	–
GORT,	1. Gort,	10	2	1	1	33	1	7½	17	10	0	0	15	3	70	0	0	20	0	4	1	3	155	8	1	628	135	763	–	17	2	3	7
	2. Ballinderreen,	10	2	1	1	18	6	5	15	0	0	0	7	3	70	0	0	23	6	8	–		127	0	4	690	60	750	8	17	–	–	–
		20	4	2	2	51	8	0½	32	10	0	1	2	6	140	0	0	53	6	8	4	1	3	282	8	5	1,318	195	1,513	8	34	2	3	7
LOUGHREA,[a]	1. Loughrea,	10	2	2	–	63	13	8½	9	10	0		–		95	0	0	–		6	6	8	174	10	4	564	179	743	24	42	2	33	9
	2. Athenry,	13	3	1	–	67	3	9	14	0	0		–		65	0	0	–		2	1	2	148	4	11	862	100	962	4	20	–	–	–
	3. Woodford,	11	2	1	–	27	12	5½	6	10	0		–		75	0	0	–		4	10	0	113	12	5½	256	79	335	–	–	1	4	2
		34	7	4	–	158	9	11	30	0	0		–		235	0	0	–		12	17	10	436	7	9	1,682	358	2,040	28	62	3	37	11

[*continued.*

[a] Loughrea Union, since the date of this Table, has been divided into four Dispensary Districts, instead of three: see preceding Table, No. 1.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order.		Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1854.							Medical Relief Afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1854.							
									Salaries.				Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.							
				Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified unders. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*con.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Galway—*con.*																				
Mount Bellew,	1. Killeroran,	4	1	1	–	37 3 1	5 0 0	4 15 10	80 0 0	–	14 8 4	141 7 3	1,062	90	1,152	–	7	1	–	–
	2. Clonbrock,	5	1	1	–	14 17 2	5 0 0	4 13 4	80 0 0	–	5 3 10	109 14 4	1,163	97	1,260	2	1	–	–	–
	3. Mount Bellew,	5	1	1	–	21 7 7	5 0 0	4 9 4	80 0 0	–	2 16 6	113 13 5	866	105	971	5	8	–	–	–
		14	3	3	–	73 7 10	15 0 0	13 18 6	240 0 0	–	22 8 8	364 15 0	3,031	292	3,383	7	16	1	–	–
Oughterard,	1. Cloonbur,	5	2	1	–	27 2 8	3 3 8	1 10 2	69 4 1	–	0 10 6	101 11 1	576	83	659	–	21	–	–	–
	2. Oughterard,	9	2	2	–	33 17 0	12 6 0	1 10 2	131 0 2	–	8 0 0	186 13 4	732	123	855	4	10	–	–	–
		14	4	3	–	60 19 8	15 9 8	3 0 4	200 4 3	–	8 10 6	288 4 5	1,308	206	1,514	4	31	–	–	–
Portumna,	1. Portumna, [a]	8	3	2	–	16 3 8	19 0 0	7 13 8	95 0 0	–	9 17 10	147 15 2	683	124	807	3	18	1	8	2
	2. Eyrecourt,	7	2	1	–	6 7 5	13 0 0	5 12 6	75 0 0	–	8 10 0	108 9 11	376	115	491	–	35	–	–	–
		15	5	3	–	22 11 1	32 0 0	13 6 2	170 0 0	–	18 7 10	256 5 1	1,059	239	1,298	3	53	1	8	2
Tuam,	1. Tuam,	13	1	2	–	51 7 1	20 0 0	7 6 6	120 0 0	–	19 5 4	217 18 11	1,265	239	1,504	2	34	–	4	4
	2. Dunmore,	5	1	1	–	20 11 4	10 0 0	5 0 4	75 0 0	–	11 16 9	122 8 5	1,161	79	1,240	8	6	–	–	–

	3. Headford, .	9	1	1	–	10 10 3	7 10 0	4 3 6	80 0 0	–	8 17 10	111 1 7	896	198	1,094	–	3	–	–	–
	4. Abbey, . .	7	1	1	–	25 15 3	7 10 0	3 0 6	70 0 0	–	10 6 8	116 12 5	536	53	589	–	14	–	–	–
		34	4	5	–	108 3 11	45 0 0	19 10 10	345 0 0	–	50 6 7	563 1 4	3,858	569	4,427	10	57	–	4	4
County of Leitrim.																				
Carrick-on-Shannon,	1. Drumshanbo,	8	1	1	–	23 6 4	5 5 0	1 11 3	60 0 0	–	1 10 8	91 13 3	623	135	758	6	–	–	–	–
	2. Leitrim, .	6	1	1	–	23 8 10	6 0 0	4 3 6	60 0 0	–	4 5 5	97 17 9	768	118	886	8	14	1	–	–
	3. Jamestown, .	5	2	1	–	13 5 6	16 0 0	1 10 5	60 0 0	–	8 1 8	98 17 7	1,063	142	1,205	19	38	–	–	–
	4. Aughrim, .	6	1	1	–	14 4 8	4 0 0	1 5 8	60 0 0	–	2 15 0	82 5 4	339	96	435	9	10	–	–	–
		25	5	4	–	74 5 4	31 5 0	8 10 10	240 0 0	–	16 12 9	370 13 11	2,793	491	3,284	42	62	–	–	–
Manorhamilton, .	1. Manorhamilton	7	1	1	–	23 3 1	14 0 0	0 4 8	80 0 0	–	2 0 10	119 8 7	1,290	62	1,352	4	13	–	1	1
	2. Lurganboy, .	5	1	1	–	12 18 9	14 0 0	0 8 10	50 0 0	–	2 7 0	79 14 7	542	58	600	5	12	1	–	–
	3. Drumahaire, .	5	1	1	–	34 6 2	6 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	4 12 6	124 18 8	650	148	798	4	64	–	–	–
	4. Drumkeeran,	5	1	1	–	18 3 10	13 0 0	–	80 0 0	–	4 13 0	115 16 10	644	56	700	5	38	–	–	–
		22	4	4	–	88 11 10	47 0 0	0 13 6	290 0 0	–	13 13 4	439 18 8	3,126	324	3,450	18	127	1	1	1
Mohill, .	1. Mohill, . .	6	1	1	–	26 19 6	8 0 0	1 4 0	75 0 0	–	8 10 11	119 14 5	1,195	129	1,324	23	5	1	–	–
	2. Rynn, . .	7	1	1	–	0 10 6	4 4 0	1 3 9	75 0 0	–	6 6 3	87 4 6	388	78	466	–	10	1	–	–
	3. Rowan, . .	5	1	1	–	18 3 3	5 10 0	1 3 9	60 0 0	–	3 0 0	87 17 0	706	171	877	33	2	1	–	–
	4. Carrigallen, .	5	1	1	–	32 4 1	6 0 0	1 3 9	75 0 0	–	7 4 8	121 12 6	553	134	687	11	34	–	–	–
		23	4	4	–	77 17 4	23 14 0	4 15 3	285 0 0	–	25 1 10	416 8 5	2,842	512	3,354	67	51	3	–	–
County of Mayo.																				
Ballina, .	1. Ballina, . .	11	1	1	1	30 12 3	9 0 0	3 14 2	100 0 0	40 0 0	13 16 11½	197 3 4½	2,696	741	3,437	2	342	22	216	189
	2. Crossmolina,	9	1	1	–	19 8 7	10 0 0	1 1 11	100 0 0	–	11 7 6	141 18 0	289	89	378	–	–	–	–	–
		20	2	2	1	50 0 10	19 0 0	4 16 1	200 0 0	40 0 0	25 4 5½	339 1 4½	2,985	830	3,815	2	342	22	216	189
Ballinrobe	1. Ballinrobe, .	6	1	1	–	11 5 5	8 0 0	2 1 8	75 0 0	–	6 17 0	103 4 1	898	266	1,164	1	31	5	6	2
	2. Cong, . .	6	1	1	–	19 14 11½	8 0 0	1 0 3	75 0 0	–	7 17 0	111 12 2½	565	71	636	–	–	1	–	–
	3. Hollymount, .	6	1	1	–	13 1 0½	8 0 0	1 6 6	75 0 0	–	7 17 0	105 4 6½	423	184	607	–	–	–	–	–
		18	3	3	–	44 1 5	24 0 0	4 8 5	225 0 0	–	22 11 0	320 0 10	1,886	521	2,407	1	31	6	6	2

[*continued.*

a Portumna Union.—This Union was originally divided into three Dispensary Districts, with a Medical Officer for each, namely, Portumna, Drummin, and Eyrecourt. By an Order, dated 5th January, 1854, the two former Districts were combined into one District, with two Medical Officers. The expenditure of £147 15*s.* 2*d.*, for Portumna District, includes a sum of £8 15*s.* 4*d.*, incurred prior to 5th January and chargeable to the Electoral Divisions which were included in the former Drummin District, alone.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1854. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Medical Relief Afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1854. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 14.	No. of Particulars attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5	6	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*con.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Mayo—*con.*																				
Belmullet,	1. Binghamstown	3	1	1	–	11 1 11	5 0 0	3 14 9	60 0 0	–	0 7 0	80 3 8	565	31	596	3	22	–	–	–
	2. Bangor, . .	12	1	1	–	18 15 5	5 0 0	5 11 7	60 0 0	–	0 14 0	90 1 0	186	29	215	11	–	–	–	–
		15	2	2	–	29 17 4	10 0 0	9 6 4	120 0 0	–	1 1 0	170 4 8	751	60	811	14	22	–	–	–
Castlebar,	1. Castlebar, .	10	1	1	–	35 11 9	10 0 0	2 2 7	60 0 0	–	6 11 6	114 5 10	740	197	937	12	214	21	–	–
	2. Balla, . .	9	1	1	–	10 12 9	5 0 0	0 14 3	60 0 0	–	7 16 0	84 3 0	608	99	707	5	11	3	–	–
		19	2	2		46 4 6	15 0 0	2 16 10	120 0 0	–	14 7 6	198 8 10	1,348	296	1,644	17	225	24	–	–
Clare-morris, .	1. Claremorris, .	7	1	1	–	16 5 3	24 3 4	2 11 2	80 0 0	–	1 5 0	124 4 9	479	168	647	4	10	–	–	–
	2. Ballindine, .	6	1	1	–	25 18 9	12 0 0	2 11 2	80 0 0	–	4 9 0	124 18 11	612	250	862	4	8	–	–	–
	3. Ballyhaunis, .	6	1	1	–	7 11 6	5 0 0	2 11 2	80 0 0	–	5 10 7	100 13 3	605	47	652	42	–	–	–	–
		19	3	3	–	49 15 6	41 3 4	7 13 6	240 0 0	–	11 4 7	349 16 11	1,696	465	2,161	50	18	–	–	–
Killala, .	1. Killala, . .	3	1	1	–	36 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	50 0 0	–	8 19 2	106 19 2	266	60	326	2	74	–	–	–
	2. Ballycastle, .	5	1	1	–	29 3 6	6 0 0	6 0 0	87 0 0	–	10 7 5	138 10 11	382	44	426	23	104	–	–	–
		8	2	2	–	65 3 6	12 0 0	12 0 0	137 0 0	–	19 6 7	245 10 1	648	104	752	25	178	–	–	–

Newport, .	1. Newport, .	4	1	1	–	18	13	0	10	0	0	4	18	9	112	10	0	–	1	5	2	147	6	11	909	131	1,040	12	23	–	–	–
	2. Ballycroy,[a] .	2	1	1	–	21	10	2	–			4	18	8	9	13	8	–	1	2	8	37	5	2	–	a–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	3. Achill, . .	4	2	1	–	18	4	9	7	14	0	4	18	9	68	2	4	–	0	10	6	99	10	4	156	107	263	30	4	–	–	–
		10	4	3	–	58	7	11	17	14	0	14	16	2	190	6	0	–	2	18	4	284	2	5	1,065	238	1,303	42	27	–	–	–
Swineford,	1. Swineford, .	4	1	1	–	21	18	6	10	0	0	0	16	9	50	0	0	–	7	16	6	90	11	9	612	32	644	–	8	6	11	5
	2. Foxford, .	3	1	1	–	10	15	3	7	10	0	1	4	1	50	0	0	–	3	10	6	72	19	10	554	72	626	1	1	–	–	–
	3. Kiltamagh, .	5	1	1	–	23	6	10	9	0	0	0	18	3	50	0	0	–	2	16	3	86	1	4	348	28	376	167	–	–	–	–
	4. Lowpark, .	4	1	1	–	7	11	10	10	0	0	0	18	0	50	0	0	–	3	0	0	71	9	10	505	74	579	–	10	3	–	–
	5. Kilkelly, .	5	1	1	–	10	17	4	10	0	0	0	18	1	60	0	0	–	8	16	0	90	11	5	529	95	624	–	–	–	–	–
		21	5	5	–	74	9	9	46	10	0	4	15	2	260	0	0	–	25	19	3	411	14	2	2,548	301	2,849	168	19	9	11	5
Westport,	1. Westport, .	6	1	1	–	24	2	4	12	0	0	9	12	0	70	0	0	–	5	0	0	120	14	4	772	116	888	–	9	1	6	4
	2. Louisburgh, .	10	1	1	–	5	11	2	6	0	0	9	0	3	65	0	0	–	8	18	10	94	10	3	783	85	868	7	1	–	–	–
	3. Islandeady, .	4	1	1	–	19	18	11	6	10	6	6	19	1	70	0	0	–	4	0	0	107	8	6	625	150	775	3	13	–	–	–
		20	3	3	–	49	12	5	24	10	6	25	11	4	235	0	0	–	17	18	10	322	13	1	2,180	351	2,531	10	23	1	6	4
County of Roscommon.																															
Boyle, . .	1. Boyle, . .	9	1	2	1	59	11	11		-		3	1	3	120	0	0	25 0 0	11	12	10	219	6	0	1,178	411	1,589	39	117	2	9	3
	2. Ballinameen, .	7	1	1	–	33	4	11	7	0	0	1	3	3	60	0	0	–	5	3	8	106	11	10	663	76	739	2	7	–	–	–
	3. Gurteen, .	6	1	1	–	21	0	11	7	10	0	1	5	3	60	0	0	–	9	4	2	99	0	4	295	97	392	203	15	–	–	–
	4. Keadue, .	11	2	2	–	15	6	8	5	5	0	1	13	3	117	10	0	–	11	7	6	181	1	11	1,452	171	1,623	–	63	–	–	–
		33	5	6	1	159	4	5	19	15	0	7	3	0	357	10	0	25 0 0	37	7	8	606	0	1	3,588	755	4,343	244	202	2	9	3
Castlerea,[b]	1. Ballaghaderreen	3	1	1	–	14	2	0	7	0	0	–			60	0	0	–	2	10	0	83	12	0	720	50	770	–	22	1	–	–
	2. Frenchpark, .	4	1	1	–	23	7	7	7	10	0	0	15	0	60	0	0	–	6	12	6	98	5	1	524	94	618	1	14	–	–	–
	3. Castlerea, .	4	2	1	–	34	8	3	16	0	0	–			100	0	0	–	4	5	6	154	13	9	1,010	67	1,107	31	5	–	–	–
	4. Loughglinn, .	4	1	1	–	12	6	5	6	10	0	0	8	9	60	0	0	–	3	11	6	82	16	8	443	53	496	30	9	–	–	–
	5. Castleplunket,	4	1	1	–	12	19	6	6	0	0	–			50	0	0	–	6	0	6	75	0	0	413	24	437	3	12	–	–	–
		19	6	5	–	97	3	9	43	0	0	1	3	9	330	0	0	–	23	0	0	494	7	6	3,140	288	3,428	65	62	1	–	–
Roscommon,	1. Athleague, .	6	1	1	–	17	9	10½	7	0	0	1	6	6	79	19	0	–	7	18	1½	113	13	6	895	74	969	–	19	–	–	–
	2. Roscommon, .	5	1	1	–	27	13	5	8	8	0	1	6	6	75	0	0	–	9	10	0½	121	17	11½	1,102	131	1,233	6	17	2	4	4
	3. Ballyleague, .	7	1	1	–	13	11	7	9	0	0	1	6	6	78	10	0	–	6	3	6	108	11	7	743	109	852	–	43	–	–	–
		18	3	3	–	58	14	10½	24	8	0	3	19	6	233	9	0	–	23	11	8	344	3	0½	2,740	314	3,054	6	79	2	4	4

[continued.

[a] Newport Union; Ballycroy District; Columns 14-21.—No return showing the amount of Medical Relief during the year, in this District, the present Medical Officer not having held the office during the year and being unable to make the return.

[b] Castlerea Union, since the date of this Table, has been divided into four Dispensary Districts, instead of five: see preceding Table, No. 1.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1854. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Medical Relief Afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1854. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 19 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 16.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*con.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Roscommon—*con.*																				
Strokestown,	1. Strokestown,	7	1	1	–	41 3 10	8 0 0	4 0 0	100 0 0	–	0 8 0	153 11 10	1,815	118	1,933	76	–	1	–	–
	2. Rooskey,	7	1	1	–	30 11 10	5 10 0	2 15 0	80 0 0	–	6 10 0	125 6 10	1,105	124	1,229	4	9	–	–	–
	3. Elphin,	6	1	1	–	–	8 0 0	2 15 0	60 0 0	–	3 8 0	74 3 0	540	118	658	11	10	–	–	–
		20	3	3	–	71 15 8	21 10 0	9 10 0	240 0 0	–	10 6 0	353 1 8	3,460	360	3,820	91	19	1	–	–
County of Sligo.																				
Dromore, West,	1. Easkey,	6	1	1	–	12 19 5	6 0 0	0 11 0	60 0 0	–	4 11 6	84 1 11	739	95	834	9	28	–	–	–
	2. Skreen,	8	1	1	–	32 2 10	6 0 0	1 13 10	71 18 6	–	3 17 5	115 12 7	692	150	842	–	54	–	–	–
	3. Castleconnor,	3	1	1	–	19 14 10	–	0 11 7	40 0 0	–	6 0 0	66 6 5	1,036	397	1,433	3	207	7	–	–
		17	3	3	–	64 17 1	12 0 0	2 16 5	171 18 6	–	14 8 11	265 0 11	2,467	642	3,109	12	289	7	–	–
Sligo,	1. Carney,	9	2	2	–	39 1 9	16 0 0	2 17 1	200 0 0	–	20 7 0	278 5 10	1,036	183	1,269	3	217	4	–	–
	2. Sligo,	6	1	2	1	60 12 2	–	12 2 1	170 0 0	35 0	20 11 5	298 5 8	2,131	495	2,626	27	850	1	–	–
	3. Collooney,	5	1	1	–	12 1 11	–	2 8 2	100 0 0	–	11 12 7	126 2 8	717	202	919	1	148	1	–	–
	4. Ballymote,	4	1	1	–	28 10 7	5 5 0	3 19 1	100 0 0	–	10 12 1	148 6 9	1,033	127	1,160	1	57	1	1	1
	5. Riverstown,	5	1	1	–	19 11 10	6 0 0	1 10 3	100 0 0	–	7 0 6	134 2 7	386	94	480	–	158	2	–	–
		29	6	7	1	159 18 3	27 5 0	22 16 8	670 0 0	35 0	70 3 7	985 3 6	5,353	1,101	6,454	32	1,430	9	1	1

Tobercurry	1. Tobercurry, .	11	1	1	–	35 1 5	6 0 0	1 16 9	100 0 0	–	2 0 0	144 18 2	627	105	732	3	18	2	–	–
	2. Coolaney, .	10	1	1	–	25 16 6	7 0 0	1 16 9	100 0 0	–	2 0 0	136 13 3	670	100	770	14	42	1	–	–
		21	2	2	–	60 17 11	13 0 0	3 13 6	200 0 0	–	4 0 0	281 11 5	1,297	205	1,502	17	60	3	–	–
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.																				
County of Clare.																				
Ballyvaghan,	1. Abbey, . .	5	1	1	–	–	4 0 0	–	50 0 0	–	–	54 0 0	346	33	379	1	22	–	–	–
	2. Drumcreehy,	6	1	1	–	–	5 0 0	2 0 0	50 0 0	–	5 0 0	62 0 0	462	48	510	1	17	–	–	–
		11	2	2	–	–	9 0 0	2 0 0	100 0 0	–	5 0 0	116 0 0	808	81	889	2	39	–	–	–
Corrofin,	1. Corrofin, .	5	1	1	–	9 8 11½	1 5 7	1 0 3	50 0 0	–	5 3 2	66 17 11½	569	63	632	–	32	1	–	–
	2. Ruan, . .	4	1	1	–	12 2 2½	3 14 0	0 10 3	50 0 0	–	1 0 6	67 6 11½	179	48	227	18	6	1	–	–
		9	2	2	–	21 11 2	4 19 7	1 10 6	100 0 0	–	6 3 8	134 4 11	748	111	859	18	38	2	–	–
Ennis, .	1. Ennis, . .	4	2	2	–	36 16 7½	9 10 0	8 15 1½	175 0 0	–	8 1 9	238 3 6½	1,204	279	1,483	–	69	2	–	–
	2. Crusheen, .	5	1	1	–	4 8 8½	7 0 0	3 7 9½	87 10 0	–	1 7 8½	103 14 2½	145	38	183	–	2	–	–	–
	3. Killaniv, .	5	1	1	–	10 19 9	12 10 0	2 17 10½	87 10 0	–	0 14 11	114 12 6½	266	33	299	1	–	–	–	–
	4 Newmarket, .	6	2	1	–	29 8 7½	10 0 0	8 1 9¼	95 19 9	–	19 11 4	163 1 6¼	1,954	205	2,159	5	60	2	–	–
		20	6	5	–	81 13 8½	39 0 0	23 2 8	445 19 9	–	29 15 8½	619 11 10	3,569	555	4,124	6	131	4	–	–
Ennistymon	1. Roadford, .	8	2	1	–	17 14 3	14 0 0	3 6 8	60 0 0	–	8 18 3	103 19 2	625	140	765	14	43	–	–	–
	2. Ennistymon,	6	2	1	–	28 18 5	12 10 0	3 6 8	60 0 0	–	12 13 8	117 8 9	749	103	852	2	15	–	–	–
	3.MiltownMalbay	6	2	1	–	12 7 7	7 10 0	3 6 8	70 0 0	–	5 12 3	98 16 6	645	148	793	–	16	–	–	–
		20	6	3	–	59 0 3	34 0 0	10 0 0	190 0 0	–	27 4 2	320 4 5	2,019	391	2,410	16	74	–	–	–
Killadysert, .	1. Labasheeda, .	5	1	1	–	5 14 3	4 2 6	1 12 3	73 19 5	–	1 3 9	86 12 2	225	118	343	–	–	–	–	–
	2. Ballynacally,	6	2	1	–	9 5 10	3 0 0	1 12 3	70 0 0	–	1 0 0	84 18 1	1,045	94	1,139	1	22	1	2	1
		11	3	2	–	15 0 1	7 2 6	3 4 6	143 19 5	–	2 3 9	171 10 3	1,270	212	1,482	1	22	1	2	1
Kilrush,	1. Kilrush, .	3	1	1	–	19 9 1	8 7 0	1 9 0	60 0 0	–	0 4 1	89 9 2	833	118	951	–	96	–	–	–
	2. Kilmihil, .	6	2	1	–	1 11 9	9 0 0	1 9 0	60 0 0	–	1 8 10	73 9 7	327	61	388	–	–	–	–	–
	3. Cragaknock,	7	1	1	–	10 0 9	4 10 0	1 9 0	60 0 0	–	0 1 11	76 1 8	353	242	595	–	22	1	4	1
	4. Kilkee, . .	6	1	1	–	9 11 11	–	1 9 0	60 0 0	–	1 1 11	72 2 10	695	122	817	1	157	–	–	–
	5. Carrigaholt,	5	1	1	–	17 9 3	4 10 0	1 9 0	60 0 0	–	0 18 4	84 6 7	451	104	555	–	56	–	–	–
		27	6	5	–	58 2 9	26 7 0	7 5 0	300 0 0	–	3 15 1	395 9 10	2,659	647	3,306	1	331	1	4	1

[continued.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1854. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Medical Relief Afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1854. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correct. on during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s.	£ s. d	£ s. d.								
County of Clare—*con.*																				
Scariff, .	1. Mountshannon	5	1	1	–	4 16 2	8 10 0	0 11 1	60 0 0	–	0 1 0	73 18 3	242	69	311	–	–	–	–	–
	2. Feakle, . .	8	1	1	–	15 14 8	8 10 0	0 11 1	60 0 0	–	4 8 0	89 3 9	588	85	673	–	39	–	–	–
	3. Annacarriga,	4	1	1	–	20 4 2	7 0 0	0 16 10	60 0 0	–	5 4 2	93 5 2	282	87	369	11	18	–	8	8
		17	3	3	–	40 15 0	24 0 0	1 19 0	180 0 0	–	9 13 2	256 7 2	1,112	241	1,353	11	57	–	8	8
Tulla, .	1. Tulla, . .	7	2	1	–	22 15 0	7 0 0	1 8 0	70 0 0	–	4 10 9	105 13 0	661	78	739	2	54	–	10	3
	2. Quin, . .	6	2	1	–	4 4 0	9 0 0	1 8 0	70 0 0	–	1 13 0	86 5 0	388	82	470	–	27	–	–	–
	3. Kilkishen, .	5	2	1	–	27 4 0	7 10 0	1 8 0	70 0 0	–	7 0 0	113 2 0	760	118	878	2	38	–	–	–
		18	6	3	–	54 3 0	23 10 0	4 4 0	210 0 0	–	13 3 0	305 0 0	1,809	278	2,087	4	119	–	10	3
County of Cork.																				
Bandon, .	1. Bandon, .	3	1	1	1	32 19 9	8 6 2	9 11 4	70 0 0	20 0	18 16 10	159 14 1	1,223	251	1,474	5	148	–	2	2
	2 Innishannon,	4	1	1	–	25 3 5	8 0 0	4 6 5	60 0 0	–	3 12 1	101 1 11	717	131	848	7	36	1	–	–
	3. Templemartin,	4	1	1	–	22 18 9	8 0 0	2 5 10	67 0 0	–	1 16 10	102 1 5	420	110	530	–	25	1	–	–
	4. Murragh, .	5	1	1	–	39 9 4	8 0 0	2 6 0	60 0 0	–	4 7 6	114 2 10	658	85	743	25	40	–	–	–
	5. Kilbrittain, .	4	2	1	–	6 11 1	8 0 0	1 9 3	63 0 0	–	5 2 11	89 3 3	96	28	124	2	–	–	–	–
		20	6	5	1	127 2 4	40 6 2	19 18 10	325 0 0	20 0	33 16 2	566 3 6	3,114	605	3,719	39	249	2	2	2
Bantry, .	1. Bantry, . .	4	1	1	–	15 5 9	6 0 0	2 17 $2\frac{1}{4}$	60 0 0	–	8 7 10	92 10 $9\frac{1}{4}$	871	156	1,027	–	6	2	12	6
	2. Glengarriff, .	5	1	1	–	4 18 0	5 0 0	1 7 $10\frac{3}{4}$	67 11 5	–	5 12 0	84 9 $3\frac{3}{4}$	244	59	303	–	–	–	–	–

	3. Durrus and Kilcrohane,	5	1	1	–	6	0	3	3	0	0	1	9	9	60	0	–	0	4	6	70	14	6	336	52	388	–	6	1	–	–
		14	3	3	–	26	4	0	14	0	0	5	14	10½	187	11	5	–	14	4	4	247	14	7¼	1,451	267	1,718	–	12	3	12	6
CASTLETOWN	1. Castletown,	4	2	1	–	42	3	1	9	0	0	1	8	6	80	0	0	–	12	15	1	145	6	2	941	204	1,145	19	3	–	–	–
	2. Kilcatherine,	3	2	1	–	21	15	1	4	0	0	1	8	0	78	11	3	–	3	18	8	109	13	0	786	141	927	16	–	–	–	–
		7	4	2	–	63	18	2	13	0	0	2	16	0	158	11	3	–	16	13	9	254	19	2	1,727	345	2,072	35	3	–	–	–
CLONAKILTY,	1. Rosscarbery,	6	1	1	–	12	12	4	10	0	0	1	15	6	60	0	0	–	4	5	0	88	12	10	778	131	909	–	10	1	–	–
	2. Clonakilty,	7	1	1	–	4	14	11	1	10	0	1	15	6	60	0	0	–	83	12	6	151	12	11	872	155	1,027	–	40	–	10	6
	3. Timoleague,	7	1	1	–	5	5	8	3	0	0	1	15	6	60	0	0	–	–			70	1	2	218	113	331	–	1	–	–	–
		20	3	3	–	22	12	11	14	10	0	5	6	6	180	0	0	–	87	17	6	310	6	11	1,868	399	2,267	–	51	1	10	6
CORK,	1. Dripsey,	3	1	1	–	10	10	7	7	17	6	0	9	2	80	0	0	–	2	11	0	101	8	3	549	176	725	3	75	–	–	–
	2. Blarney,	4	2	1	–	30	4	1	14	0	0	5	18	3	80	0	0	–	12	10	0	142	12	4	1,035	136	1,171	2	125	–	–	–
	3. Carriganavar,	7	4	2	–	22	9	3	20	19	0	1	12	0	160	0	0	–	32	13	0	237	13	3	1,218	203	1,421	1	33	–	–	–
	4. Whitechurch,	2	2	1	–	9	18	3	8	10	0	3	9	1	80	0	0	–	17	16	8	119	14	0	388	86	474	–	52	2	–	–
	5. Cork,	1	5	8	a2	202	2	6	61	10	0	28	11	0	467	0	0	80	0	94	17	4	934	0	10	9,827	3,866	13,693	9	75	10	–	–
	6. Carrigaline,	2	2	1	–	27	6	8	22	1	0	2	16	8	80	0	0	–	19	7	6	151	11	10	847	184	1,031	–	83	–	–	–
	7. Douglas,	2	1	1	–	11	6	5	12	0	0	1	7	3	80	0	0	–	3	0	0	107	13	8	805	223	1,028	–	43	–	–	–
	8. Ballygarvan,	3	1	1	–	15	4	8	5	0	0	0	18	4	60	0	0	–	1	13	3	82	16	3	219	87	306	2	10	–	–	–
	9. Ballincollig,	3	1	1	–	8	7	11	3	15	0	3	5	6	80	0	0	–	11	14	0	107	2	5	613	241	854	1	52	–	–	–
	10. Queenstown,	1	1	1	1	28	8	0	10	2	7	4	2	5	80	0	0	32	10	27	19	9	183	2	9	912	351	1,263	14	–	3	4	4
		28	20	18	3	365	18	4	165	15	1	52	9	8	1,247	0	0	112	10	224	2	6	2,167	15	7	16,443	5,523	21,966	32	568	15	4	4
DUNMANWAY	1. North,	7	2	1	–	13	13	1	8	0	0	1	18	8	70	0	0	–	5	10	8	99	2	5	330	36	366	–	27	–	–	–
	2. South,	8	2	1	1	12	19	9	8	0	0	2	3	0	70	0	0	20	0	3	10	2	116	12	11	1,419	84	1,503	–	58	–	2	2
		15	4	2	1	26	12	10	16	0	0	4	1	8	140	0	0	20	0	9	0	10	215	15	4	1,749	120	1,869	–	85	–	2	2
FERMOY,	1. Fermoy,	3	2	1	–	21	2	11	16	16	0	4	5	6½	82	10	0	–	41	14	0	165	8	5½	851	317	1,168	–	90	–	30	23
	2. Rathcormack,	4	2	1	–	13	16	11½	8	0	0	3	7	3½	82	10	0	–	7	18	6	115	12	9	815	176	991	–	69	–	–	–
	3. Ballyhooly,	6	2	1	–	24	18	2	6	0	0	4	8	5	82	10	0	–	5	14	2	123	10	9	775	172	947	–	27	–	–	–
	4. Kilworth,	6	2	1	–	18	14	10	11	12	0	4	8	5½	82	10	0	–	11	14	0	128	19	3½	797	187	984	–	119	1	–	–
	5. Ballynoe,	5	1	1	–	27	9	7	3	17	6	4	8	6½	82	10	0	–	11	1	10	129	7	5½	592	105	697	7	85	–	–	–
		24	9	5	–	103	2	5½	46	5	6	20	18	3	412	10	0	–	78	2	6	663	18	8¾	3,830	957	4,787	7	390	1	30	23

[*continued*.

a Cork Union; Cork District.—A second Apothecary, authorized by sealed order of 18th July, 1854, in addition to the Medical Officers and Apothecary originally appointed.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order.		Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1854.							Medical Relief Afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1854.							
				Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries.		Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
									Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.			Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.					
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Cork—*con.*																				
Kanturk, .	1. Newmarket, .	8	2	1	–	15 4 8	11 0 9	2 6 10½	70 0 0	–	0 4 0	98 16 3½	1,177	147	1,324	–	51	–	–	–
	2. Kanturk, .	all	2	1	1	27 3 0	8 10 0	3 2 4½	70 0 0	20 0	9 1 1	137 16 5½	790	210	1,000	–	45	–	–	–
	3. Milford, .	7	3	1	–	32 4 9	13 11 3	3 16 2½	75 15 4	–	8 0 8	133 8 2½	1,509	193	1,702	8	103	2	–	–
	4. Boherboy, .	a 7	2	1	–	20 18 0	6 11 8	2 9 4½	70 0 0	–	5 2 6	105 1 6½	301	65	366	1	142	–	–	–
		33	9	4	1	95 10 5	39 13 8	11 14 10	285 15 4	20 0	22 8 3	475 2 6	3,777	615	4,392	9	347	2	–	–
Kinsale, .	1. Courceys, .	4	1	1	–	5 9 4	7 10 0	1 13 4	65 0 0	–	5 2 2	84 14 10	223	37	260	–	1	–	–	–
	2. Kinsale, .	1	1	1	–	16 14 9	–	0 11 0	60 0 0	–	0 12 0	77 17 9	1,330	121	1,451	5	63	–	11	2
	3. Ballymartle, .	4	1	1	–	4 15 3	3 7 6	0 18 10	60 0 0	–	2 1 1	71 2 8	129	62	191	1	9	1	–	–
	4. Carrigaline, .	4	1	1	–	9 1 0	2 5 0	1 2 3	60 0 0	–	2 3 6	74 11 9	240	210	450	5	66	–	–	–
	5. Ballyfeard, .	6	1	1	–	2 18 7	7 10 0	0 12 0	60 0 0	–	0 5 0	71 5 7	412	76	488	7	64	–	–	–
		19	5	5	–	38 18 11	20 12 6	4 17 5	305 0 0	–	10 3 9	379 12 7	2,334	506	2,840	18	203	1	11	2
Macroom, .	1. Macroom, .	5	1	1	b1	86 0 6	10 0 0	1 6 2	63 2 6	–	10 10 6	170 19 8	1,059	240	1,299	–	38	–	9	11
	2. Clonmoyle, .	5	1	1	–	26 13 10	5 0 0	0 9 5	58 2 6	–	3 0 0	93 5 9	773	184	957	–	70	–	–	–
	3. Slievereagh, .	5	1	1	–	19 0 11	–	0 15 0	58 2 6	–	5 5 7	83 4 0	1,217	120	1,337	1	1	–	–	–
	4. Inchigeelagh, .	5	1	1	–	36 16 0	4 15 0	1 7 10	58 2 6	–	2 12 0	103 13 4	358	84	442	–	21	2	–	–
	5. Cannaway, .	5	1	1	–	28 3 10	4 0 0	1 11 0	58 2 6	–	6 10 6	98 7 10	361	89	450	–	33	–	–	–
		25	5	5	1	196 15 1	23 15 0	5 9 5	295 12 6	–	27 18 7	549 10 7	3,768	717	4,485	1	163	2	9	11

MALLOW, .	1. Kilshannig, .	2	2	1	–	16 1 4	8	0	0 5 6	84 0 0	–	6 17 6	115 4 4	582	118	700	1	113	–	–	–
	2. Mallow, . .	2	1	1	–	3 14 2	8	0	0 4 6	60 0 0	–	–	71 18 8	438	89	527	–	1	1	34	31
	3. Rahan, . .	3	1	1	–	37 8 0	5	0	–	60 0 0	–	4 1 0	106 9 0	524	75	599	1	–	–	–	–
	4. Buttevant, .	5	2	2	–	27 0 1	12 0 0		2 0 2	80 0 0	–	15 19 0	136 19 3	1,567	254	1,821	3	182	–	–	–
	5. Ballyclogh, .	3	1	1	–	19 3 6	6 0 0		0 6 3	60 0 0	–	4 8 6	89 18 3	575	166	741	6	49	–	–	–
	6. Doneraile, .	6	2	1	1	21 19 10	8 0 0		3 6 11	80 0 0	20 0 0	2 16 0	136 2 9	880	220	1,100	–	17	–	–	–
		21	9	7	1	125 6 11	47 0 0		6 3 4	424 0 0	20 0 0	34 2 0	656 12 3	4,566	922	5,488	11	362	1	34	31
MIDLETON,	1. Midleton, .	3	2	2	–	26 0 0	6 0	0	13 10 0	140 0 0	–	10 10 0	196 0 0	1,435	466	1,901	–	266	1	64	55
	2. Walshtown-more, East,	5	1	1	–	16 0 0	2 10	0	6 10 0	70 0 0	–	3 0 0	98 0 0	425	94	519	1	102	1	–	–
	3. Castlemartyr,	4	1	1	–	11 0 0	7 0	0	7 0 0	70 0 0	–	14 0 0	109 0 0	324	97	421	–	22	1	–	–
	4. Aghada, . .	4	1	1	–	17 0 0	6 0	0	7 0 0	70 0 0	–	23 0 0	123 0 0	425	177	602	–	56	–	–	–
	5. Cloyne, . .	3	1	1	–	34 0 0	5 0	0	7 0 0	70 0 0	–	7 0 0	123 0 0	512	132	644	1	20	–	–	–
		19	6	6	–	104 0 0	26 10	0	41 0 0	420 0 0	–	57 10 0	649 0 0	3,121	966	4,087	2	466	3	64	55
MILLSTREET	1. Cullen, . .	6	1	1	–	21 13 2½	5 17	6	7 5 3	50 0 0	–	0 4 9	85 0 8½	477	70	547	–	375	–	–	–
	2. Millstreet, .	6	1	1	–	54 1 9	15 0	0	7 5 3	78 0 0	–	3 1 10	157 8 10	815	126	941	1	160	–	–	–
		12	2	2	–	75 14 11½	20 17	6	14 10 6	128 0 0	–	3 6 7	242 9 6½	1,292	196	1,488	1	535	–	–	–
MITCHELS-TOWN, .	1. Mitchelstown,	6	2	1	–	33 12 10	16 0	0	2 16 0	75 0 0	–	16 16 1	144 4 11	1,100	207	1,307	2	27	–	5	3
	2. Kildorrery, .	6	2	1	–	19 10 6	5 12	6	6 17 10	75 0 0	–	7 11 11	114 12 9	1,275	226	1,501	–	40	–	–	–
	3. Galbally, .	6	2	1	–	15 10 1	10 0	0	2 16 6	75 0 0	–	10 4 10	113 11 5	1,270	289	1,559	–	8	–	–	–
		18	6	3	–	68 13 5	31 12	6	12 10 4	225 0 0	–	34 12 10	372 9 1	3,645	722	4,367	2	75	–	5	3
SKIBBEREEN	1. Skibbereen, .	4	1	1	1	53 17 1	9 0	0	3 8 6	75 0 0	20 0 0	4 19 0	166 4 7	1,495	179	1,674	–	26	1	–	–
	2. Union Hall, .	6	1	1	–	20 4 6	8 0	0	2 15 6	75 0 0	–	5 8 3	111 8 3	743	101	844	2	4	–	–	–
	3. Dromdaleague,	8	1	1	–	9 10 6	3 14	0	3 13 6	75 0 0	–	5 2 10	97 0 10	661	59	720	–	26	–	–	–
	4. Tullagh, .	5	2	1	–	12 0 7	8 8	0	4 2 6	75 0 0	–	7 2 8	106 13 9	486	74	560	2	7	–	–	–
		23	5	4	1	95 12 8	29 2	0	14 0 0	300 0 0	20 0 0	22 12 9	481 7 5	3,385	413	3,798	4	63	1	–	–
SKULL, .	1. Skull, . .	6	1	1	–	49 6 7	7 0	0	1 19 2	63 5 5	–	5 16 5	127 7 7	1,047	284	1,331	–	71	–	–	–
	2. Goleen, . .	5	1	1	–	36 15 8	5 0	0	2 8 2	62 15 0	–	4 13 7	111 12 5	407	157	564	7	9	–	–	–
		11	2	2	–	86 2 3	12 0	0	4 7 4	126 0 5	–	10 10 0	239 0 0	1,454	441	1,895	7	80	–	–	–

[*continued.*

a Kanturk Union; Kanturk and Boherboy Districts.—These Districts have been altered since the date of this Table, as in Table No. 1.
b Macroom Union; Macroom District.—An Apothecary authorized for this District, since the date of this Table, by sealed order of 3rd March, 1855.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by sealed Order. Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1854. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Medical Relief Afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1854. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 15 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Cork—*con.*																				
Youghal, .	1. Youghal, .	1	1	1	–	13 18 10	–	3 6 2	80 0 0	–	11 8 8	108 13 8	695	473	1,168	–	162	–	–	–
	2. Killeagh, .	3	1	1	–	10 19 0	5 0 0	2 16 2	80 0 0	–	14 5 0	113 0 2	440	63	503	–	58	1	–	–
	3. Templemichael	3	1	1	–	11 1 10	5 0 0	2 10 7	65 0 0	–	11 8 7	95 1 0	246	48	294	3	50	1	–	–
	4. Ardmore, .	4	1	1	–	23 8 5	6 0 0	2 16 2	75 0 0	–	6 7 8	113 12 3	596	78	674	2	7	1	–	–
	5. Clashmore, .	3	1	1	–	19 11 3	5 0 0	3 3 10	75 0 0	–	1 4 8	103 19 9	558	103	661	2	117	2	–	–
		14	5	5	–	78 19 4	21 0 0	14 12 11	375 0 0	–	44 14 7	534 6 10	2,535	768	3,303	7	394	5	–	–
County of Kerry.																				
Caherciveen, .	1. Caher, . .	4	1	1	–	13 2 10½	6 18 4	3 13 7	60 0 0	–	–	83 14 9	483	24	507	–	550	2	4	4
	2. Glanbehy, .	5	2	1	–	7 13 5	7 10 0	4 12 1	53 18 11	–	5 19 4	79 13 9	101	22	123	–	184	–	–	–
	3. Valencia, .	2	2	1	–	9 12 0	11 7 4	3 15 0	60 0 0	–	4 0 0	88 14 4	531	99	630	–	24	–	–	–
	4. Emlagh, .	7	2	1	–	12 14 10½	5 18 4	4 5 6	80 0 0	–	4 9 6	107 8 2½	610	22	632	1	7	–	–	–
	5. Darrynane, .	4	2	1	–	1 0 5	10 0 0	3 8 6	50 0 0	–	4 0 0	68 8 11	486	52	538	1	32	–	–	–
		22	9	5	–	44 3 7	41 14 0	19 14 8	303 18 11	–	18 8 10	428 0 0	2,211	219	2,430	2	798	2	4	4
Dingle, .	1. Dingle, . .	7	1	1	–	12 1 8	7 0 0	2 16 6	90 0 0	–	5 3 1½	117 1 3	791	57	848	284	274	–	1	1
	2. Castlegregory,	6	1	1	–	19 8 1½	6 0 0	1 2 6	60 0 0	–	1 0 0	87 10 7½	500	94	594	46	3	–	–	–
	3. Awenascale, .	6	1	1	–	18 14 2½	5 0 0	1 2 6	60 0 0	–	8 8 2	93 4 10½	443	103	546	59	–	–	–	–
		19	3	3	–	50 4 0	18 0 0	5 1 6	210 0 0	–	14 11 3½	297 16 9½	1,734	254	1,988	389	277	–	1	1

KENMARE,	1. Kenmare,	4	1	1	–	9	19	5	5	0	0	2	17	7	100	0	0	–	2	7	8	120	4	8	503	152	655	–	26	1	6	6
	2. Kilgarvan,	4	1	1	–	9	7	1½	6	0	0	2	4	4	80	0	0	–	6	0	0	103	11	5½	605	23	629	–	140	–	–	–
	3. Tuosist,	4	2	1	–	9	5	3	9	15	0	1	14	5	60	0	0	–	3	11	8	84	6	4	332	41	373	–	81	–	–	–
	4 Sneem,	4	1	1	–	12	19	1	6	0	0	2	0	0	60	0	0	–	4	2	6	85	1	7	115	21	136	–	7	–	–	–
		16	5	4	–	41	10	10½	26	15	0	8	16	4	300	0	0	–	16	1	10	393	4	0½	1,556	237	1,793	–	254	1	6	6
KILLARNEY,	1. Killarney,	6	1	2½	–	71	13	5	6	17	6	2	18	1	120	0	0	–	100	8	10½	301	17	10½	3,133	358	3,491	–	24	3	30	4
	2. Molahide,	8	2	1	–	18	15	9	7	0	0	1	9	11	60	0	0	–	11	16	5	99	3	11	442	92	534	13	–	–	–	–
	3. Milltown,	4	1	1	–	16	8	0	6	0	0	1	3	5	60	0	0	–	8	1	10	91	13	3	725	244	969	2	94	3	–	–
	4. Kilorglin,	6	1	1	–	7	12	7	6	0	0	0	19	11	60	0	0	–	4	5	2½	78	17	8	786	164	950	4	80	–	–	–
	5. Coom,	7	2	1	–	7	4	10½	5	10	0	2	8	9	84	16	8	–	12	15	4	112	15	7½	416	81	497	2	30	1	–	–
		31	7	6	–	121	14	7½	31	7	6	9	0	1	384	16	8	–	137	9	5½	684	8	4	5,502	939	6,441	21	228	7	30	4
LISTOWEL,	1. Ballylongford,	10	2	1	–	40	10	3	6	4	9	3	1	8	75	0	0	–	3	10	0	128	6	8	671	107	778	3	156	–	–	–
	2. Listowel,	11	2	1	1	83	3	2	12	2	0	3	2	0	75	0	0	30	0	2	10	205	17	4	964	252	1,217	6	57	2	5	5
	3. Ballyduff,	11	2	1	–	54	14	8	7	4	4	3	4	4	75	0	0	–	16	5	0	156	8	4	657	144	801	1	56	1	–	–
		32	6	3	1	178	8	1	25	11	1	9	8	0	225	0	0	30	0	22	5	2	490	12	4	2,292	504	2,796	10	269	3	5	5
TRALEE,	1. Tralee,	9	1	2	–	31	18	2	9	0	0	2	14	10	160	0	0	–	39	7	0	243	0	0	2,182	331	2,513	3	65	–	–	–
	2. Castle Island,	6	1	1	–	32	18	2	2	7	6	2	7	10	80	0	0	–	9	7	0	127	0	6	2,702	183	2,885	11	–	1	–	–
	3. Kilgobban,	7	2	1	–	24	6	3	15	0	7	3	14	1	80	0	0	–	42	10	11	165	11	10	820	90	910	–	24	–	–	–
	4. Brosna,	9	2	1	–	2	9	2	12	0	0	2	11	8	80	0	0	–	13	7	3	110	8	1	685	91	776	–	15	2	–	–
	5. Ardfert,	8	2	1	–	15	3	4	13	10	0	2	6	4	80	0	0	–	5	1	11	116	1	7	760	112	872	2	25	–	–	–
		39	8	6	–	106	15	1	51	18	1	13	14	9	480	0	0	–	109	14	1	762	2	0	7,149	807	7,956	16	129	3	–	–
	COUNTY OF LIMERICK.																															
CROOM,	1. Croom,	8	2	1	1	53	16	7	9	0	0	3	10	3	100	0	0	30	0	8	15	6	205	2	4	738	84	822	–	16	–	–	–
	2. Castletown,	6	2	1	–	23	6	11	9	10	0	3	17	0	100	0	0	–	12	14	8	149	8	7	747	148	895	4	22	–	–	–
	3. Adare,	6	2	1	–	31	11	7	9	0	0	3	15	9	100	0	0	–	6	0	0	150	7	4	1,201	261	1,462	–	67	–	–	–
		20	6	3	1	108	15	1	27	10	0	11	3	0	300	0	0	30	0	27	10	2	504	18	3	2,686	493	3,179	4	105	–	–	–

[continued.

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1854. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1854. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 16.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Limerick—*con.*																				
Glin,	1. Shanagolden,	6	2	1	–	7 14 8	11 13 2	0 9 0	80 0 0	–	4 15 3	104 12 1	892	161	1,053	1	100	–	–	–
	2. Tarbert,	7	2	1	–	35 14 7	9 14 11	0 18 6	70 0 0	–	4 5 6	120 13 6	272	188	460	1	66	–	–	–
		13	4	2	–	43 9 3	21 8 1	1 7 6	150 0 0	–	9 0 9	225 5 7	1,164	349	1,513	2	166	–	–	–
Kilmallock,	1. Kilmallock,	4	1	1	–	8 8 8½	6 0 0	1 1 8	77 19 5	–	9 11 0	103 0 9½	615	199	814	3	38	–	–	–
	2. Bruff,	4	1	1	1	33 12 2½	9 0 0	4 13 5½	99 1 4	20 0 0	12 14 4	179 1 4	1,126	112	1,238	2	44	1	2	2
	3. Hospital,	4	1	1	–	35 7 10	5 0 0	5 8 7½	99 1 4	–	27 15 11	172 13 8½	889	162	1,051	4	116	2	–	–
	4. Kilfinnane,	7	1	1	–	19 11 3	6 0 0	2 13 0½	109 1 7	–	6 0 0	143 5 10½	1,341	285	1,626	6	71	–	–	–
	5. Charleville,	4	1	1	1	11 2 1	–	3 13 4	77 19 5	45 5 2	4 10 2	142 10 2	794	261	1,055	–	87	–	6	2
	6. Bruree,	4	1	1	–	23 17 8	5 0 0	4 1 7½	77 19 5	–	9 2 10	120 1 6½	764	209	973	1	53	–	–	–
		27	6	6	2	131 19 9	31 0 0	21 11 9	541 2 6	65 5 2	69 14 3	860 13 5	5,529	1,228	6,757	16	409	3	8	4
Limerick,	1. Clarina,	5	1	1	–	8 11 7	4 0 0	1 18 7	75 0 0	–	3 2 5	92 12 7	462	93	555	2	26	2	–	–
	2. Caherconlish,	5	1	1	–	28 7 7	4 10 0	1 15 9	75 0 0	–	38 7 0	148 0 4	880	136	1,016	–	94	–	–	–
	3. Annacotty,	3	3	1	–	17 1 4	4 4 5	0 7 6	75 0 0	–	1 10 8	98 3 11	451	106	557	2	46	–	–	–
	4. Murroe,	5	1	1	–	18 2 5	14 0 0	1 18 2	75 0 0	–	0 5 0	109 5 7	683	60	743	1	42	–	–	–
	5. City of Limerick	1	2	4	1	151 11 4	27 11 0	51 3 8	302 1 6	50 0 0	38 2 2	620 9 8	9,615	2,897	12,512	17	24	–	–	–
	6. Bridgetown,	8	3	1	–	35 12 2	8 0 0	2 1 6	75 0 0	–	2 6 0	122 19 8	702	82	784	–	35	–	–	–
	7. Coolacasey,	7	3	1	–	33 15 5	8 0 0	1 1 10	75 0 0	–	10 1 11	127 19 2	440	89	529	–	33	1	–	–
		34	14	10	1	293 1 10	70 5 5	60 7 0	752 1 6	50 0 0	93 15 2	1319 10 11	13,233	3,463	16,696	22	300	3	–	–

Newcastle,	1. Ardagh, . .	5	2	1	–	13 17 6		8 17 7		0 14 2½		75 0 0		–		9 0 1		107 9 4½		236	49	285	3	5	–	–		–	
	2. Abbeyfeale, .	7	2	1	–	5 11 7		8 12 0		0 16 9½		75 0 0		–		6 16 6		96 16 10½		238	103	341	–	4	–	–		–	
	3. Newcastle, .	4	1	1	1	12 10 6		10 0 0		0 6 9¾		75 0 0		30 0 0		4 8 2		132 5 5¾		703	142	845	14	41	3	–	1	–	1
	4. Feenagh, .	5	2	1	–	5 12 10		8 12 0		0 6 9¾		75 0 0		–		7 4 0		96 15 7¾		575	50	625	4	90	–	–		–	
	5. Broadford, .	7	2	1	–	0 9 4		4 10 0		0 6 9½		75 0 0		–		7 8 4		87 14 5½		370	67	437	2	54	–	–		–	
		28	9	5	1	38 1 9		40 11 7		2 11 5		375 0 0		30 0 0		34 17 1		521 1 10		2,122	411	2,533	23	194	3	1		1	
Rathkeale,	1. Askeaton, .	6	1	1	–	21 13 7		6 0 0		2 2 3		76 19 6		–		3 4 0		109 19 4		776	165	941	4	43	1	–		–	
	2. Pallaskenry. .	5	1	1		4 12 0		4 0 0		1 2 10		75 0 0		–		2 11 9		87 6 7		590	263	853	–	82	–	–		–	
	3. Rathkeale, .	7	2	2	1	40 18 4		16 0 0		5 2 3		134 7 10		40 0 0		17 0 10½		253 9 3½		1,049	425	1,474	8	44	2	10		12	
		18	4	4	1	67 3 11		26 0 0		8 7 4		286 7 4		40 0 0		22 16 7½		450 15 2½		2,415	853	3,268	12	169	3	10		12	
County of Tipperary.																													
Borrisokane,	1. Terryglass, .	4	1	1	–		–	5 0 0		2 4 1		60 0 0		–		8 12 1		75 16 2		156	77	233	–	–	–	–		–	
	2. Borrisokane, .	5	1	1	–	22 7 7		9 16 4		3 0 7		74 11 1		–		13 14 0		123 9 7		364	126	490	2	14	–	–		–	
	3. Cloghjordan, .	4	1	1	–	12 17 3		6 13 0		4 2 10		61 0 2		–		9 19 9		94 13 0		636	99	735	–	12	–	–		–	
		13	3	3	–	35 4 10		21 9 4		9 7 6		195 11 3		–		32 5 10		293 18 9		1,156	302	1,458	2	26	–	–		–	
Carrick-on-Suir,	1. Carrick-on-Suir	5	1	1	1	45 5 8		–		3 16 9		100 0 0		20 0 0		18 9 4		187 11 9		2,439	621	3,060	4	71	4	34		23	
	2. Garrangibbon,	1	1	1	–	3 18 10		2 10 0		1 10 2		45 0 0		–		0 8 8		53 7 8		474	87	561	2	6	–	–		–	
	3. Whitechurch,	8	3	1	–	10 9 3		14 0 0		1 15 11		100 0 0		–		14 15 0		141 0 2		439	160	599	1	7	2	–		–	
	4. Rathgormuck,	6	2	1	–	5 15 7		14 15 0		2 2 5		76 0 0		–		2 0 8		100 13 8		358	76	434	10	24	–	–		–	
	5. Portlaw, . .	2	1	1	–	25 10 6		–		2 18 11		55 0 0		–		12 10 0		95 19 5		725	207	932	–	22	–	–		–	
		22	8	5	1	90 19 10		31 5 0		12 4 2		376 0 0		20 0 0		48 3 8		578 12 8		4,435	1,151	5,586	17	130	6	34		23	
Cashel, .	1. Kilpatrick, .	5	2	1	–	36 9 3½		10 0 0		3 10 1		90 0 0		–		8 8 9		148 8 1½		1,425	78	1,503	5	8	1	–		–	
	2. Cashel, . .	5	1	1	–	14 15 11		6 0 0		3 10 1		75 0 0		–		8 16 10		108 2 10		720	181	901	6	44	–	58		9	
	3. Tullamain, .	5	1	1	–	11 8 11		10 0 0		3 10 0		75 0 0		–		0 8 7		100 7 6		667	121	788	–	3	–	–		–	
	4. Fethard, .	5	1	1	–	22 4 5		5 0 0		6 6 4		75 0 0		–		6 4 4		114 15 1		1,396	195	1,591	–	35	–	–		–	
	5. Killenaule, .	4	1	1	–	7 4 2		6 0 0		3 10 1		75 0 0		–		0 2 6		91 16 9		450	62	512	–	–	–	–		–	
		24	6	5	–	92 2 8½		37 0 0		20 6 7		390 0 0		–		24 1 0		563 10 3½		4,658	637	5,295	11	90	1	58		9	

[*continued.*

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1854. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidental Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1854. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
COUNTY OF TIPPERARY—*con.*																				
CLOGHEEN,	1. Cater, . .	4	1	1	–	15 19 2	10 0 0	2 9 5	87 11 6	–	2 6 11	118 7 0	813	202	1,015	2	151	2	41	11
	2. Ardfinnan, .	4	1	1	–	13 9 11	7 0 0	4 7 2	80 0 0	–	8 16 6	113 13 7	298	152	450	2	53	2	–	–
	3. Clogheen, .	3	1	1	–	12 19 7	10 0 0	3 2 8	80 0 0	–	0 0 6	106 2 9	1,033	26	1,059	–	33	–	2	1
	4. Ballyporeen, .	3	1	1	–	19 6 6	7 0 0	3 8 5	80 0 0	–	5 16 2	115 11 2	1,113	81	1,194	3	30	–	–	–
		14	4	4	–	61 15 2	34 0 0	13 7 8	327 11 6	–	17½ 0 2	453 14 6	3,257	461	3,718	7	267	4	43	12
CLONMEL, .	1. Clonmel, .	1	1	1	1	31 10 7½	10 0 0	11 12 7	80 0 0	30 0 0	13 6 8	176 9 10½	1,835	290	2,125	2	90	2	–	–
	2. Marlfield, .	2	2	1	–	34 13 9	11 10 0	6 7 2½	80 0 0	–	22 3 6	154 14 5½	841	133	974	–	10	–	–	–
	3. Kiltinan, .	2	1	1	–	6 4 3½	8 0 0	3 11 8½	50 0 0	–	4 13 3½	72 9 3½	242	51	293	1	2	–	–	–
	4. Kilsheelan, .	4	1	1	–	9 11 1	5 0 0	6 19 4½	81 10 0	–	10 17 6	113 17 11½	806	195	1,001	2	64	1	–	–
	5. St. Mary's, .	2	1	1	–	9 7 5	12 0 0	2 5 11½	55 0 0	–	6 18 2	85 11 6½	867	124	991	–	50	–	–	–
	6. Ballymacarbry,	3	1	1	–	10 1 7	5 0 0	2 18 5½	40 0 0	–	8 9 3	66 9 3½	384	54	438	–	24	–	–	–
		14	7	6	1	101 8 9	51 10 0	33 15 4	386 10 0	30 0 0	66 8 4½	669 12 5	4,975	847	5,822	5	240	3	–	–
NENAGH, .	1. Nenagh, .	6	1	1	1	40 16 4	10 0 0	2 18 1	100 0 0	30 0 0	6 5 1	189 19 6	1,470	293	1,763	–	66	–	–	–
	2. Newport, .	6	1	1	–	18 19 2	9 0 0	1 11 3	80 0 0	–	1 12 6	111 2 11	924	206	1,130	–	39	1	6	4
	3. Portroe, .	5	1	1	–	14 6 2	5 5 0	1 13 6	80 0 0	–	4 10 0	105 14 8	691	143	834	6	48	–	–	–
	4. Silvermines, .	5	1	1	–	12 6 5	6 0 0	1 3 5	80 0 0	–	2 7 9	101 17 7	579	93	672	–	–	–	–	–
	5. Toomevarra, .	6	1	1	–	29 4 6	–	1 6 8	80 0 0	–	7 14 0	118 5 2	869	147	1,016	4	20	1	–	–
		28	5	5	1	115 12 7	30 5 0	8 12 11	420 0 0	30 0 0	22 9 4	626 19 10	4,533	882	5,415	10	173	2	6	4

ROSCREA, .	1. Roscrea, .	7	2	2	–	25 1 1	5 0 0	3 19 0	120 0 0	–	9 7 1	163 7 2	1,349	242	1,591	6	61	3	24	4
	2. Shinrone, .	8	2	1	–	24 16 10	10 10 0	4 10 9	80 0 0	–	7 7 6	127 5 1	2,058	159	2,217	–	57	3	–	–
	3. Bourney, .	6	3	1	–	10 18 8	14 0 0	1 17 6	80 0 0	–	3 6 0	110 2 2	628	52	680	4	23	–	–	–
		21	7	4	–	60 16 7	29 10 0	10 7 3	280 0 0	–	20 0 7	400 14 5	4,035	453	4,488	10	141	6	24	4
THURLES, .	1. Thurles, .	3	1	1	1	9 2 2	6 10 0	2 1 4	60 0 0	11 5 0	8 4 5	97 2 11	1,554	272	1,826	–	28	3	7	6
	2. Holycross, .	3	1	1	–	5 5 3	3 10 0	1 15 9	70 16 3	–	5 14 6	87 1 9	286	53	339	–	–	–	–	–
	3. Littleton, .	6	1	1	–	6 14 0	6 0 0	0 17 9	60 0 0	–	3 5 0	76 16 9	622	158	780	5	41	–	–	–
	4. Moyne, . .	3	1	1	–	13 4 7	2 5 0	0 17 9	60 0 0	–	4 1 4	80 8 8	518	125	643	–	13	1	–	–
	5. Templemore,	2	1	1	–	17 8 11	–	1 13 4	60 0 0	–	5 14 6	84 16 9	451	170	621	13	24	3	8	5
	6. Borrisoleigh,	5	2	1	–	9 7 8	7 10 0	1 19 9	62 12 9	–	12 4 9	93 14 11	448	158	606	12	–	–	–	–
		22	7	6	1	61 2 7	25 15 0	9 5 8	373 9 0	11 5 0	39 4 6	520 1 9	3,879	936	4,815	30	106	7	15	11
TIPPERARY,	1. Bansha, .	5	2	1	–	36 13 9½	13 0 0	3 6 4	75 0 0	–	3 5 4	131 5 5½	1,501	126	1,550	–	54	–	–	–
	2. Golden, . .	5	1	1	–	26 3 11½	6 0 0	1 3 7	75 0 0	–	8 2 9	116 10 3½	1,046	60	1,106	8	21	–	–	–
	3. Tipperary, .	4	1	1	–	47 9 5	12 0 0	6 11 11	75 0 0	–	9 11 6	150 12 10	1,039	227	1,266	1	92	2	52	8
	4. Cappagh, .	6	2	1	–	26 6 10	14 11 8	–	78 10 0	–	10 12 2	130 0 8	1,091	85	1,176	–	44	–	–	–
	5. Grean, . .	4	1	1	–	22 11 11½	7 0 0	0 5 4	75 0 0	–	5 19 7	110 16 10½	874	117	991	14	41	1	–	–
	6. Emly, . .	6	1	1	–	20 10 2	6 0 0	–	75 0 0	–	14 6 6	115 16 8	484	98	582	–	30	–	–	–
		30	8	6	–	179 16 1½	58 11 8	11 7 2	453 10 0	–	51 17 10	755 2 9½	5,938	713	6,651	23	282	3	52	8
COUNTY OF WATERFORD.																				
DUNGARVAN,	1. Ardmore, .	4	1	1	–	30 9 7	2 0 0	3 4 1	68 16 3	–	7 7 10	111 17 9	594	136	730	–	146	–	–	–
	2. Seskinan, .	5	1	1	–	10 13 0	6 0 0	3 4 1	60 0 0	–	12 7 5	92 4 6	473	62	535	1	102	1	–	–
	3. Whitechurch,	5	1	1	–	12 12 11	1 1 0	3 4 2	75 0 0	–	10 2 3	102 0 4	520	93	613	–	81	1	–	–
	4. Dungarvan, .	4	1	1	–	31 6 3	12 0 0	3 4 8	79 8 0	–	12 9 7	138 8 6	1,189	234	1,423	5	149	–	–	–
		18	4	4	–	85 1 9	21 1 0	12 17 0	283 4 3	–	42 7 1	444 11 1	2,776	525	3,301	6	478	2	–	–
KILMAC-THOMAS, .	1. North District,	8	3	1	–	39 11 10	14 0 0	–	100 0 0	–	–	153 11 10	1,146	251	1,397	–	217	3	–	–
	2. South District,	8	3	1	–	17 19 0	16 11 0	0 3 0	100 0 0	–	8 11 1	143 4 1	1,016	304	1,320	8	11	4	–	–
		16	6	2	–	57 10 10	30 11 0	0 3 0	200 0 0	–	8 11 1	296 15 11	2,162	555	2,717	8	228	7	–	–

[*continued.*

No. 2.—Dispensary Districts, with the Expenses, and Amount of Medical Relief afforded, in the several Unions,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Names of Dispensary Districts.	No. of Electoral Divisions in Dispensary District.	No. of Dispensaries, or Dispensary Stations, in each District.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Med. Officers.	No. of Officers authorized by Sealed Order. Apothecaries.	Expenses of Year ended 29th September, 1854. Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries. Medical Officers.	Salaries. Apothecaries.	Fuel and Attendance, and Incidentals. Expenses not included in foregoing Columns.	Total Expenditure for each Dispensary District for the Year.	Medical Relief afforded in Year ended 30th September, 1854. Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year. Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.	No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction, under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of correction during year.
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER —*continued.*						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
County of Waterford—*con.*																				
Lismore,[a].	1. Ballyduff, .	3	1	1	–	8 16 10	6 10 0	1 0 6	80 0 0	–	1 4 5	97 11 9	357	39	396	2	4	–	–	–
	2. Cappoquin, .	4	1	1	–	11 0 1½	4 0 0	1 0 6	80 0 0	–	4 3 0	100 3 7½	951	105	1,056	–	148	–	–	–
	3. Kilcockan, .	3	2	1	–	7 5 9½	10 0 0	1 11 0	80 0 0	–	2 0 3	100 17 0½	399	54	453	–	32	1	–	–
	4. Lismore, .	3	1	1	–	15 13 2½	–	1 0 6	100 0 0	–	4 17 3	121 10 11½	1,018	218	1,236	11	91	1	15	8
	5. Tallow, . .	3	1	1	–	5 17 0½	–	1 0 6	80 0 0	–	5 11 5	92 8 11½	946	114	1,060	–	90	–	–	–
		16	6	5	–	48 13 0	20 10 0	5 13 0	420 0 0	–	17 16 4	512 12 4	3,671	530	4,201	13	385	2	15	8
Waterford	1. Waterford, .	4	1	1	1	42 16 2	25 0 0	8 9 4	80 0 0	40 0 0	25 14 6	222 0 0	2,630	432	3,062	–	72	–	–	–
	2. Ullid, . .	6	2	1	–	23 0 0	17 10 0	1 11 2	100 0 0	–	1 18 10	144 0 0	773	165	938	2	90	1	–	–
	3. Kilmakevoge,	8	2	1	–	41 0 0	16 0 0	5 0 0	107 0 0	–	1 0 0	170 0 0	1,327	178	1,505	18	21	2	–	–
	4. Woodstown, .	5	2	1	–	24 0 0	15 0 0	2 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	141 0 0	359	160	519	2	127	3	–	–
	5. Tramore, .	7	2	1	–	50 8 8	22 7 8	2 1 4	96 17 7	–	1 4 9	173 0 0	1,233	437	1,670	6	113	2	–	–
		30	9	5	1	181 4 10	95 17 8	19 1 10	483 17 7	40 0 0	29 18 1	850 0 0	6,322	1,372	7,694	28	423	8	–	–

[a] Lismore Union.—This Union has, since the date to which this Table refers, been divided into four, instead of five, Dispensary Districts: see Table No. 1.

SUMMARY OF FOREGOING TABLE, No. 2.

PROVINCES.	Number of Unions.	Number of Electoral Divisions.	Number of Dispensary Districts.	Number of Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations.	Number of Officers authorized by Sealed Order.			Expenses of year ended 29th September, 1854.							Medical Relief afforded in year ended 30th September, 1854.							
					Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.	Midwives.	Medicines and Medical Appliances.	Rent of Dispensary Buildings.	Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing, and Advertising.	Salaries.		Fuel and attendance, and any Incidental Expenses not included in the foregoing Columns.	Total Expenses of each Dispensary District, for year ended 29th Sept., 1854.	Number of New Cases attended and registered during the year.			No. of Tickets for Medical Relief cancelled by Dispensary Committee during the year.	No. of Cases of Vaccination performed under s. 13 during the year.	No. of Dangerous Lunatics certified under s. 15.	No. of Days on which Attendance given at Bridewell or House of Correction under s. 15.	No. of Patients attended in Bridewell or House of Correction during year.
											Medical Officers.	Apothecaries.			Dispensary Tickets.	Visiting Tickets.	Total.					
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.								
LEINSTER, .	40	945	207	307	231	10	7	4,573 10 1½	2,359 5 11½	510 10 2	13,970 4 8	721 13 8	1,625 10 6	23,760 15 1	194,426	49,363	243,789	935	20,083	137	84	63
ULSTER, .	44	875	216	266	223	2	6	4,247 16 3	1,910 9 5	534 6 6	16,198 16 5	200 0 0	1,274 7 2	24,365 15 9	121,328	40,079	161,407	1,600	17,991	132	265	245
CONNAUGHT,	29	596	93	111	102	7	–	2,144 0 0	775 14 10	272 12 11	7,255 7 9	218 6 3	685 6 3½	11,351 8 5½	68,128	12,139	80,267	1,009	3,666	104	312	237
MUNSTER, .	50	1,023	204	298	221	21	–	4,431 8 4½	1,649 5 5	631 9 11½	16,103 0 7	589 0 2	1,825 4 0	25,229 8 5¾	173,443	36,119	209,562	921	11,104	124	519	274
TOTAL, .	163	3,439	720	982	777	40	13	15,396 14 9	6,694 15 7½	1,948 19 6½	53,527 9 5	1,729 0 6	5,410 7 11½	89,707 7 9¼	557,325	137,700	695,025	4,465	52,844	497	1,180	819

No. 3.—General Summary of previous Tables, in Provinces :—containing, 1. Dispensary Districts formed under § 6 of the Medical Charities Act, 14 & of Dispensaries, Officers, &c. :—2. Financial Statement ; showing the Ex- 1853, to 29th September, 1854 :—and 3. Relief Return ; showing the Home, respectively ; the Number of Cases in which Tickets for Medical Re- Vaccination performed ; Number of Cases of Dangerous Lunatics certified ; year ended 30th September, 1854.

Heads of Particulars in foregoing Tables.	Numbers of Items.	Leinster.		Ulster.	
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Statistics of Unions and Districts :—					
Population of Unions, in Provinces,—1851,[a]	1	. .	1,710,798	. .	2,002,670
Area of Unions and Dispensary Districts, in statute acres, according to Census of 1851,[a]	2	. .	4,940,319	. .	5,808,198
Poor Law Valuation of Unions, in Provinces,—1851,[a]	3	. .	£3,982,894	. .	£3,262,072
Number of Unions,	4	. .	40	. .	44
„ Electoral Divisions,	5	. .	945	. .	875
„ Dispensary Districts,	6	. .	207	. .	216
„ Dispensaries or Dispensary Stations therein,	7	. .	307	. .	266
„ Medical Officers authorized to be appointed for Dispensary Districts,[b]	8	. .	231	. .	223
„ Apothecaries,	9	. .	10	. .	2
„ Midwives,	10	. .	7	. .	6
Expenditure in Year, 29th September, 1854 :—					
Medicines and Medical Appliances,	11	£4,574	. .	£4,248	. .
Rent of Dispensary Buildings,	12	2,359	. .	1,911	. .
Books, Forms, Stationery, Printing and Advertising,	13	510	. .	534	. .
Salaries of Medical Officers,	14	18,970	. .	16,199	. .
„ Apothecaries,	15	722	. .	200	. .
Fuel, Attendance, and Incidental Expenses,[d]	16	1,626	. .	1,274	. .
Total Expenditure in year ended 29th September, 1854, (Items, 11–15),	17	. .	£28,761	. .	£24,366
Relief Returns, and Duties of Medical Officers, for year ended 29th September, 1854 :—					
Number of Cases attended on Dispensary Tickets,	18	194,426	. .	121,328	. .
„ „ on Visiting Tickets,	19	49,363	. .	40,079	. .
Total new Cases in the year, (Items 17 and 18),	20	. .	243,789	. .	161,407
Number of Cases in which Tickets for Medical Relief were cancelled in the year,	21	. .	935	. .	1,600
Number of Cases of Vaccination under Medical Charities Act in the year,	22	. .	20,083	. .	17,991
Number of Cases of dangerous Lunatics certified in the year,	23	. .	137	. .	132
Number of Patients attended in Bridewells or Houses of Correction during the year,	24	. .	63	. .	245
Number of Dispensary Districts in which attendance was given at a Bridewell or House of Correction situate therein,	25	. .	12	. .	18
Number of Unions in which such Bridewells or Houses of Correction are situated,	26	. .	12	. .	19

a Items 1, 2, 3 : Population, &c.—See general Note at head of "App. B, Tabular Returns," in p. 296.

b Item 8.—The number of Medical Officers actually acting, is at present somewhat less than the total number authorized, two districts being, in some few instances, held by one Medical Officer, on the occasion of the first appointment: see Note on Table No. 2, in p. 301.—The averages in Column 15 of this Table are taken upon the entire number of Medical Officers authorized to be appointed; and in the case of Item 15, this average is taken upon the actual number of Apothecaries.

STATISTICAL STATEMENT; showing the Number of Unions, Electoral Divisions, and 15 Vic. c. 68; the total and average Population, Area, and Valuation; Number penditure under the Medical Charities Act for the year from 29th September, Number of Cases of Medical Relief afforded at the Dispensary and at the Patient's lief have been Cancelled by the Dispensary Committee; the Number of Cases of Number of Attendances at Bridewells or Houses of Correction, &c.; during the

CONNAUGHT.		MUNSTER.		TOTAL FOR IRELAND.		AVERAGE.			Numbers of Items.
						For UNIONS.	For DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	For MEDICAL OFFICERS.	
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
. .	962,919	. .	1,875,668	. .	6,552,055	40,196	9,100	8,432	1
. .	4,060,230	. .	6,005,403	. .	20,314,150	124,626	28,214	26,144	2
. .	£1,074,469	. .	£3,052,983	. .	£11,372,418	£69,709	£15,795	—	3
. .	29	. .	50	. .	163	—	—	—	4
. .	596	. .	1,023	. .	3,439	21·10	4·78	4·43	5
. .	93	. .	204	. .	720	4·42	—	—	6
. .	111	. .	298	. .	982	6·02	1·36	—	7
. .	102	. .	221	. .	777	4·77	—	—	8
. .	7	. .	21	. .	40	—	—	—	9
. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	13	—	—	—	10
£2,144	. .	£4,431	. .	£15,397	. .	£94 9	£21 8	£19 16	11
776	. .	1,649	. .	6,695	. .	41 1	9 6	—	12
273	. .	632	. .	1,949	. .	11 19	2 14	—	13
7,255	. .	16,103	. .	58,527	. .	359 1	81 6	75 6	14
218	. .	589	. .	1,729	. .	—	—	43 4	15
685	. .	1,825	. .	5,410	. .	33 4	7 10	—	16
. .	£11,351	. .	£25,229	. .	£89,707	550 7	124 12	—	17
68,128	. .	173,448	. .	557,325	. .	3,419·17	774·06	717·28	18
12,139	. .	36,119	. .	137,700	. .	844·78	191·25	177·22	19
. .	80,267	. .	209,562	. .	695,025	4,263·96	965·31	894·50	20
. .	1,009	. .	921	. .	4,465	27·39	6·20	5·75	21
. .	3,666	. .	11,104	. .	52,844	324 20	73·39	68·01	22
. .	104	. .	124	. .	497	—	—	—	23
. .	237	. .	274	. .	819	—	—	—	24
. .	15	. .	34	. .	79	—	—	—	25
. .	14	. .	31	. .	76	—	—	—	26

[c] Items 11 to 17.—Shillings and pence are omitted in the financial portion of this Table. The exact sums are given in the Tables of which this is a summary.

[d] Item 16 includes payments made for Midwives during the year:—the Annual Salaries for these Officers amount to £69 in Leinster; £104 in Ulster;—total for Ireland, £173. No Midwives have been appointed under sealed orders for Dispensary Districts in Connaught or Munster.

No. 4.—Vaccination:—Return of the Number of Persons Vaccinated in the Workhouses and Auxiliary Establishments of the several Unions in Ireland, by the Medical Officers of those Institutions; and of the Number Vaccinated in the several Dispensary Districts, by the Medical Officers of Dispensaries under the Medical Charities Act, in the Year ended 30th September, 1854:—abstracted from Returns made by the respective Medical Officers.

Name of Union.	Number Vaccinated in Workhouses by the Medical Officers thereof.			No. of Cases of Vaccination by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts.	Total No. of Cases returned in Columns 4 and 5.
	Successful Cases.	Unsuccessful Cases.	Total.		
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.					
County of Carlow.					
Carlow,	25	.	25	1,068	1,093
County of Dublin.					
Balrothery,	20	.	20	434	454
Dublin, North,	109	*38	147	1,792	1,939
Dublin, South,	137	58	195	2,999	3,194
Rathdown,	38	*33	71	673	744
County of Kildare.					
Athy,	41	.	41	723	764
Celbridge,	8	.	8	257	265
Naas,	32	.	32	714	746
County of Kilkenny.					
Callan,	19	.	19	21	40
Castlecomer,	17	11	28	465	493
Kilkenny,	50	10	60	558	618
Thomastown,	12	8	20	145	165
Urlingford,	4	.	4	199	203
King's County.					
Edenderry,	32	*21	53	446	499
Parsonstown,	33	6	29	200	229
Tullamore,	59	8	67	320	387
County of Longford.					
Ballymahon,	7	3	10	110	120
Granard,	14	5	19	191	210
Longford,	11	1	12	235	247
County of Louth.					
Ardee,	7	.	7	318	325
Drogheda,	21	.	21	230	251
Dundalk,	27	.	27	502	529
County of Meath.					
Dunshaughlin,	9	.	9	412	421
Kells,	17	7	24	201	225
Navan,	27	3	30	238	268
Oldcastle,	2	12	14	53	67
Trim,	32	4	36	376	412
Queen's County.					
Abbeyleix,	22	8	30	784	814
Donaghmore,	5	3	8	187	195
Mountmellick,	20	3	23	379	402

[*continued.*

* In the Unions against which the asterisk is placed, the Medical Officers state that many cases left the Workhouse before it was ascertained whether the Vaccination was successful or unsuccessful, and the numbers of such cases are included in the numbers marked with an asterisk.

No. 4.—Return of Number of Persons Vaccinated,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Number Vaccinated in Workhouses by the Medical Officers thereof.			No. of Cases of Vaccination by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts.	Total No. of Cases returned in Columns 4 and 5.
	Successful Cases.	Unsuccessful Cases.	Total.		
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*continued.*					
County of Westmeath.					
Athlone,	42	3	45	361	406
Castletowndelvin,	5	1	6	75	81
Mullingar,	23	.	23	277	300
County of Wexford.					
Enniscorthy,	108	36	144	367	511
Gorey,	14	*2	16	329	345
New Ross,	38	2	40	519	559
Wexford,	59	.	59	600	659
County of Wicklow.					
Baltinglass,	25	2	27	433	460
Rathdrum,	31	6	*37	1,218	1,255
Shillelagh,	13	1	14	674	688
PROVINCE OF ULSTER.					
County of Antrim.					
Antrim,	19	.	19	433	452
Ballycastle,	6	1	7	101	108
Ballymena,	*66	.	66	518	584
Ballymoney,	4	.	4	437	441
Belfast,	138	55	193	504	697
Larne,	9	.	9	229	238
Lisburn,	8	13	21	802	823
County of Armagh.					
Armagh,	45	.	45	928	973
Lurgan,	42	3	45	438	483
County of Cavan.					
Bailieborough,	3	.	3	62	65
Bawnboy,	3	.	3	43	46
Cavan,	20	4	24	217	241
Cootehill,	8	1	9	225	234
County of Donegal.					
Ballyshannon,	6	3	9	126	135
Donegal,	2	.	2	240	242
Dunfanaghy,	1	.	1	39	40
Glenties,	9	.	9	582	591
Inishowen,	10	4	14	239	253
Letterkenny,	.	1	1	102	103
Milford,	1	.	1	1,201	1,202
Stranorlar,	4	2	6	264	270
County of Down.					
Banbridge,	31	.	31	399	430
Downpatrick,	24	1	25	620	645

[*continued.*

a Rathdrum Union.—The Medical Officer states that many others were vaccinated who afterwards left the Workhouse.

* See note in p. 346.

No. 4.—Return of Number of Persons Vaccinated,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Number Vaccinated in Workhouses by the Medical Officers thereof.			No. of Cases of Vaccination by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts.	Total No. of Cases returned in Columns 4 and 5.
	Successful Cases.	Unsuccessful Cases.	Total.		
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*con.*					
County of Down—*con.*					
Kilkeel,	4	.	4	348	352
Newry,	56	2	58	793	851
Newtownards,	43	.	43	663	706
County of Fermanagh.					
Enniskillen,	8	*13	21	122	143
Lisnaskea,	.	3	3	208	211
Lowtherstown,	3	.	3	191	194
County of Londonderry.					
Coleraine,	12	.	12	603	615
Londonderry,	24	2	26	534	560
Magherafelt,	8	3	11	765	776
Newtown Limavady,	12	.	12	1,878	1,890
County of Monaghan.					
Carrickmacross,	18	1	19	116	135
Castleblayney,	15	.	15	375	390
Clones,	6	.	6	221	227
Monaghan,	14	.	14	568	582
County of Tyrone.					
Castlederg,	.	.	.	74	74
Clogher,	15	3	18	302	320
Cookstown,	10	4	14	440	454
Dungannon,	20	2	22	219	241
Gortin,	3	.	3	22	25
Omagh,	.	.	.	518	518
Strabane,	39	.	39	282	321
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.					
County of Galway.					
Ballinasloe,	19	11	30	82	112
Clifden,	5	1	6	15	21
Galway,	35	11	46	32	78
Glennamaddy,	8	.	8	18	26
Gort,	11	3	14	34	48
Loughrea,	14	8	22	62	84
Mount Bellew,	4	.	4	16	20
Oughterard,	7	2	9	31	40
Portumna,	3	7	10	53	63
Tuam,	No	Record.		57	57
County of Leitrim.					
Carrick-on-Shannon,	12	3	15	62	77
Manorhamilton,	3	2	5	127	132
Mohill,	.	.	.	51	51
County of Mayo.					
Ballina,	20	1	21	342	363
Ballinrobe,	.	.	.	31	31
Belmullet	.	.	.	22	22

[*continued.*

* See note in p. 346.

No. 4.—RETURN of Number of Persons VACCINATED,—*continued.*

NAME OF UNION.	Number Vaccinated in Workhouses by the Medical Officers thereof.			No. of Cases of Vaccination by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts.	Total No. of Cases returned in Columns 4 and 5.
	Successful Cases.	Unsuccessful Cases.	Total.		
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT —*continued.*					
COUNTY OF MAYO—*continued.*					
Castlebar,	11	.	11	225	236
Claremorris,	13	1	14	18	32
Killala,[a]	.	.	.	178	178
Newport,	4	5	9	27	36
Swineford,	6	.	6	19	25
Westport,	3	.	3	23	26
COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.					
Boyle,	11	.	11	202	213
Castlerea,	16	3	19	62	81
Roscommon,	48	10	58	79	137
Strokestown,	12	2	14	19	33
COUNTY OF SLIGO.					
Dromore, West,	6	.	6	289	295
Sligo,	32	7	39	1,430	1,469
Tobercurry,	3	.	3	60	63
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.					
COUNTY OF CLARE.					
Ballyvaghan,	7	2	9	39	48
Corrofin,	.	2	2	38	40
Ennis,	32	2	[b]34	131	165
Ennistymon,	.	.	.	74	74
Killadysert,	19	.	19	22	41
Kilrush,	54	.	54	331	385
Scariff,	45	.	45	57	102
Tulla,	24	6	30	119	149
COUNTY OF CORK.					
Bandon,	6	3	9	249	258
Bantry,	13	.	13	12	25
Castletown,	7	1	8	3	11
Clonakilty,	12	.	12	51	63
Cork,	83	18	101	568	669
Dunmanway,	15	3	18	85	103
Fermoy,	29	1	30	390	420
Kanturk,	16	5	21	347	368
Kinsale,	28	7	35	203	238
Macroom,	43	.	43	163	206
Mallow,	120	*72	192	362	554
Midleton,	28	3	31	466	497
Millstreet,	22	12	34	535	569
Mitchelstown,	42	*3	45	75	120
Skibbereen,	12	2	14	63	77
Skull,	5	.	5	80	85
Youghal,	35	5	40	394	434

[*continued.*

[a] Killala Union.—Medical Officer of Workhouse unable to give a Return.
[b] The Return for Ennis Workhouse includes a period of six months only.
* See note in p. 346.

No. 4.—Return of Number of Persons Vaccinated,—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Number Vaccinated in Workhouses by the Medical Officers thereof.			No. of Cases of Vaccination by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts.	Total No. of Cases returned in Columns 4 and 5.
	Successful Cases.	Unsuccessful Cases.	Total.		
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*continued.*					
County of Kerry.					
Caherciveen,	48	.	48	798	846
Dingle,	25	3	28	277	305
Kenmare,	35	6	41	254	295
Killarney,	6	.	6	228	234
Listowel,	5	*5	10	269	279
Tralee,	86	15	101	129	230
County of Limerick.					
Croom,	23	5	28	105	133
Glin,	13	*3	16	166	182
Kilmallock,	33	7	40	409	449
Limerick,	40	*25	65	300	365
Newcastle,	*37	8	45	194	239
Rathkeale,	10	4	14	169	183
County of Tipperary.					
Borrisokane,	.	.	.	26	26
Carrick-on-Suir,	25	11	36	130	166
Cashel,	31	2	33	90	123
Clogheen,	20	*6	26	267	293
Clonmel,	61	8	69	240	309
Nenagh,	95	13	108	173	281
Roscrea,	18	10	28	141	169
Thurles,	35	6	41	106	147
Tipperary,	82	30	112	282	394
County of Waterford.					
Dungarvan,	40	*25	65	478	543
Kilmacthomas,	36	.	36	228	264
Lismore,	42	7	49	365	414
Waterford,	39	18	57	423	480

* See note in p. 346.

Summary of Vaccination Table, No. 4.

Provinces.	No. of Unions.	No. of Dispensary Districts.	No. Vaccinated in Workhouses by the Medical Officers thereof.			No. of Cases of Vaccination by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts.	Total No. of Cases returned in Columns 6 and 7.
			Successful Cases.	Unsuccessful Cases.	Total.		
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Leinster,	40	207	1,205	295	1,500	20,083	21,583
Ulster,	44	215	769	121	890	17,991	18,881
Connaught,	29	93	306	77	383	3,666	4,049
Munster,	50	205	1,582	364	1,946	11,104	13,050
Total, Ireland,	163	720	3,862	857	4,719	52,844	57,563

No. 5.—Cholera :—List of Unions to which the Cholera Order* has been issued; with the Dates of the Orders and of Orders Rescinding the same, showing the Period during which the Cholera Order was in force in each Union.

Name of Union.	Date of Cholera Order.	Date of Order rescinding the Cholera Order.
North Dublin,	12 Nov., 1853,	10 June, 1854.
,, Re-issued,	15 Sep., 1854,	31 Jan., 1855.
,, Order for Blanchardstown and Castleknock Dispensary District only,	28 Feb., 1855,	—
Cork,	25 Nov., 1853,	3 Jan., 1855.
Midleton,	5 Dec., ,,	15 June, 1854.
Limerick,	10 Feb., 1854,	20 Dec., ,,
Kanturk,	7 Mar., ,,	8 June, ,,
Larne,	10 Mar., ,,	10 June, ,,
,, Re-issued,	19 Aug., ,,	28 Nov., ,,
,, Re-issued for Larne District only,	13 Mar., 1855,	—
Belfast,	21 Mar., 1854,	8 Dec., ,,
Nenagh,	27 Mar., ,,	10 June, ,,
Fermoy,	31 Mar., ,,	14 June, ,,
Kilmallock,	31 Mar., ,,	15 June, ,,
Tipperary,	31 Mar., ,,	7 June, ,,
Ennis,	4 Apr., ,,	14 June, ,,
Clonmel,	13 Apr., ,,	29 June, ,,
Macroom,	13 Apr., ,,	7 June, ,,
Tulla,	13 Apr., ,,	8 June, ,,
Kilrush,	17 Apr., ,,	17 June, ,,
Rathkeale,	19 Apr., ,,	24 June, ,,
Mitchelstown,	21 Apr., ,,	6 July, ,,
Antrim,	2 May, ,,	27 June, ,,
,, Re-issued,	12 Aug., ,,	4 Nov., ,,
Coleraine,	19 May, ,,	13 Oct., ,,
,, Re-issued,	3 Jan., 1855,	—
Lisburn,	26 May, 1854,	9 Dec., 1854.
Ballymena,	18 July, ,,	11 Dec., ,,
,, Re-issued,	22 Dec., ,,	—
Ballymoney,	2 Aug., ,,	31 Oct., 1854.
Newtownards,	25 Aug., ,,	15 Feb., 1855.
Londonderry,	29 Aug., ,,	4 Nov., 1854.
Downpatrick,	13 Sept., ,,	28 Nov., ,,
South Dublin,	27 Sept., ,,	14 Feb., 1855.
Rathdown,	27 Sept., ,,	1 Mar., ,,
Enniskillen,	2 Nov., ,,	—
Castlebar,	3 Nov., ,,	9 Dec., 1854.
Carrickmacross,	6 Nov., ,,	28 Dec., ,,
Westport,	21 Nov., ,,	22 Feb., 1855.
Naas,	30 Dec., ,,	24 Feb., ,,
Lisnaskea,	3 Jan., 1855,	24 Feb., ,,
Celbridge,	8 Jan., ,,	—
Mullingar,	13 Jan., ,,	19 Feb., 1855.
Athlone,	26 Jan., ,,	27 Feb., ,,
Dunshaughlin :—Order for Dunboyne Dispensary District only,	3 Mar., ,,	—

* For the Form of Cholera Order, and Circulars of Instructions accompanying the same, see Second Annual Report, 1854, App. A. Nos. 27-30: and further Circulars herein, App. A. No. II. 1, *et seq.*

No. 6.—Cholera, &c.—Summary of Returns from the Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts in the several Unions in Ireland, of the Number of Cases of Asiatic Cholera, and of Diarrhœa, English Cholera, or Premonitory Symptoms of Cholera, attended by them during the Year ended 31st December, 1854; showing the Number of such Cases in Each Month in that Year, and the Number of Deaths from such Diseases.

Provinces.	Diseases.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total in Year 1854.	
		New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
Leinster,	Cholera,	1	–	1	1	4	2	4	1	1	–	4	1	4	–	11	2	117	55	334	82	320	112	160	66	961	322
	Diarrhœa, &c.,	677	10	718	8	733	11	568	7	556	4	497	8	619	5	740	3	1,682	13	1,666	15	1,178	7	771	13	10,405	104
	Total,	678	10	719	9	737	13	572	8	557	4	501	9	623	5	751	5	1,799	68	2,000	97	1,498	119	931	79	11,366	426
Ulster,	Cholera,	–	–	4	1	108	51	129	38	103	36	80	28	130	35	497	162	1,058	358	251	92	91	46	85	39	2,546	886
	Diarrhœa, &c.,	459	8	505	5	768	7	565	2	597	11	454	5	424	3	704	8	1,731	20	501	8	421	10	395	10	7,524	97
	Total,	459	8	509	6	876	58	694	40	700	47	534	33	554	38	1,201	170	2,789	378	762	100	512	56	480	49	10,070	983
Connaught,	Cholera,	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	13	11	21	13	5	3	45	30
	Diarrhœa, &c.,	131	–	159	–	163	–	146	–	180	1	171	3	185	1	227	3	229	4	210	2	170	4	145	1	2,116	19
	Total,	131	–	159	–	165	2	146	–	180	1	173	3	185	1	228	3	230	5	223	13	191	17	150	4	2,161	49
Munster,	Cholera,	8	1	37	10	404	113	447	172	53	14	8	5	6	1	5	1	19	3	11	2	1	1	6	–	1,005	353
	Diarrhœa, &c.,	537	6	699	9	964	13	900	7	687	4	533	4	489	1	487	3	684	1	593	4	425	3	380	4	7,378	59
	Total,	545	7	736	19	1,368	156	1,347	179	740	18	541	9	495	2	492	4	703	4	604	6	426	4	386	4	8,383	412
Total, Ireland,	Cholera,	9	1	42	12	518	198	580	211	157	50	94	34	140	36	514	165	1,195	417	619	187	433	172	256	108	4,557	1,591
	Diarrhœa, &c.,	1,804	24	2,081	22	2,628	31	2,179	16	2,020	20	1,655	20	1,717	10	2,158	17	4,326	38	2,970	29	2,194	24	1,691	28	27,423	279
	Total,	1,813	25	2,123	34	3,146	229	2,759	227	2,177	70	1,749	54	1,857	46	2,672	182	5,521	455	3,589	216	2,627	196	1,947	136	31,980	1,870

* This Column includes 1,049 Cholera cases, and 189 Diarrhœa cases which were sent by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts to Cholera Hospitals provided by the Boards of Guardians, (and included in the Hospital Summary, Table No. 7.)

No. 7.—Cholera, &c.—Return showing the Number of Cases of Asiatic Cholera and of Diarrhœa, English Cholera, or Premonitory Symptoms of Cholera, treated in Hospitals provided by Boards of Guardians, (including Workhouse Hospitals,) during the year ended 31st December, 1854, showing the Number in Each Month, and the Number of Deaths from such Diseases, being a Summary of Returns made by the Clerks of Unions and Medical Officers of such Hospitals.

Provinces.	Diseases.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total in Year 1854.	
		New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
Leinster,	Cholera,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	20	322	136	141	58	113	50	609	264
	Diarrhœa,	291	19	245	26	230	31	177	29	129	18	78	12	88	10	92	16	165	9	209	15	188	15	178	16	2,070	216
	Total,	291	19	245	26	230	31	177	29	129	18	78	12	88	10	92	16	198	29	531	151	329	73	291	66	2,679	480
Ulster,	Cholera,	–	–	–	–	29	17	58	30	37	22	24	13	66	36	158	81	252	143	67	32	45	20	46	14	782	408
	Diarrhœa,	109	12	82	12	92	9	51	4	53	6	46	3	62	7	59	6	66	5	56	6	85	5	119	12	880	87
	Total,	109	12	82	12	121	26	109	34	90	28	70	16	128	43	217	87	318	148	123	38	130	25	165	26	1,662	495
Connaught,	Cholera,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	4	1
	Diarrhœa,	78	4	58	4	87	3	48	2	58	6	42	4	43	4	27	6	34	2	29	4	34	5	39	6	577	50
	Total,	78	4	58	4	87	3	48	2	58	6	43	4	43	4	27	6	34	2	30	4	36	6	39	6	581	51
Munster,	Cholera,	1	1	34	24	320	175	244	128	62	11	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	667	342
	Diarrhœa,	361	22	520	33	571	26	339	37	289	39	204	20	131	12	108	15	124	12	161	17	160	12	143	5	3,111	250
	Total,	362	23	554	57	891	201	583	165	351	50	206	20	131	12	109	16	126	13	162	18	160	12	143	5	3,778	592
Total, Ireland,	Cholera,	1	1	34	24	349	192	302	158	99	33	27	13	66	36	159	82	287	164	391	169	188	79	159	64	2,062	1,015
	Diarrhœa,	839	57	905	75	980	69	615	72	529	69	370	39	324	33	286	43	389	28	455	42	467	37	479	39	6,638	603
	Total,	840	58	939	99	1,329	261	917	230	628	102	397	52	390	69	445	125	676	192	846	211	655	116	638	103	8,700	1,618

No. 8.—Cholera, &c.—Summary of the two preceding Tables, (Nos. 6 and 7,) showing the Total Number of Cases of Asiatic Cholera, and of Diarrhœa, English Cholera, or Premonitory Symptoms of Asiatic Cholera, whether attended by Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts, at the Patients' Homes, or treated in Hospitals provided by the Boards of Guardians, (including Workhouse Hospitals), during the Year ended 31st December, 1854, and showing the Number in Each Month, and the Number of Deaths from such Diseases.

Provinces.	Diseases.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total in Year 1854.		Net Cases, (see Note*.)
		New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	
Leinster, .	Cholera, .	1	–	1	1	4	2	4	1	1	–	4	1	4	–	11	2	150	75	656	218	461	170	273	116	1,570	586	1,312
	Diarrhœa,	968	29	963	34	963	42	745	36	685	22	575	20	707	15	832	19	1,847	22	1,875	30	1,366	22	949	29	12,475	320	12,439
	Total, .	969	29	964	35	967	44	749	37	686	22	579	21	711	15	843	21	1,997	97	2,531	248	1,827	192	1,222	145	14,045	906	13,751
Ulster, .	Cholera, .	–	–	4	1	137	68	187	68	140	58	104	41	196	71	655	243	1,310	501	328	124	136	66	131	53	3,328	1,294	2,776
	Diarrhœa,	568	20	587	17	860	16	616	6	659	17	500	8	486	10	763	14	1,797	25	557	14	506	15	514	22	8,404	184	8,313
	Total, .	568	20	591	18	997	84	803	74	799	75	604	49	682	81	1,418	257	3,107	526	885	138	642	81	645	75	11,732	1,478	11,089
Connaught,	Cholera, .	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	14	11	23	14	5	3	49	31	48
	Diarrhœa,	209	4	217	4	250	3	194	2	238	7	213	7	228	5	254	9	293	6	239	6	204	9	184	7	2,693	69	2,693
	Total, .	209	4	217	4	252	5	194	2	238	7	216	7	228	5	255	9	294	7	253	17	227	23	189	10	2,742	100	2,741
Munster, .	Cholera, .	9	2	71	34	724	318	691	300	115	25	10	5	6	1	6	2	21	4	12	3	1	1	6	–	1,672	695	1,434
	Diarrhœa,	898	28	1,219	42	1,535	39	1,239	44	976	43	737	24	620	13	595	18	808	13	751	21	585	15	523	9	10,489	309	10,427
	Total, .	907	30	1,290	76	2,259	357	1,930	344	1,091	68	747	29	626	14	601	20	829	17	766	24	586	16	529	9	12,161	1,004	11,861
Total, Ireland, .	Cholera, .	10	2	76	36	867	390	882	369	256	83	121	47	206	72	673	247	1,482	581	1,010	356	621	251	415	172	6,619	2,606	5,570
	Diarrhœa,	2,643	81	2,986	97	3,608	100	2,794	88	2,549	89	2,025	59	2,041	43	2,444	60	4,715	66	3,425	71	2,661	61	2,170	67	34,061	882	33,872
	Total, .	2,653	83	3,062	133	4,475	490	3,676	457	2,805	172	2,146	106	2,247	115	3,117	307	6,197	647	4,435	427	3,282	312	2,585	239	40,680	3,488	39,442

* In order to show the actual number of Persons, without reckoning in any case the same Patient twice over, deduct Number of Cases returned as attended by Medical Officers of Dispensaries, and included in returns of Dispensary Cases (Table No. 6), but afterwards sent to Hospital and included in returns of Cases treated in Hospital (Table No. 7), .

	Cholera.	Diarrhœa.
Leinster, .	258	36
Ulster, .	552	91
Connaught,	1	0
Munster, .	238	62
	1,049	189

No. 9.—Cholera.—Detailed Statement of the Number of Cases of Cholera included in foregoing Tables (Nos. 6-8), showing the Number in Each Union in Ireland, and distinguishing the Numbers attended by the Medical Officers of the Dispensary Districts at the Patients' Homes, and the Numbers treated in Hospitals provided by Boards of Guardians, and showing the Numbers of Cases in Each Month of the Year 1854, and the Number of Deaths.

Unions.		January.		February.		March.		April		May.		June.		July.		August.		September		October.		November.		December.		Total in Year 1854.	
		New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER.																											
Co. Carlow.																											
Carlow, .	D.*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
	H.*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
	D. & H.*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
Co. Dublin.																											
Balrothery, .	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Dublin, North,	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	62	33	182	32	69	10	16	4	334	81
	H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	20	250	100	50	23	16	6	346	149
	D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	92	53	432	132	119	33	32	10	680	230

[*continued.*

* The letter D. in the first Column of this Table indicates the numbers attended as *Dispensary* Cases at the Patients' Homes; and the letter H. the number admitted and treated in *Hospital*.

No. 9.—Cholera.—Detailed Statement of the Number of Cases of Cholera included in foregoing Tables (Nos. 6–8),—*con.*

Unions.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September		October.		November.		December.		Total in Year 1854.	
	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*con.*																										
Co. Dublin—*con.*																										
Dublin, South, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	19	9	94	30	81	23	21	13	217	75
H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	62	32	64	29	88	40	214	101
D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	19	9	156	62	145	52	109	53	431	176
Rathdown, . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	22	12	52	20	164	75	98	34	340	141
H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	4	27	6	8	4	43	14
D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	22	12	60	24	191	81	106	38	383	155
Co. Kildare.																										
Athy, . . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Celbridge, . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	7	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	13	.
H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	7	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	15	.
Naas, . . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	10	17	10

| | | |

No. 9.—Cholera.—Detailed Statement of the Number of Cases of Cholera included in foregoing Tables (Nos. 6–8),—*con.*

Unions.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September		October.		November.		December.		Total in Year 1854.	
	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER—*con.*																										
Queen's Co.																										
Abbeyleix, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donaghmore, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mountmellick, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Co. Westmeath.																										
Athlone, . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Castletowndelvin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mullingar, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Co Wexford.																										
Enniscorthy, D.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Gorey, . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
New Ross, . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
Wexford, . D.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
Co. Wicklow.																										
Baltinglass, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rathdrum, . D.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	4	1
Shillelagh, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

PROVINCE OF ULSTER.																													
Co. ANTRIM.																													
Antrim, .	D.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	10	3	1	.	.	.	31	12	20	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	24
	H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3
	D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	10	3	1	.	.	.	31	12	27	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	71	27
Ballycastle .	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
	H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
	D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
Ballymena, .	D.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	18	7	63	26	105	40	12	4	3	1	17	9	224	89
	H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	5	4	12	6	.	.	1	1	6	2	27	16
	D. & H.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	21	10	68	30	117	46	12	4	4	2	23	11	251	105
Ballymoney,	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	8	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	15	10
	H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1
	D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	8	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	4	16	11
Belfast, .	D.	.	.	2	.	15	8	124	34	63	25	16	3	72	16	336	91	614	187	126	42	15	8	.	.	1,383	414
	H.	.	.	.	.	8	2	58	30	24	14	12	8	52	26	135	69	160	91	35	19	4	4	.	.	488	263
	D. & H.	.	.	2	.	23	10	182	64	87	39	28	11	124	42	471	160	774	278	161	61	19	12	.	.	1,871	677
Larne, .	D.	.	.	2	1	90	43	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	5	93	37	6	3	.	.	.	.	208	89
	H.	.	.	.	.	21	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	24	18	1	.	.	.	.	.	51	34
	D. & H.	.	.	2	1	111	58	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	6	117	55	7	3	.	.	.	.	259	123

[*continued.*

No. 9.—Cholera.—Detailed Statement of the Number of Cases of Cholera included in foregoing Tables (Nos. 6–8),—*con.*

Unions.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September		October.		November.		December.		Total in Year 1854.	
	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*con.*																										
Co. Antrim—*con.*																										
Lisburn, . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	25	8	58	23	32	10	24	13	118	44	18	5	.	1	.	.	276	104
H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	8	12	5	9	6	4	2	30	12	3	2	.	.	.	.	71	35
D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	38	16	70	28	41	16	28	15	148	56	21	7	.	1	.	.	347	139
Co. Armagh.																										
Armagh, . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	2
H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	6	3
Lurgan, . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	7	4
H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	4	4	.	.	1	1	.	.	7	7
D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	5	4	4	1	1	1	1	.	.	14	11
Co. Cavan.																										
Bailieborough, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	2
Bawnboy, . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Cavan, . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Cootehill, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Co. Donegal.																														
Ballyshannon,																														
Donegal,																														
Dunfanaghy,																														
Glenties,																														
Inishowen,	D.																				2	1						2		1
Letterkenny,																														
Milford,																														
Stranorlar,																														
Co. Down.																														
Banbridge,																														
Downpatrick,	D.									1									61	24	3	1			2	1	67		26
Kilkeel,																														
Newry,	D.																		2								2			
Newtownards,	D.																9	4	8	6	68	18	49	21	43	17	177		66
	H.																5	2	5	1	26	9	30	7	34	7	100		26
	D. & H.																14	6	13	7	94	27	79	28	77	24	277		92
Co. Fermanagh.																														
Enniskillen,	D.																				4	4	16	9	8	2	28		15
	H.																						9	7	5	4	14		11
	D. & H.																				4	4	25	16	13	6	42		26
Lisnaskea,	D.																								6	3	6		3
Lowtherstown,	H.													2	1	1											3		1
Co. Londonderry.																														
Coleraine,	D.							2	2	4		2		5	1	1		1							4	4	19		7

[*continued.*

No. 9.—Cholera.—Detailed Statement of the Number of Cases of Cholera included in foregoing Tables (Nos. 6–8),—*con.*

Unions.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total in Year 1854.	
	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
PROVINCE OF ULSTER—*con.*																										
Co. Londonderry—*continued.*																										
Londonderry, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	26	7
H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	7	2	2	.	.	.	.	10	9
D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32	14	4	2	.	.	.	.	36	16
Magherafelt, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
N. T. Limavady, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	1
Co. Monaghan.																										
Carrickmacross, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	4	16	10	6	4	.	.	28	18
Castleblayney, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1
Clones, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Co. Tyrone.																										
Castlederg, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clogher, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cookstown, . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Dungannon, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Gortin, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Omagh, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Strabane, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT.																												
Co. Galway.																												
Ballinasloe,																												
Clifden,																												
Galway,																												
Glenamaddy,																												
Gort,																												
Loughrea, D.					2	2																				2		2
Mountbellew,																										1		
Oughterard, D.											1																	
Portumna,																												
Tuam,																												
Co. Leitrim.																												
Carrick-on-Shan., D.																					1					1		
Manorhamilton,																												
Mohill,																												
Co. Mayo.																												
Ballina, D.															1											1		
Ballinrobe,																												
Belmullet,																												
Castlebar, D.																			13	11	6	3				19		14
H.																			1							1		
D. & H.																			14	11	6	3				20		14
Claremorris,																												
Killala,																												
Newport,																												
Swineford, D.																	1	1								1		1

[*continued.*

No. 9.—Cholera.—Detailed Statement of the Number of Cases of Cholera included in foregoing Tables (Nos. 6-8),—*con.*

Unions.		January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September		October.		November.		December.		Total in Year 1854.	
		New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
PROVINCE OF CONNAUGHT—*con.*																											
Co. Leitrim—*con.*																											
Westport, .	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	9	5	3	17	12
	H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1
D. & H.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	10	5	3	18	13
Co. Roscommon.																											
Boyle, . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castlerea, .	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	1
	H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
D. & H.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	3	1
Roscommon, .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Strokestown,	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
	H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
D. & H.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.

Co. Sligo:																														
Dromore, West,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tobercurry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER.																														
Co. Clare.																														
Ballyvaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Corrofin,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ennis, D.	.	.	.	.	8	4	32	21	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	45	25
H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	22	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	22
D. & H.	.	.	.	.	8	4	68	43	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	85	47
Ennistymon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killadysert,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilrush, D.	.	.	2	1	1	.	9	5	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	9
H.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	2
D. & H.	.	.	2	1	2	.	16	6	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	11
Scariff, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
Tulla, D.	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	3
Co. Cork.																														
Bandon, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.

[*continued.*

No. 9.—Cholera.—Detailed Statement of the Number of Cases of Cholera included in foregoing Tables (Nos. 6–8),—*con.*

Unions.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September		October.		November.		December.		Total in Year 1854.	
	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*con.*																										
Co. Cork—*con.*																										
Bantry, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Castletown, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clonakilty, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork, . . D.	7	1	4	2	1	.	19	9	12	3	.	.	3	1	1	.	4	1	3	.	1	1	2	.	57	18
H.	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	2	10	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	30	10
D. & H.	8	2	5	3	2	1	34	11	22	7	.	.	3	1	1	.	5	1	4	1	1	1	2	.	87	28
Dunmanway, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermoy, . D.	.	.	.	.	3	3	11	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	10
H.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1
D. & H.	.	.	.	.	5	4	13	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	11
Kanturk, . D.	.	.	.	.	31	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	10
H.	.	.	8	6	78	39	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	90	45
D. & H.	.	.	8	6	109	49	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	121	55

Kinsale, .	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
	H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	1
	D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	35	1
Macroom, .	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
Mallow, .	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
	H.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1
	D. & H.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2
Midleton, .	D.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
	H.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
	D. & H.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Millstreet, . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mitchelstown,	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Skibbereen, .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Skull, . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Youghal, . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Co. Kerry.																												
Caherciveen, .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dingle, . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kenmare, . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Killarney, . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Listowel, . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tralee, . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Co. Limerick.																												
Croom, .	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
	H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
	D. & H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3

[*continued.*

No. 9.—Cholera.—Detailed Statement of the Number of Cases of Cholera included in foregoing Tables (Nos. 6–8),—*con.*

Unions.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total in Year 1854.	
	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER—*con.*																										
Co. Limerick—*con.*																										
Glin, . . H.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
Kilmallock, . D.	.	.	.	.	4	3	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3
H.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
D & H.	.	.	.	.	5	3	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3
Limerick, . D.	.	.	31	7	352	120	329	106	21	5	6	4	3	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	746	243
H.	.	.	25	17	233	132	179	102	11	5	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	449	257
D. & H.	.	.	56	24	585	252	508	208	32	10	6	4	3	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1,195	500
Newcastle, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rathkeale, . D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	7	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	21	11
Co. Tipperary.																										
Borrisokane, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carrick-on-Suir, D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Cashel, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clogheen, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Clonmel, .	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	5	.	.	.	2	.	14	.
Nenagh, .	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	6
Roscrea, .	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	3	2
Thurles, .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, .	D.	.	.	.	.	3	2	9	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	7
Co. Waterford.																											
Dungarvan, .	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Kilmacthomas,	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Lismore, . .		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford, .	D.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.
	H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
D. & H.		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	1

SUMMARY, IN PROVINCES, OF FOREGOING TABLE, No. 9.

Province of Leinster,	D.	1	.	1	1	4	2	4	1	1	.	4	1	4	.	11	2	117	55	334	82	320	112	160	66	961	322
	H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	20	322	136	141	58	113	50	609	264
D. & H.		1	.	1	1	4	2	4	1	1	.	4	1	4	.	11	2	150	75	656	218	461	170	273	116	1,570	586
Ulster,	D.	.	.	4	1	108	51	129	38	103	36	80	28	130	35	497	162	1058	358	261	92	91	46	85	39	2,546	886
	H.	.	.	.	.	29	17	58	30	37	22	24	13	66	36	158	81	252	143	67	32	45	20	46	14	782	408
D. & H.		.	.	4	1	137	68	187	68	140	58	104	41	196	71	655	243	1310	501	328	124	136	66	131	53	3,328	1,294

[*continued.*

No. 9.—Cholera.—Detailed Statement of the Number of Cases of Cholera included in foregoing Tables (Nos. 6–8),—*con.*

SUMMARY, in PROVINCES, of FOREGOING TABLE, No. 9,—*continued.*

Provinces.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September		October.		November.		December.		Total in Year 1854.	
	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
CONNAUGHT, D.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	13	11	21	13	5	3	45	30
H.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	4	1
D. & H.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	14	11	23	14	5	3	49	31
MUNSTER. D.	8	1	37	10	404	143	447	172	53	14	8	5	6	1	5	1	19	3	11	2	1	1	6	.	1,005	353
H.	1	1	34	24	320	175	244	128	62	11	2	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	667	342
D. & H.	9	2	71	34	724	318	691	300	115	25	10	5	6	1	6	2	21	4	12	3	1	1	6	.	1,672	695
TOTAL, Ireland, D.	9	1	42	12	518	198	580	211	157	50	94	34	140	36	514	165	1195	417	619	187	433	172	256	108	4,557	1,591
H.	1	1	34	24	349	192	302	158	99	33	27	13	66	36	159	82	287	164	391	169	188	79	159	64	2,062	1,015
TOTAL, D. & H.	10	2	76	36	867	390	882	369	256	83	121	47	206	72	673	247	1182	581	1010	356	621	251	415	172	6,619	2,606
Deduct Cases included in Hospital Returns as well as in Dispensary Returns: (see Note on Table, No. 8, page 354,)																									1,049	
Net Cases,																									5,570	

Note.—The letters D. and H., in the first Column of the foregoing Table, indicate the numbers treated as *Dispensary* cases, at Patients' homes, and the numbers treated in *Hospital*, respectively.

No. 10.—INDEX LIST of UNIONS; with NAMES of COUNTIES in which they are situate, and REFERENCES to PAGES in which the Unions are to be found in the Appendix.

UNIONS.	COUNTIES IN WHICH SITUATE.	References to				
		Cholera Reports; App. A., No. III.	Dispensary Districts Statistical Table; App. B., No. 1.	Dispensaries Financial and Relief Table; App. B., No. 2.	Vaccination Table; App. B., No. 4.	Cholera Table; App. B., No. 9.
		Pages	Page	Page	Page	Page
Abbeyleix,	Queen's,	.	.	309	346	358
Antrim,	Antrim,	217–221	.	313	347	359
Ardee,	Louth, Meath,	.	.	307	346	357
Armagh,	Armagh, Tyrone,	43–45	.	315	347	360
Athlone,	Westmeath, Roscommon,	221	.	310	347	358
Athy,	Kildare, Queen's,	.	.	303	346	356
Bailieborough,	Cavan,	186	.	316	347	360
Ballina,	Mayo, Sligo,	222	.	327	348	363
Ballinasloe,	Galway, Roscommon,	.	.	325	348	363
Ballinrobe,	Mayo, Galway,	.	.	327	348	363
Ballycastle,	Antrim,	.	.	313	347	359
Ballymahon,	Longford, Westmeath,	.	.	307	346	357
Ballymena,	Antrim,	46–48, 51–2, 189,190, 224–226	.	314	347	359
Ballymoney,	Antrim, Londonderry,	49–51, 52, 188	.	314	347	359
Ballyshannon,	Donegal, Fermanagh, Leitrim,	.	.	317	347	361
Ballyvaghan,	Clare,	.	.	331	349	365
Balrothery,	Dublin,	.	296	302	346	355
Baltinglass,	Wicklow, Kildare, Carlow,	.	.	313	347	358
Banbridge,	Down, Armagh,	.	.	319	347	361
Bandon,	Cork,	226	.	332	349	365
Bantry,	Cork,	.	.	332	349	366
Bawnboy,	Cavan, Leitrim,	.	.	316	347	360
Belfast,	Antrim, Down,	54, 55, 227–234	.	314	347	359
Belmullet,	Mayo,	.	.	328	348	363
Borrisokane,	Tipperary,	.	.	339	350	368
Boyle,	Roscommon, Sligo,	.	.	329	349	364
Caherciveen,	Kerry,	.	.	336	350	367
Callan,	Kilkenny, Tipperary,	.	.	305	346	357
Carlow,	Carlow, Queen's, Kildare,	234–236	296	302	346	355
Carrickmacross,	Monaghan,	56, 57	.	322	348	362
Carrick-on-Shannon	Leitrim, Roscommon,	191	.	327	348	363
Carrick-on-Suir,	Tipperary, Waterford.	236	.	339	350	368
Cashel,	Tipperary,	.	.	339	350	368
Castlebar,	Mayo,	61, 62–65 237, 238	.	328	349	363
Castleblayney,	Monaghan, Armagh,	.	.	322	348	362
Castlecomer,	Kilkenny,	238	.	305	346	357
Castlederg,	Tyrone,	.	.	323	348	362
Castlerea,	Roscommon, Mayo,	65, 66	298	329	349	364
Castletown,	Cork,	.	.	333	349	366
Castletowndelvin,	Westmeath, Meath,	.	297	311	347	358
Cavan,	Cavan,	.	.	316	347	360
Celbridge,	Kildare, Dublin, Meath,	192	.	304	346	356
Claremorris,	Mayo,	.	.	328	349	363
Clifden,	Galway, Mayo,	.	.	325	348	363

[*continued.*

Unions.	Counties in which situate.	References to: Cholera Reports; App. A., No. III.	Dispensary Districts Statistical Table; App. B., No. 1.	Dispensaries Financial and Relief Table; App. B., No. 2.	Vaccination Table; App. B., No. 4.	Cholera Table; App. B., No. 9.
		Pages	Page	Page	Page	Page
Clogheen,	Tipperary, Waterford,	.	.	340	350	368
Clogher,	Tyrone, Monaghan,	.	.	323	348	362
Clonakilty,	Cork,	.	.	333	349	366
Clones,	Monaghan, Fermanagh,	.	.	323	348	362
Clonmel,	Tipperary, Waterford,	239	.	340	350	369
Coleraine,	Londonderry, Antrim,	67, 240–244	.	321	348	361
Cookstown,	Tyrone,	69	.	323	348	362
Cootehill,	Cavan, Monaghan,	.	.	317	347	360
Cork,	Cork,	69–73, 244	298	333	349	366
Corrofin,	Clare,	.	.	331	349	365
Croom,	Limerick,	73–77	.	337	350	367
Dingle,	Kerry,	.	.	336	350	367
Donaghmore,	Queen's,	.	.	310	346	358
Donegal,	Donegal,	.	.	317	347	361
Downpatrick,	Down,	77–81, 245–247	.	319	347	361
Drogheda,	Louth, Meath,	.	.	308	346	357
Dromore West,	Sligo,	.	.	330	349	365
Dublin, North,	Dublin,	81–94, 194–196, 247, 248,	296	302	346	355
Dublin, South,	Dublin,	89, 94, 95, 196, 249–253	.	303	346	356
Dundalk,	Louth, Armagh, Monaghan,	198	.	308	346	357
Dunfanaghy,	Donegal,	.	.	317	347	361
Dungannon,	Tyrone,	.	.	323	348	362
Dungarvan,	Waterford,	.	.	341	350	369
Dunmanway,	Cork,	.	.	333	349	366
Dunshaughlin,	Meath, Dublin,	95, 254	.	308	346	357
Edenderry,	King's, Meath, Kildare,	.	.	306	346	357
Ennis,	Clare,	96–99	.	331	349	365
Enniscorthy,	Wexford, Carlow,	.	.	311	347	358
Enniskillen,	Fermanagh, Cavan, Tyrone,	99–102	.	320	348	361
Ennistymon,	Clare,	.	.	331	349	365
Fermoy,	Cork,	254–256	299	333	349	366
Galway,	Galway,	.	.	325	348	362
Glennamaddy,	Galway, Roscommon,	.	.	325	348	362
Glenties,	Donegal,	.	.	317	347	361
Glin,	Limerick, Kerry,	103	.	338	350	368
Gorey,	Wexford,	.	.	311	347	358
Gort,	Galway, Clare,	.	.	325	348	365
Gortin,	Tyrone,	.	.	324	348	365
Granard,	Longford, Cavan, Westmeath,	.	.	307	346	357
Inishowen,	Donegal,	198, 199	.	318	347	365
Kanturk,	Cork, Limerick,	256	299	334	349	366
Kells,	Meath, Cavan,	.	.	309	346	357
Kenmare,	Kerry,	105–107	.	337	350	367
Kilkeel,	Down,	.	.	319	348	363

[*continued*.

Unions.	Counties in which situate.	References to				
		Cholera Reports; App. A., No. III.	Dispensary Districts Statistical Table; App. B., No. 1.	Dispensaries Financial and Relief Table; App. B., No. 2.	Vaccination Table; App. B., No. 4.	Cholera Table; App. B., No. 9.
		Pages	Page	Page	Page	Page
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	.	.	305	346	357
Killadysert,	Clare,	.	.	331	349	365
Killala,	Mayo,	.	.	328	349	363
Killarney,	Kerry,	.	.	337	350	367
Kilmacthomas,	Waterford,	.	.	341	350	369
Kilmallock,	Limerick, Cork,	107–113	.	338	350	368
Kilrush,	Clare,	113–117	.	331	349	365
Kinsale,	Cork,	.	.	334	349	367
Larne,	Antrim,	118–121, 259–270	.	315	347	359
Letterkenny,	Donegal,	.	.	318	347	361
Limerick,	Limerick, Clare,	121–136, 270–273	.	338	350	368
Lisburn,	Antrim, Down,	136–145, 199–202, 273–276	.	315	347	360
Lismore,	Waterford, Cork,	.	299	342	350	369
Lisnaskea,	Fermanagh,	.	.	320	348	361
Listowel,	Kerry,	145	.	337	350	367
Londonderry,	Londonderry, Donegal,	147	298	321	348	362
Longford,	Longford,	.	296	307	346	357
Loughrea,	Galway,	.	298	325	348	363
Lowtherstown,	Fermanagh, Tyrone,	.	.	321	348	361
Lurgan,	Armagh, Antrim, Down,	149, 276	.	315	347	360
Macroom,	Cork,	277	298	334	349	367
Magherafelt,	Londonderry,	281	.	321	348	362
Mallow,	Cork,	152, 280	.	335	349	367
Manorhamilton,	Leitrim,	.	.	327	348	363
Midleton,	Cork,	.	.	335	349	367
Milford,	Donegal,	.	.	318	347	361
Millstreet,	Cork,	.	.	335	349	367
Mitchelstown,	Cork, Limerick,	153, 154, 282, 284	.	335	349	367
Mohill,	Leitrim,	.	.	327	348	363
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	.	.	323	348	362
Mount Bellew,	Galway,	.	.	326	348	363
Mountmelick,	Queen's, King's,	.	.	310	346	358
Mullingar,	Westmeath,	.	.	311	347	358
Naas,	Kildare, Wicklow,	202	.	304	346	356
Navan,	Meath,	207, 208	.	309	346	357
Nenagh,	Tipperary,	155–159	.	340	350	369
Newcastle,	Limerick,	.	.	339	350	368
Newport,	Mayo,	.	.	329	349	363
New Ross,	Wexford, Kilkenny, Carlow,	.	.	312	347	358
Newry,	Down, Armagh,	159	297	319	348	361
Newtownards,	Down,	160, 208, 284–287	.	320	348	361
Newtownlimavady,	Londonderry,	160	.	322	348	362
Oldcastle,	Meath, Cavan,	.	.	309	346	357
Omagh,	Tyrone,	.	.	324	348	362
Oughterard,	Galway, Mayo,	.	.	326	348	363
Parsonstown,	King's, Tipperary,	.	.	306	346	357

[*continued.*

Unions.	Counties in which situate.	References to				
		Cholera Reports; App. A., No. III.	Dispensary Districts Statistical Table; App. B., No. 1.	Dispensaries Financial and Relief Table App. B., No. 2.	Vaccination Table; App. B., No. 4.	Cholera Table; App. B., No. 9.
		Pages	Page	Page	Page	Page
Portumna,	Galway,	.	.	326	348	363
Rathdown,	Dublin, Wicklow,	161–171, 209–214	.	303	346	356
Rathdrum,	Wicklow,	171	.	313	347	358
Rathkeale,	Limerick,	172–175	.	339	350	368
Roscommon,	Roscommon, Galway,	.	.	329	349	364
Roscrea,	Tipperary, King's, Queen's,	214–216	.	341	350	369
Scariff,	Clare, Galway,	176–179	.	332	349	365
Shillelagh,	Wicklow, Carlow, Wexford,	.	.	313	347	358
Skibbereen,	Cork,	.	.	335	349	367
Skull,	Cork,	.	.	335	349	367
Sligo,	Sligo,	.	.	330	349	365
Strabane,	Tyrone, Donegal,	.	.	324	348	362
Stranorlar,	Donegal,	.	.	319	347	361
Strokestown,	Roscommon,	.	.	330	349	364
Swineford,	Mayo, Roscommon,	.	.	329	349	363
Thomastown,	Kilkenny,	287, 288	.	305	346	357
Thurles,	Tipperary,	.	.	341	350	369
Tipperary,	Tipperary, Limerick,	289, 290	.	341	350	369
Tobercurry,	Sligo,	.	.	331	349	365
Tralee,	Kerry,	.	.	337	350	367
Trim,	Meath,	.	.	309	346	357
Tuam,	Galway,	290	.	326	348	363
Tulla,	Clare,	178–182	.	332	349	365
Tullamore,	King's, Westmeath,	291	.	306	346	357
Urlingford,	Kilkenny, Tipperary,	.	.	305	346	357
Waterford,	Waterford, Kilkenny,	182–185, 292–294	.	342	350	369
Westport,	Mayo,	294, 295	.	329	349	364
Wexford,	Wexford,	.	.	312	347	358
Youghal,	Cork, Waterford,	.	.	336	349	367

No. 11.—INDEX LIST of DISPENSARY DISTRICTS; with Names of UNIONS in which they are situate, and REFERENCES to PAGES in which the Districts are to be found in the Appendix.

NAMES of DISPENSARY DISTRICTS.	UNIONS in which situate.	References to: Cholera Reports; App. A, No. III.	Dispensary Districts Statistical Table; App. B, No. 1.	Dispensaries Financial and Relief Table; App. B, No. 2.
		Pages	Page	Page
Abbey,	Ballyvaghan,	–	–	331
Abbey,	Tuam,	290	–	327
Abbeyfeale,	Newcastle,	–	–	339
Abbeyleix,	Abbeyleix,	–	–	309
Abbeyshrule,	Ballymahon,	–	–	307
Achill,	Newport,	–	–	329
Adare,	Croom,	76	–	337
Aghada,	Midleton,	–	–	335
Aghadowey,	Coleraine,	67	–	321
Aghalee,	Lurgan,	–	–	315
Ahascragh,	Ballinasloe,	–	–	325
Ahoghill,	Ballymena,	47,52, 225	–	314
Anamoe,	Rathdrum,	–	–	313
Annacarriga,	Scariff,	176 178,	–	332
Annacotty,	Limerick,	–	–	338
Annahilt,	Lisburn,	–	–	315
Antrim,	Antrim,	217– 219	–	313
Ardagh,	Newcastle,	–	–	339
Ardee,	Ardee,	–	–	307
Ardfert,	Tralee,	–	–	337
Ardfinnan,	Clogheen,	–	–	340
Ardmore,	Dungarvan,	–	–	341
Ardmore,	Youghal,	–	–	336
Arklow,	Rathdrum,	–	–	313
Armagh,	Armagh,	43–45	–	315
Arthurstown,	New Ross,	–	–	312
Articlave,	Coleraine,	240	–	321
Arvagh,	Cavan,	–	–	316
Ashford,	Rathdrum,	–	–	313
Askeaton,	Rathkeale,	172, 173– 175	–	339
Athboy,	Trim,	–	–	309
Athenry,	Loughrea,	–	298	325
Athleague,	Roscommon,	–	–	329
Athlone,	Athlone,	–	–	310
Athy,	Athy,	–	–	303
Aughnacloy,	Clogher,	–	–	323
Aughrim,	Carrick-on-Shannon,	–	–	327
Aughrim,	Rathdrum,	–	–	313
Awenascale,	Dingle,	–	–	336
Bagenalstown,	Carlow,	–	296	302
Bailieborough,	Bailieborough,	–	–	316
Balbriggan,	Balrothery,	–	296	302
Balla,	Castlebar,	–	–	328
Ballaghaderreen,	Castlerea,	–	298	329
Balleen,	Urlingford,	–	–	305
Ballickmoyler,	Carlow,	–	–	302
Ballina,	Ballina,	222	–	327
Ballinakill,	Abbeyleix,	–	–	309
Ballinalee,	Granard,	–	–	307
Ballinameen,	Boyle,	–	–	329
Ballinamore,	Bawnboy,	–	–	316
Ballinasloe,	Ballinasloe,	–	–	325
Ballincollig,	Cork,	72	–	333
Ballinderreen,	Gort,	–	–	325
Ballindine,	Claremorris,	–	–	328
Ballingarry,	Callan,	–	–	305
Ballinrobe,	Ballinrobe,	–	–	327
Ballintra,	Ballyshannon,	–	–	317
Ballybay,	Castleblayney,	–	–	322
Ballybeggan,	Edenderry,	–	–	306
Ballycarry,	Larne,	–	–	315
Ballycastle,	Ballycastle,	–	–	313
Ballycastle,	Killala,	–	–	328
Ballyclough,	Mallow,	–	–	335
Ballyconnell,	Bawnboy,	–	–	316
Ballycroy,	Newport,	–	–	329
Ballyduff,	Lismore,	–	299	342
Ballyduff,	Listowel,	–	–	337
Ballyfeard,	Kinsale,	–	–	334
Ballygarvan,	Cork,	–	–	333
Ballygawley,	Clogher,	–	–	323
Ballygomartin,	Belfast,	–	–	314
Ballyhaise,	Cavan,	–	–	316
Ballyhaunis,	Claremorris,	–	–	328
Ballyhooly,	Fermoy,	255	–	333
Ballyjamesduff,	Oldcastle,	–	–	309
Ballykelly,	N.-T.-Limavady,	–	–	322
Ballyleague,	Roscommon,	–	–	329
Ballylesson,	Lisburn,	139– 141	–	315
Ballylongford,	Listowel,	–	–	337
Ballylynan,	Athy,	–	–	303
Ballymacarbry,	Clonmel,	–	–	340
Ballymacarret,	Belfast,	54,55	–	314
Ballymagran,	Dungannon,	–	–	323
Ballymahon,	Ballymahon,	–	–	307
Ballymartle,	Kinsale,	–	–	334
Ballymena,	Ballymena,	47,52, 189, 190, 224	–	314
Ballymoney,	Ballymoney,	50,51, 188,	–	314
Ballymore,	Ballymahon,	–	–	307
Ballymore (*see* Blessington).				
Ballymote,	Sligo,	–	–	330
Ballynacally,	Killadysert,	–	–	331
Ballynacarigy,	Mullingar,	–	–	311
Ballynahinch,	Downpatrick,	–	–	319
Ballynoe,	Fermoy,	–	299	333
Ballynure,	Larne,	118, 119	–	315
Ballyporeen,	Clogheen,	–	–	340
Ballyragget,	Castlecomer,	–	–	305
Ballyroan,	Abbeyleix,	–	–	309
Ballyshannon,	Ballyshannon,	–	–	317
Ballyward,	Banbridge,	–	–	319

[*continued*,

Names of Dispensary Districts.	Unions in which situate.	References to: Cholera Reports; App. A, No. III.	Dispensary Districts Statistical Table; App. B, No. 1.	Dispensaries Financial and Relief Table; App. B, No. 2.
		Pages	Page	Page
Baltinglass,	Baltinglass,	–	–	313
Banagher,	Parsonstown,	–	–	306
Banbridge,	Banbridge,	–	–	319
Bandon,	Bandon,	226	–	332
Bangor,	Belmullet,	–	–	328
Bangor,	Newtownards,	–	–	320
Bannow,	Wexford,	–	–	312
Bansha,	Tipperary,	–	–	341
Bantry,	Bantry,	–	–	332
Barronstown,	Dundalk,	–	–	308
Belfast,	Belfast,	227	–	314
Bellaghy,	Magherafelt,	–	–	321
Bellananagh,	Cavan,	–	–	316
Bellarena,	N.-T.-Limavady,	–	–	322
Belleek,	Ballyshannon,	–	–	317
Belturbet,	Cavan,	–	–	316
Benburb,	Dungannon,	–	–	323
Binghamstown,	Belmullet,	–	–	328
Blackrock and Stillorgan,	Rathdown,	161–163, 170	–	303
Blackwatertown,	Armagh,	–	–	315
Blanchardstown & Castleknock,	North Dublin,	195	–	302
Blarney,	Cork,	–	–	333
Blessington and Ballymore,	Naas,	–	–	304
Boherboy,	Kanturk,	–	299	334
Borris,	Carlow,	–	–	302
Borris-in-Ossory,	Donaghmore,	–	–	310
Borrisokane,	Borrisokane,	–	–	339
Borrisoleigh,	Thurles,	–	–	341
Bourney,	Roscrea,	–	–	341
Boyle,	Boyle,	–	–	329
Bray and Rathmichael,	Rathdown,	–	–	303
Brideswell,	Athlone,	221	–	310
Bridgetown,	Limerick,	121	–	338
Bridgetown,	Wexford,	–	–	312
Broadford,	Newcastle,	–	–	339
Broadway,	Wexford,	–	–	312
Brookeborough,	Lisnaskea,	–	–	320
Brosna,	Tralee,	–	–	337
Broughshane,	Ballymena,	51, 52	–	314
Bruff,	Kilmallock,	113	–	338
Bruree,	Kilmallock,	108, 109	–	338
Bryansford,	Kilkeel,	–	–	319
Bullawn,	Loughrea,	–	298	–
Buncrana,	Inishowen,	–	–	318
Burt,	Londonderry,	–	–	321
Bushmills,	Coleraine,	–	–	321
Buttevant,	Mallow,	–	–	335
Caher,	Caherciveen,	–	–	336
Caher,	Clogheen,	–	–	340
Caherconlish,	Limerick,	–	–	338
Caledon,	Armagh,	–	–	315
Callan,	Callan,	–	–	305
Camolin,	Gorey,	–	–	311
Cannaway,	Macroom,	–	–	334
Cappagh,	Tipperary,	–	–	341
Cappoquin,	Lismore,	–	299	342
Carbury,	Edenderry,	–	–	306
Carlingford,	Dundalk,	–	–	308

Names of Dispensary Districts.	Unions in which situate.	References to: Cholera Reports; App. A, No. III.	Dispensary Districts Statistical Table; App. B, No. 1.	Dispensaries Financial and Relief Table; App. B, No. 2.
		Pages	Page	Page
Carlow,	Carlow,	234, 235	–	302
Carndonagh,	Inishowen,	–	–	318
Carney,	Sligo,	–	–	330
Carnmoney,	Belfast,	–	–	314
Carragh (*see* Naas).				
Carrick,	Glenties,	–	–	317
Carrickfergus,	Larne,	259–262, 266, 267	–	315
Carrickmacross,	Carrickmacross,	56, 57	–	322
Carrick-on-Suir,	Carrick-on-Suir,	236	–	339
Carrigaholt,	Kilrush,	–	–	331
Carrigaline,	Cork,	–	–	333
Carrigaline,	Kinsale,	–	–	334
Carrigallen,	Mohill,	–	–	327
Carrigbyrne,	New Ross,	–	–	312
Carrignavar,	Cork,	–	–	333
Cashel,	Cashel,	–	–	339
Castlebar,	Castlebar,	61–65, 237, 238	–	328
Castlebellingham	Ardee,	–	–	307
Castleblayney,	Castleblayney,	–	–	322
Castlecomer,	Castlecomer,	238	–	305
Castleconnor,	Dromore West,	–	–	330
Castlederg and Killeter,	Castlederg,	–	–	323
Castledermot,	Athy,	–	–	303
Castle Finn,	Strabane,	–	–	324
Castlegregory,	Dingle,	–	–	336
Castle Island,	Tralee,	–	–	337
Castleknock (*see* Blanchardstown).				
Castlemartyr,	Midleton,	–	–	335
Castleplunket,	Castlerea,	65, 66	298	320
Castlepollard,	Castle-T.-Delvin	–	–	311
Castlequarter,	Ballymoney,	52	–	314
Castlerea,	Castlerea,	–	298	329
Castleshane,	Monaghan,	–	–	323
Castletown,	Abbeyleix,	–	–	309
Castletown,	Castletown,	–	–	333
Castletown,	Croom,	–	–	337
Castletown,	Navan,	–	–	309
Castletowndelvin	Castle-T.-Delvin	–	297	311
Castletown Geoghegan,	Mullingar,	–	–	311
Cavan,	Cavan,	–	–	316
Celbridge,	Celbridge,	192	–	304
Charleville,	Kilmallock,	–	–	338
Church Hill,	Ballyshannon,	–	–	317
Churchhill,	Letterkenny,	–	–	318
Clane and Timahoe North,	Naas,	–	–	304
Clara,	Tullamore,	–	–	307
Claremorris,	Claremorris,	–	–	328
Clarina,	Limerick,	134	–	338
Clashmore,	Youghal,	–	–	336
Claudy,	Londonderry,	–	–	321
Clifden,	Clifden,	–	–	325
Clogh,	Ballymena,	48, 51, 52	–	314
Cloghan,	Stranorlar,	–	–	319
Clogheen,	Clogheen,	–	–	340

[*continued.*

Names of Dispensary Districts.	Unions in which situate.	References to: Cholera Reports; App. A, No. III.	Dispensary Districts Statistical Table; App. B, No. 1.	Dispensaries Financial and Relief Table; App. B, No. 2.
		Pages	Page	Page
Clogher,	Clogher,	–	–	323
Cloghjordan,	Borrisokane,	–	–	339
Clonakilty,	Clonakilty,	–	–	333
Clonaslee,	Mountmelick,	–	–	310
Clonavaddy,	Dungannon,	–	–	323
Clonbrock,	Mount Bellew,	–	–	326
Clondalkin,	South Dublin,	94	–	303
Clonegall (*see* Coolattin).				
Clonelly,	Lowtherstown,	–	–	321
Clones,	Clones,	–	–	323
Clonmany,	Inishowen,	–	–	318
Clonmel,	Clonmel,	239	–	340
Clonmellon,	Castle-T.-Delvin	–	297	311
Clonmoyle,	Macroom,	–	–	334
Clonroche,	Enniscorthy,	–	–	311
Clontarf & Howth	North Dublin,	–	296	303
Clonygowan,	Mountmelick,	–	–	310
Cloonbur,	Oughterard,	–	–	326
Clough,	Downpatrick,	–	–	319
Clowne,	Midleton,	–	–	335
Coagh,	Cookstown,	–	–	323
Coal Island,	Dungannon,	–	–	323
Coleraine,	Coleraine,	242–244	–	321
Collon,	Ardee,	–	–	307
Collooney,	Sligo,	–	–	330
Comber,	Newtownards,	285	–	320
Cong,	Ballinrobe,	–	–	327
Connor,	Antrim,	–	–	313
Cookstown,	Cookstown,	69	–	323
Coolacasey,	Limerick,	–	–	338
Coolaney,	Tobercurry,	–	–	331
Coolattin and Clonegall,	Shillelagh,	–	–	313
Coole,	Granard,	–	–	307
Coolgreany,	Gorey,	–	–	311
Coolkenno and Hacketstown,	Shillelagh,	–	–	313
Coolock and Drumcondra,	North Dublin,	247, 248	296	303
Coolrain,	Mountmelick,	–	–	310
Coom,	Killarney,	–	–	337
Cootehill,	Cootehill,	–	–	317
Cork,	Cork,	69, 71	298	333
Corrofin,	Corrofin,	–	–	331
Courceys,	Kinsale,	–	–	334
Cragaknock,	Kilrush,	–	–	331
Creagh,	Ballinasloe,	–	–	325
Croagh,	Ballycastle,	–	–	313
Croom,	Croom,	73, 74	–	337
Crossgar,	Banbridge,	–	–	319
Crossabeg,	Wexford,	–	–	312
Crossakeel,	Oldcastle,	–	–	309
Crossbane,	Bailieborough,	–	–	316
Crossmaglen,	Castleblayney,	–	–	322
Crossmolina,	Ballina,	–	–	327
Crossroads,	Dunfanaghy,	–	–	317
Crumlin,	Antrim,	–	–	313
Crusheen,	Ennis,	–	–	331
Cullen,	Millstreet,	–	–	335
Cushendall,	Ballycastle,	–	–	313
Darrynane,	Caherciveen,	–	–	336
Dawson Grove,	Cootehill,	–	–	317

Names of Dispensary Districts.	Unions in which situate.	References to: Cholera Reports; App. A, No. III.	Dispensary Districts Statistical Table; App. B, No. 1.	Dispensaries Financial and Relief Table; App. B, No. 2.
		Pages	Page	Page
Delgany,	Rathdown,	212	–	303
Derrylin,	Lisnaskea,	–	–	321
Dervock,	Ballymoney,	–	–	314
Dingle,	Dingle,	–	–	336
Dirraw,	Ballymoney,	49, 50	–	314
Doagh,	Antrim,	–	–	313
Donaghadee,	Newtownards,	–	–	320
Donaghmore (and *see* Pointzpass),	Newry,	–	297	319
Donaghmoyne,	Carrickmacross,	–	–	322
Donegal,	Donegal,	–	–	317
Doneraile,	Mallow,	–	–	335
Donnybrook,	South Dublin,	251–253	–	303
Douglas,	Cork,	244	–	333
Downpatrick,	Downpatrick,	247	–	319
Draperstown,	Magherafelt,	–	–	321
Dripsey,	Cork,	–	–	333
Drogheda,	Drogheda,	–	–	308
Dromdaleague,	Skibbereen,	–	–	335
Dromiskin,	Dundalk,	–	–	308
Dromore,	Banbridge,	–	–	319
Dromore,	Omagh,	–	–	324
Drum,	Cootehill,	–	–	317
Drumahaire,	Manorhamilton,	–	–	327
Drumconrath,	Ardee,	–	–	307
Drumcondra (*see* Coolock).				
Drumcreehy,	Ballyvaghan,	–	–	331
Drumkeeran,	Manorhamilton,	–	–	327
Drumlish,	Longford,	–	–	307
Drummin,	Portumna,	–	–	326
Drumquin,	Castlederg,	–	–	323
Drumquin,	Omagh,	–	–	324
Drumshanbo,	Car-on-Shannon	191	–	327
Dublin, City of (*see* North City *and* South City).				
Dulcek,	Drogheda,	–	–	308
Dunboyne,	Dunshaughlin,	–	–	308
Dundalk,	Dundalk,	–	–	308
Dundrum and Glencullen,	Rathdown,	169, 171	–	303
Dunfanaghy,	Dunfanaghy,	–	–	317
Dungannon,	Dungannon,	–	–	323
Dunganstown,	Rathdrum,	–	–	313
Dungarvan,	Dungarvan,	–	–	341
Dungiven,	N. T. Limavady,	–	–	322
Dungloe,	Glenties,	–	–	317
Dunkineely,	Donegal,	–	–	317
Dunlavin,	Baltinglass,	–	–	313
Dunleer,	Ardee,	–	–	307
Dunmore,	Glennamaddy,	–	–	325
Dunmore,	Tuam,	–	–	326
Dunmurry,	Lisburn,	144	–	315
Dunnamanagh,	Strabane,	–	–	324
Durrow,	Abbeyleix,	–	–	309
Durrus and Kilcrohane,	Bantry,	–	–	333
Dysartmoon,	New Ross,	–	–	312
Easkey,	Dromore, West,	–	–	330
Edenderry,	Edenderry,	–	–	306
Ederney,	Lowtherstown,	–	–	321
Elphin,	Strokestown,	–	–	330
Ely,	Enniskillen,	–	–	320
Emlagh,	Caherciveen,	–	–	336

[*continued.*

Names of Dispensary Districts.	Unions in which situate.	References to: Cholera Reports; App. A, No. III.	Dispensary Districts Statistical Table; App. B, No. 4.	Dispensaries Financial and Relief Table; App. B, No. 2.
		Page	Page	Page
Emly,	Tipperary,	289	–	341
Emo,	Mountmelick,	–	–	310
Ennis,	Ennis,	96	–	331
Enniscorthy,	Enniscorthy,	–	–	311
Enniskillen,	Enniskillen,	99	–	320
Ennistymon,	Ennistymon,	–	–	331
Eyrecourt,	Portumna,	–	–	326
Fannett,	Milford,	–	–	318
Feakle,	Scariff,	–	–	332
Feenagh,	Newcastle,	–	–	309
Feeny,	N. T. Limavady,	–	–	322
Fennagh and Myshall,	Carlow,	–	–	302
Ferbane,	Parsonstown,	–	–	306
Fermoy,	Fermoy,	254	–	333
Ferns	Enniscorthy,	–	–	311
Fethard,	Cashel,	–	–	339
Fethard,	New Ross,	–	–	312
Finglas and Glasnevin,	North Dublin,	81–89	–	303
Fiunea,	Granard,	–	–	307
Fintona,	Omagh,	–	–	324
Fintown,	Glenties,	–	–	317
Fivemiletown,	Clogher,	–	–	323
Florencecourt,	Enniskillen,	–	–	320
Fontstown,	Athy,	–	–	303
Forkhill,	Newry,	–	297	319
Foxford,	Swineford,	–	–	329
Frankford,	Parsonstown,	–	–	306
Frenchpark,	Castlerea,	–	298	329
Freshford,	Kilkenny,	–	–	305
Galbally,	Mitchelstown,	153 154 282 284	–	335
Galgorm,	Ballymena,	46,47 50–52	–	314
Galway,	Galway,	–	–	325
Garrangibbon,	Carrick-on-Suir,	–	–	339
Garristown,	Dunshaughlin,	–	–	309
Garvagh,	Coleraine,	–	–	321
Glanbehy,	Caherciveen,	–	–	336
Glasnevin (*see* Finglas).				
Glassan,	Athlone,	–	–	311
Glasslough,	Monaghan,	–	–	323
Glenarm,	Larne,	267	–	315
Glenavy,	Lisburn,	–	–	315
Glencullen (*see* Dundrum).				
Glendermot,	Londonderry,	–	–	321
Glengarriff,	Bantry,	–	–	332
Glennamaddy,	Glennamaddy,	–	–	325
Glenties,	Glenties,	–	–	317
Glenwhirry,	Ballymena,	51,52 190	–	314
Glynn (*see* Taghmon).				
Golden,	Tipperary,	–	–	341
Goleen,	Skull,	–	–	335
Gorey,	Gorey,	–	–	311
Gort,	Gort,	–	–	325
Gortin,	Gortin,	–	–	324
Gowran,	Kilkenny,	–	–	305
Graigue,	Thomastown,	–	–	305
Granard,	Granard,	–	–	307
Grean,	Tipperary,	–	–	341

Names of Dispensary Districts.	Unions in which situate.	References to: Cholera Reports; App. A, No. III.	Dispensary Districts Statistical Table; App. B, No. 4.	Dispensaries Financial and Relief Table; App. B, No. 2.
		Pages	Page	Page
Grey Abbey,	Newtownards,	–	–	320
Gurteen,	Boyle,	–	–	329
Hacketstown (*see* Coolkenno).				
Headford,	Tuam,	–	–	327
Hillsborough,	Lisburn,	201 202	–	315
Hollymount,	Ballinrobe,	–	–	327
Hollywood,	Belfast,	233	–	315
Holmpatrick,	Balrothery,	–	–	302
Holycross,	Thurles,	–	–	341
Holywell,	Enniskillen,	–	–	320
Hospital,	Kilmallock,	111	–	338
Howth (*see* Clontarf).				
Inchigeelagh,	Macroom,	–	–	334
Inishannon,	Bandon,	–	–	332
Inistioge,	Thomastown,	–	–	305
Innfield,	Trim,	–	–	309
Islandeady,	Westport,	–	–	329
Jamestown,	Car-on-Shannon	–	–	327
Johnstown,	Edenderry,	–	–	306
Johnstown,	Urlingford,	–	–	305
Kanturk,	Kanturk,	256–259	299	334
Keadue,	Boyle,	–	–	329
Keady,	Armagh,	–	–	315
Kells,	Kells,	–	–	309
Kenmare,	Kenmare,	–	–	337
Kilbeggan,	Tullamore,	–	–	307
Kilbrittain,	Bandon,	–	–	332
Kilcatherine,	Castletown,	–	–	333
Kilcock,	Celbridge,	–	–	304
Kilcockan,	Lismore,	–	–	342
Kilcooly,	Urlingford,	–	–	305
Kilcrohane (*see* Durrus).				
Kilcullen,	Naas,	202	–	304
Kildare (*see* Newbridge).				
Kilderry,	Londonderry,	–	–	321
Kildorrery,	Mitchelstown,	–	–	335
Kilfinnane,	Kilmallock,	107 108	–	338
Kilgarvan,	Kenmare,	–	–	337
Kilgobban,	Tralee,	–	–	337
Kilkee,	Kilrush,	113–117	–	331
Kilkeel,	Kilkeel,	–	–	319
Kilkelly,	Swineford,	–	–	329
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	–	–	305
Kilkishen	Tulla,	178–180 181 182	–	332
Killaan,	Ballinasloe,	–	–	325
Killala,	Killala,	–	–	328
Killann,	Enniscorthy,	–	–	311
Killanniv,	Ennis,	–	–	331
Killarney,	Killarney,	–	–	337
Killashee,	Longford,	–	296	307
Killea,	Londonderry,	–	–	321
Killeagh,	Youghal,	–	–	336
Killeen,	Dunshaughlin,	95	–	309

[*continued.*

Names of Dispensary Districts.	Unions in which situate.	References to: Cholera Reports; App. A, No. III.	Dispensary Districts Statistical Table; App. B, No. 1.	Dispensaries Financial and Relief Table; App. B, No. 2.
		Pages	Page	Page
Killenagh,	Gorey,	–	–	311
Killenaule,	Cashel,	–	–	339
Killeroran,	Mount Bellew,	–	–	326
Killeshandra,	Cavan,	–	–	316
Killeter (*see* Castlederg).				
Killiney,	Rathdown,	209	–	303
Killorglin,	Killarney,	–	–	337
Killough,	Downpatrick,	–	–	319
Killoughy,	Tullamore,	–	–	306
Killucan,	Mullingar,	–	–	311
Killybegs,	Glenties,	–	–	317
Killygordon,	Stranorlar,	–	–	319
Killyleagh,	Downpatrick,	245	–	319
Killyon,	Parsonstown,	–	–	306
Kilmacrenan and Milford,	Milford,	–	–	318
Kilmaganny,	Callan,	–	–	305
Kilmakevoge,	Waterford	–	–	342
Kilmallock,	Kilmallock,	–	–	338
Kilmeage (*see* Robertstown).				
Kilmihil,	Kilrush,	–	–	331
Kilmood,	Newtownards,	–	–	320
Kilmore,	Monaghan,	–	–	323
Kilnaleck,	Cavan,	–	–	317
Kilpatrick,	Cashel,	–	–	339
Kilrea,	Ballymoney,	–	–	314
Kilrush,	Kilrush,	–	–	331
Kilsallaghan,	Balrothery,	–	–	302
Kilshannig,	Mallow,	152	–	335
Kilsheelan,	Clonmel,	–	–	340
Kilskeer,	Kells,	–	–	309
Kiltamagh,	Swineford	–	–	329
Kiltegan,	Baltinglass,	–	–	313
Kiltinan,	Clonmel,	–	–	340
Kiltoom,	Athlone,	–	–	310
Kilworth,	Fermoy,	–	–	333
Kingscourt,	Bailieborough	186	–	316
Kingstown,	Rathdown,	164 171	–	303
Kinlough,	Ballyshannon,	–	–	317
Kinnitty,	Parsonstown,	–	–	306
Kinsale,	Kinsale,	–	–	334
Knocknadona,	Lisburn,	141 143 273 274	–	315
Knocktopher,	Thomastown,	287 288	–	305
Lahasheeda,	Killadysert,	–	–	331
Lahy,	Donegal,	–	–	317
Larne,	Larne,	119 265	–	315
Laurencetown,	Ballinasloe,	–	–	325
Leighlinbridge,	Carlow,	–	–	302
Leitrim,	Car-on-Shannon	–	–	327
Letterkenny,	Letterkenny,	–	–	318
Limerick, City of,	Limerick,	122- 134, 270- 273	–	338
Lisbellaw,	Enniskillen,	100	–	320
Lisburn,	Lisburn,	136 137 199	–	315
Lismore,	Lismore,	–	299	342

Names of Dispensary Districts.	Unions in which situate.	References to: Cholera Reports; App. A, No. III.	Dispensary Districts Statistical Table; App. B, No. 1.	Dispensaries Financial and Relief Table; App. B, No. 2.
		Pages	Page	Page
Lisnaskea,	Lisnaskea,	–	–	320
Listowel,	Listowel,	145	–	337
Littleton,	Thurles,	–	–	341
Londonderry, City of,	Londonderry,	147	–	321
Longford,	Longford,	–	–	307
Loughbrickland,	Banbridge,	–	–	319
Loughgall,	Armagh,	–	–	315
Loughglinn,	Castlerea,	–	–	329
Loughrea,	Loughrea,	–	298	325
Louisburgh,	Westport,	–	–	329
Louth,	Dundalk,	198	–	308
Lowpark,	Swineford,	–	–	329
Lowtherstown,	Lowtherstown,	–	–	321
Lucan,	Celbridge,	–	–	304
Lurgan,	Lurgan,	–	–	315
Lurganboy,	Manorhamilton,	–	–	327
Lusk,	Balrothery,	–	–	302
Macroom,	Macroom,	277	298	334
Maghera,	Magherafelt,	281	–	321
Magherafelt,	Magherafelt,	–	–	321
Maguiresbridge,	Lisnaskea,	–	–	321
Malahide,	Balrothery,	–	–	302
Malin,	Inishowen,	–	–	318
Mallow,	Mallow,	280	–	335
Manorcuningham	Letterkenny,	–	–	318
Manorhamilton,	Manorhamilton,	–	–	327
Markethill,	Armagh,	–	–	315
Marlfield,	Clonmel,	–	–	340
Maryborough,	Mountmelick,	–	–	310
Maynooth,	Celbridge,	–	–	304
Meigh,	Newry,	–	297	319
Midleton,	Midleton,	–	–	335
Milford (*see* Kilmacrenan).				
Milford,	Kanturk,	–	–	334
Millstreet,	Millstreet,	–	–	335
Milltown,	Killarney,	–	–	337
Milltown,	Mullingar,	–	–	311
Miltown Malbay,	Ennistymon,	–	–	331
Mitchelstown,	Mitchelstown,	–	–	335
Moate,	Athlone,	–	–	311
Mohill,	Mohill,	–	–	327
Moira,	Lurgan,	–	–	315
Molahiffe,	Killarney,	–	–	337
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	–	–	323
Monasterboice,	Drogheda,	–	–	308
Monasterevin,	Athy,	–	–	303
Moneymore,	Magherafelt,	–	–	321
Mount Bellew,	Mount Bellew,	–	–	326
Mountcharles,	Donegal,	–	–	317
Mountmelick,	Mountmelick,	–	–	310
Mountnorris,	Newry,	159	297	319
Mountrath,	Mountmelick,	–	–	310
Mountshannon,	Scariff,	–	–	332
Moville,	Inishowen,	198 199	–	318
Moydow (*see* Killashee).				
Moynalty,	Kells,	–	–	309
Moyne,	Thurles,	–	–	341
Muff,	Londonderry,	–	298	321
Mullaghglass,	Newry,	–	297	319

[*continued.*

Names of Dispensary Districts.	Unions in which situate.	References to: Cholera Reports; App. A, No. III.	Dispensary Districts Statistical Table; App. B, No. 1.	Dispensaries Financial and Relief Table; App. B, No. 2.
		Pages	Page	Page
Mullinahone,	Callan,	–	–	305
Mullingar,	Mullingar,	–	–	311
Multyfarnham,	Mullingar,	–	–	311
Murragh,	Bandon,	–	–	332
Murroe,	Limerick,	–	–	338
Myshall (*see* Fennagh).				
Naas and Carragh	Naas,	–	–	304
Navan,	Navan,	207 208	–	309
Nenagh,	Nenagh,	155–157	–	340
Newbridge	Rathdrum,	–	–	313
Newbridge and Kildare,	Naas,	–	–	304
Newcastle,	Newcastle,	–	–	339
Newcastle,	Rathdrum,	171	–	313
Newmarket,	Ennis,	97	–	331
Newmarket,	Kanturk,	–	–	334
Newport,	Nenagh,	157–159	–	340
Newport,	Newport,	–	–	329
New Ross,	New Ross,	–	–	312
Newry,	Newry,	–	297	319
Newtown,	Carlow,	–	–	302
Newtownards,	Newtownards,	160 208 284 285	–	320
Newtownbarry,	Enniscorthy,	–	–	311
Newtownbutler,	Clones,	–	–	323
Newtowngore,	Bawnboy,	–	–	316
N.-T.-Limavady,	N.-T.-Limavady,	160	–	322
Newtown Stewart	Strabane,	–	–	324
Nobber,	Kells,	–	–	309
North,	Dunmanway,	–	–	333
North City,	North Dublin,	86, 89–91 93, 194	–	302
North District,	Kilmacthomas,	–	–	341
Oldcastle,	Oldcastle,	–	–	309
Old Ross,	New Ross,	–	–	312
Omagh,	Omagh,	–	–	324
Oranmore,	Galway,	–	–	325
Oughterard,	Oughterard,	–	–	326
Oulart,	Enniscorthy,	–	–	311
Painestown,	Navan,	–	–	309
Pallaskenry,	Rathkeale,	173–175	–	339
Palmerstown,	South Dublin,	–	–	303
Parsonstown,	Parsonstown,	–	–	306
Pettigoe,	Donegal,	–	–	317
Philipstown,	Tullamore,	–	–	306
Plumb Bridge,	Gortin,	–	–	324
Pointzpass (*and see* Donaghmore)	Newry,	–	297	319
Pomeroy,	Cookstown,	–	–	323
Portadown,	Lurgan,	149	–	315
Portaferry,	Downpatrick,	77–81	–	319
Portglenone,	Ballymena,	46,48,52	–	314
Portlaw,	Carrick-on-Suir,	–	–	339
Portroe,	Nenagh,	–	–	340
Portumna,	Portumna,	–	–	326
Powerscourt,	Rathdown,	–	–	303
Queenstown,	Cork,	–	–	333
Quin,	Tulla,	180 181	–	332
Raferagh,	Carrickmacross,	–	–	322
Rahan,	Mallow,	–	–	335
Randalstown,	Antrim,	220	–	313
Raphoe,	Strabane,	–	–	324
Rathangan,	Edenderry,	–	–	306
Rathcoole,	Celbridge,	–	–	304
Rathcormack,	Fermoy,	–	299	333
Rathdowney,	Donaghmore,	–	–	310
Rathdrum,	Rathdrum,	–	–	313
Rathfarnham,	South Dublin,	196 250	–	303
Rathfriland,	Newry,	–	297	319
Rathgormuck,	Carrick-on-Suir,	–	–	339
Rathkeale,	Rathkeale,	–	–	339
Rathmelton,	Milford,	–	–	318
Rathmichael (*see* Bray).				
Rathmines,	South Dublin,	95	–	303
Rathmore,	Naas,	–	–	304
Rathmullan,	Milford,	–	–	318
Rathvilly,	Baltinglass,	–	–	313
Ratoath,	Dunshaughlin,	254	–	308
Ravensdale,	Dundalk,	–	–	308
Rhode,	Edenderry,	–	–	306
Rich Hill,	Armagh,	–	–	315
Rinvyle,	Clifden,	–	–	325
Riverstown,	Parsonstown,	–	–	306
Riverstown,	Sligo,	–	–	330
Roadford,	Ennistymon,	–	–	331
Robertstown and Kilmeage,	Naas,	–	–	304
Roosky,	Strokestown,	–	–	330
Roscommon,	Roscommon,	–	–	329
Roscrea,	Roscrea,	–	–	341
Rosguill,	Milford,	–	–	318
Rosscarbery,	Clonakilty,	–	–	333
Rosslea,	Clones,	–	–	323
Rostrevor,	Kilkeel,	–	–	319
Roundstone,	Clifden,	–	–	325
Rowan,	Mohill,	–	–	327
Rower, the,	New Ross,	–	–	312
Ruan,	Corrofin,	–	–	331
Rynn,	Mohill,	–	–	327
Saintfield,	Lisburn,	275, 276	–	315
St. Mary's,	Clonmel,	–	–	340
St. Mary's,	Drogheda,	–	–	308
St. Mullins,	New Ross,	–	–	312
Scotstown,	Monaghan,	–	–	323
Scrabby,	Granard,	–	–	307
Seskinan,	Dungarvan,	–	–	341
Shanagolden,	Glin,	–	–	338
Shercock,	Bailieborough,	–	–	316
Shinrone,	Roscrea,	214–216	–	341
Silvermines,	Nenagh,	–	–	340
Six Mile Cross,	Omagh,	–	–	324
Skibbereen,	Skibbereen,	–	–	335
Skreen,	Dromore, West,	–	–	330
Skull,	Skull,	–	–	335

[*continued.*

Names of Dispensary Districts.	Unions in which situate.	References to Cholera Reports; App. A, No. III.	Dispensary Districts Statistical Table; App. B, No. 1.	Dispensaries Financial and Relief Table; App. B, No. 2.
		Pages	Page	Page
Slievereagh,	Macroom,	–	–	334
Sligo,	Sligo,	–	–	330
Sneem,	Kenmare,	–	–	337
South,	Dunmanway,	–	–	333
South City,	South Dublin,	89, 249	–	303
South District,	Kilmacthomas,	–	–	341
Stamullen,	Drogheda,	–	–	308
Stewartstown,	Cookstown,	–	–	323
Stillorgan (*see* Blackrock).				
Strabane,	Strabane,	–	–	324
Stradbally,	Athy,	–	–	303
Stradone,	Cavan,	–	–	317
Strangford,	Downpatrick,	81	–	319
Stranorlar,	Stranorlar,	–	–	319
Street,	Granard,	–	–	307
Strokestown,	Strokestown,	–	–	330
Summerhill,	Trim,	–	–	309
Swanlinbar,	Bawnboy,	–	–	316
Swineford,	Swineford,	–	–	329
Swords,	Balrothery,	–	–	302
Taghmon & Glynn	Wexford,	–	–	312
Tallaght,	South Dublin,	–	–	303
Tallow,	Lismore,	–	299	342
Tanderagee,	Banbridge,	–	–	319
Tarbert,	Glin,	103	–	338
Tartaraghan,	Lurgan,	–	–	315
Templemartin,	Bandon,	–	–	332
Templemichael,	Youghal,	–	–	336
Templemore,	Thurles,	–	–	341
Templepatrick,	Antrim,	–	–	313
Templeudigan,	New Ross,	–	–	312
Tempo,	Enniskillen,	–	–	320
Termon,	Bailieborough,	–	–	316
Termonfeckin,	Drogheda,	–	–	308
Terryglass,	Borrisokane,	–	–	339
Thomastown,	Thomastown,	–	–	305
Thurles,	Thurles,	–	–	341
Timahoe, North (*see* Clane).				
Timoleague,	Clonakilty,	–	–	333
Tinahely,	Shillelagh,	–	–	313
Tintern,	New Ross,	–	–	312
Tipperary,	Tipperary,	290	–	341
Tiscoffin,	Kilkenny,	–	–	305

Names of Dispensary Districts.	Unions in which situate.	References to Cholera Reports; App. A, No. III.	Dispensary Districts Statistical Table; App. B, No. 7.	Dispensaries Financial and Relief Table; App. B, No. 2.
		Pages	Page	Page
Tobercurry,	Tobercurry,	–	–	331
Toome,	Ballymena,	51, 52	–	314
Toomevarra,	Nenagh,	–	–	340
Tralee,	Tralee,	–	–	337
Tramore,	Waterford,	–	–	342
Trim,	Trim,	–	–	309
Tuam,	Tuam,	–	–	326
Tulla,	Tulla,	–	–	332
Tullagh,	Skibbereen,	–	–	335
Tullamain,	Cashel,	–	–	339
Tullamore,	Tullamore,	291	–	307
Tullaroan,	Kilkenny,	–	–	305
Tullow,	Carlow,	–	–	302
Tullyvin,	Cootehill,	–	–	317
Tuosist,	Kenmare,	105–107	–	337
Turloughmore,	Galway,	–	–	325
Tynan,	Armagh,	–	–	315
Tyrrellspass,	Mullingar,	–	–	311
Ullid,	Waterford,	–	–	342
Union Hall,	Skibbereen,	–	–	335
Urlingford,	Urlingford,	–	–	305
Valencia,	Caherciveen,	–	–	336
Virginia,	Oldcastle,	–	–	309
Walshtownmore, East,	Midleton,	–	–	335
Waringstown,	Lurgan,	276	–	315
Warrenpoint,	Newry,	–	297	319
Waterford,	Waterford,	182–185, 292–295	–	342
Wells,	Gorey,	–	–	311
Western,	Galway,	–	–	325
Westport,	Westport,	294	–	329
Wexford,	Wexford,	–	–	312
Whitechurch,	Carrick-on-Suir	–	–	339
Whitechurch,	Cork,	–	–	333
Whitechurch,	Dungarvan,	–	–	341
Whitehouse,	Belfast,	231	–	314
Williamstown,	Glennamaddy,	–	–	325
Woodford,	Loughrea,	–	298	325
Woodstown,	Waterford,	–	–	342
Youghal,	Youghal,	–	–	336